THIS PAPER CONTAINS 22 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. — Pages 1-8

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

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SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at the office of th city engineer until Friday, 3 o'clock p. m., July 3d, for doing the grading on the different streets authorized by the city council, during the year 1891. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

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Chairman of the Street Com.
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The "Jones" Melon a Specialty.

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EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS AT THE FAIR LESS THAN COST.

THE FAIR. Yard wide Bleaching, 5c yd.
THE FAIR. 75c Sash Ribbon, 25c yard.
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Everything less than cost at THE FAIR.

2,500 yards Genuine India Silks (of recent importation and of too late arrival for regular 75c price), all go tomorrow at 49c yard, in solid colors, extraordinary value in genuine India Silk at THE FAIR.

THE FAIR. Choice of any of our $1.50 and $2 per yard, white, 42-inch Skirtings at 74c yard.
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THE FAIR. At 49c, all regular 75c Corsets
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THE FAIR. Choice of our finest Derby Shirt Waists at $1.
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THE FAIR. Fine Muslin Underwear, 25c.
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THE FAIR. New lot Sewing Tables, $1.24.

Everything less than cost at THE FAIR.

THE FAIR. Choice lot fine imported silver-mounted canes at $1 each. Come gentlemen and get a $4 cane for $1. All imported woods.
THE FAIR. Come, ladies, for Millinery—below cost. All $2.50 Hats are $1.24 now; all $2 Hats are 89c now; all $1 Hats are 49c now; all 50c Hats are 25c now. Not one cent charged for trimming Hats at THE FAIR.
Come to THE FAIR, ladies. Come very, very early. The best bargains go quickly.
Honest dealers they are at THE FAIR, with one bargain price in plain, American figures, right in front of your eyes, on every single thing, not on just a few things.
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Large boxes Shoe Dressing, 10c.
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Ice Picks, 14c.
Camphor, per pound, 15c.
Whisk Brushes, 10c.
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Rolling Pins, 10c.
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Mucilage, 4c.
6 papers Tacks, 10c.
Bird Seed, 9c.
Putz Pomade, 9c.
Sapolio, 8c.
Standard Flavoring Extracts, 8c.
12 bars Soap for 25c.
Hammers, 12c.
Moth Paper, 2c sheet.
Japanese Tea Pots, 14c.
Japanese Screens, 48c.
Cuspidores at 24c.
Blacking Cases, $1.24.
Tooth Picks, 5c.
Choice Bath Sponges, 25c.
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Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.
Choice of Oak-Frame Pictures, 50c each.
Cups and Saucers at 5c for cup and saucer.
Large China Wash Bowls and Pitchers at 98c.
Water Sets of eight pieces at $1.
Good Mirrors at 24c.

Everything at less than cost at THE FAIR, 74, 76, 78 Whitehall street.

ARP OUT WEST.

HE KEEPS HIS EYES AND HIS EARS OPEN.

What Farmers and Merchants Have to Say About the Condition of the People Out There.

Two million bushels! That is the estimate for one county in Missouri. Two million bushels of wheat and the harvest has begun. I was at Marshall last week, the county site of Saline, which is said to be the richest county in the state. I was in other counties, and their good people boasted in the accustomed way of their county, and claimed that it was the best in the state, except Saline. Marshall is a beautiful little city of 5,000 people. It is embowered in shade and environed with beautiful homes. Homes is the word; not fine palatial places to live in; not mansions to be afraid of, but lovely, inviting homes that seem to speak to you and say, "Come in." I am awfully afraid of a fine house. I am afraid I will hurt its feelings, or get lost in it, or take the wrong door or walk through a looking glass. I was in one the other day and thought I saw some people in another room. There was a dim, religious light, and I can't see very well no how, and I wondered what they were doing in there and why they did not come into the parlor and be introduced, when suddenly it flashed upon me that I was looking into a mirror and saw myself and my friends who were entertaining me. On another occasion I was in the library room, and when I took my departure I opened a closet door before the good lady could stop me. It was full of nice clothes, but I dident pause to admire them. Sometimes I get turned round in a strange place and would go the wrong way if my judgment dident tell me better. Two million bushels of wheat—forty bushels to the acre—80 cents a bushel. Just think of it—Missouri is set down for 100,000,000 of bushels. It takes a pound of flour a day for each man, woman and child. That is the average. It is the army ration. One bushel of wheat makes forty pounds of flour. Nine bushels would make enough for one person for a year. Then it will take about 600,000,000 of bushels for all the people of the United States, and Missouri will make one-sixth of it. Besides this she will make millions of corn and oats and hay. A banker of Marshall, told me that there was paid out last winter through his bank over $100,000 for apples grown in Saline county and shipped to the east. Then there are the horses and mules and cattle and hogs and sheep that flock the land wherever you go. I mounted the stairs of the fine courthouse and climbed and climbed until my knees ached, and from the lofty pinnacle I viewed the landscape o'er and feasted my soul upon its beauty. It was like a great carpet of buff and green mosaics.

"Are your people happy?" said I to my friend. He smiled and answered, "They ought to be." "Are your farmers grumbling because they have no nubbins to feed the steers on?" said I. "Some of them are not content with their lot," he said. "How about the alliance and the subtreasury scheme?" I asked. "Well, we have the alliance pretty strong, but not much of the subtreasury. Our farmers don't want to borrow money. They are not in debt in this region and have no mortgages to carry except when a man buys more land and gives a mortgage for part of the purchase money. Mr. Hall, the head of the alliance in this state, has just published a general order warning the members to be careful lest while complaining of the government for robbing them they be seduced by politicians to become robbers themselves." Sam Jones is up there pitching into both of the old parties in a very hostile manner. He said he used to be a democrat but it got to be a whisky party and was run by whisky men and a whisky ring, and he had quit it and washed his hands of the old rotten whisky-drinking concern. Then he looked around and said: "Now, you old republican sinners; you needent be a grinning at what I said. I thank God I never did belong to your old beer-swillin' party. Whisky will turn a man into a devil, but beer will make him steal, and your old party is a party of beer and plunder, and will bankrupt the government in four years more."

And so the newspapers out there accuse Sam of favoring a third party, and maybe he is. Certain it is the masses of the people are unsettled, and nobody knows which way the cat is going to jump. Certain it is that the rising generation has not that affection for the old parties that their fathers had, and as for the foreigners who have come since the war, they have no attachments at all, and a large portion are like the Irishman who was asked about his politics and he said: "Faith I don't know anything about your politics, but I'm agin the government." Certain it is the old party leaders are feeding the alliance on taffy and both will promise all that is asked and more, too, but the whole business is a new game on the chess board and nobody can tell the result until the game is ended. Certain it is that the great army of laboring men, who are jealous and envious of the rich, are ready for any change that will make them disgorge, and hence they will combine with the alliance to form a new party, notwithstanding it is the farmer's interest to get more for his produce, and it is the laborer's interest to pay less. How they will reconcile all these conflicts we cannot see. The political pot is not boiling yet, but it will be in a few months. If I was an office holder or an office seeker I would feel a deep concern; but as I am neither, I feel no alarm and no great anxiety. The damage has been already done and can't be undone for ten years to come. The treasury has been emptied to pay pensions and will stay emptied. The McKinley high tariff will have to stand, for it will take it all and more, too, to run the government. It is all very bad, but the good old Methodist prayer still fits us and is a comfort, "Oh, Lord, we thank thee that it is as well with us as what it is."

A friend at Marshall wanted me to move there and said they would fix me up. "Give me a nice pleasant home like one of these?" said I. "Oh, yes." "A pair of good gentle horses and a carriage for Mrs. Arp." "Yes, of course," said he. "Garden and orchard and pasture ground?" "Everything complete," said he. I ruminated awhile and looked away off towards old Georgia and said: "My good friend, it is home where the heart is, and my heart is down among the hills of Cherokee. If you had Aladdin's lamp you could not move those beautiful mountains whose crests are gilded by the earliest rays of the morning sun—you could not transplant the springs and crystal streams that flow in our valleys. But more than all of these, my kindred and the friends of my youth are there, and the graves of our dead and the sweet memories of childhood. I am too old now to get weaned from these—yes, too old. We have some good things that you have not. Providence is always kind and happiness is not far off from everyone of us if we will seek it. It is not in New York or Washington or across the sea, but is by the hearthstone where affection lingers and contentment dwells. Excuse me, my friends, I cannot change my base, but I will come to see you sometimes and you must come to see us and drink our pure spring water and breathe our mountain air."

My visit to Missouri was a delightful one, and nothing marred its pleasure but a regret that was ever present—the regret that my wife and children were not with me to enjoy it. How they would have admired the luxurious equipment of those fine railways, the Missouri Pacific on the south of the river, and the Chicago and Alton on the north—both parallel lines from St. Louis to the west. I went by one and returned by the other, so as to peruse more of that beautiful country. How they would have delighted to ride on the cable cars of Kansas City, said to be the most perfect cables in the world. They traverse the city at right angles, one series of parallels being level for five miles and the other series that cross them leaping from one street to another adown the slopes that remind you of Lynchburg, Va. The passengers brace themselves for the steep descent, and it almost makes you hold your breath with apprehension. If you didn't see everybody riding you wouldn't take the risk for money. I wanted the grandchildren there to ride them up and down for half a day at a time, for it is a splendid toboggan.

But they will see enough I reckon—enough before they die—enough of pleasure and of pain. May they take life fairly is my prayer. "Carpe diem" is a good motto—enjoy the day. "Carpe diem"—enjoy every day whether at home or abroad, and be thankful to God for his goodness. BILL ARP.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

Never was there a better example of wifely devotion than Jane Welsh Carlyle. Even if we give full credit to the story of Penelope and her persistent suitors, we shall not find her fidelity to the wandering sage of Ithaca equal to that of Jane Welsh to her liege lord, the pessimistic prophet of Craigu-Nutock. Craigenputtoch.

Froude has shed a flood of light on the domestic life of Carlyle. We find in it some things to admire, but more to condemn. What a freak it was in the friends of Goethe and the apostle of hero worship to bury himself and wife in a rude cabin in the midst of a Scottish moor where scarcely a thistle would sprout. Carlyle, attempting the role of Cincinnatus, was a dyspeptic crotchet hard to match.

What agony did his poor wife endure with her housekeeping and darning and patching and other domestic drudgery. And then superadded to this a burden of poverty that might crush the life out of the frail spouse of a literary hypochondriac.

But that noble Scotch girl never wavered in her loyalty to her husband nor in her confidence in his future renown. The result more than answered her expectations. The history of the French revolution secured him worldwide recognition and presently he had an income more than adequate to his support in a pleasant home at Chelsea.

Some have censured Carlyle for repressing the literary aspirations of his wife. She was clearly capable of splendid achievements in the line of literature, but she chose rather to be the mere helpmeet of her husband. Who knows but that, after all, her choice was better for her own highest happiness?

We are half tempted to contrast Jane Welsh with Marian Evans. Both married intellectual men and were exceedingly happy in the marriage relation. But here ends the resemblance. George Eliot was of a sensuous and masculine nature, with a decidedly ambitious bent, but Carlyle's wife was as pure in sentiment as a vestal virgin and womanly in every fiber of her being, and every aspiration of her soul. But the most striking point of difference was that whereas George Eliot loved, "the store and pressure of popularity," Jane Welsh Carlyle affected domestic privacy and most prized the humble virtues that nestle about the ingleside,

I know a cultured gentleman whose opportunities for studying English customs and manners have been of the best for nearly a half century.

In a conversation he furnished me my first information in regard to the much talked of game of baccarat. He says it is substantially the same with the French game of vingtun, except that in the former game two cards are dealt instead of three as in the latter, and the dominant number is the nine. He says further that the play is usually for a stake seldom exceeding a penny.

He has frequently seen the prince of Wales, who moves about as any other titled gentleman, and that he has an air of affability that has heretofore made him quite a popular favorite. He bets high on the races and manages by general financial bad management to waste the people's money. Like all the Brunswickers, he is considered brave and honorable.

In his physical build he is not unlike Captain E. P. Howell, except a half inch taller. He thinks that the prince fully recognizes the fact that the perpetuity of the monarchy depends on a thorough acceptance of the theory that the house of commons is essentially the big balance wheel that regulates the machinery of English politics.

We have somewhere met with the statement that early in the present century a London publisher paid Washington Irving 1,000 guineas for the manuscript of "Bracebridge Hall." At that period, Irving, who was a clever writer, but never a genius, was a favorite with our trans-Atlantic cousins. Somewhat of this was due to his extravagant adulation of the English government and people. John Bull dearly loves flattery, even of the grosser kind. Perhaps much also might be attributed to the fact that Irving was the only American man of letters who had been other than provincial in his tastes and modes of thinking and writing. Literature was in a sorry plight when such drivel as Joel Barlow wrote in his Columbiad was esteemed epic poetry. Compared with such writers as Hannah Adams, Brocden, Brown, and others of that ilk, Irving was a prodigy of learning. A learned pig will produce a sensation at a village fair, and the time was when a Mohawk brave would turn London upside down. It is not strange, therefore, that an American literateur of Irving's gifts would be lionized in the drawing rooms of the metropolis, and that his "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" should be sought after as the same literary rabble would seek after a poem written by the king of Ashantee or the emperor of Morocco. Irving was fortunate not less in the matter of pelf than praise. But his sun has virtually set, and his present following is largely made up of bread and butter school girls who don't understand Emerson and regard Robert Browning as excessively stupid.

Everybody remembers the forensic fray between Blaine and Ben Hill, concerning the treatment of federal prisoners at Andersonville.

Blaine, who was an adroit disputant, had been accustomed to have it all his own way in a congressional debate. But Hill unhorsed the plumed knight in his masterly reply, and henceforward "our Ben" was the Marcellus of the southern delegation. Mr. Hill did not question the fact that the Andersonville prisoners endured hardships and privations of no common sort. But he rightly insisted that these were unavoidable because the confederacy was straitened for supplies of food and medicines. He put the blame where it belonged in the perverse refusal of the federal government to consent to a fair exchange of prisoners. Not a federal soldier died by disease—scorbutic or malarious—or from exposure to a semi-tropical sun at Andersonville, but by the default of his own government. It now appears that there are two sides to this question of prison pens and their cruelties.

We have in our possession three letters, written by Rev. J. G. Wilson, former president of Huntsville, Ala., Female college, which show that Camp Morton, in the immediate vicinity of Indianapolis, was a full match for Andersonville.

We propose to furnish a few extracts from these letters, which the republican press may read and inwardly digest if they have a fancy for such literature. We knew Mr. Wilson personally, and on one occasion enjoyed his Christian hospitality. We know him to have been the soul of honor, whose statements are entitled to implicit credence. He, with a number of other confederates, was captured in north Alabama, and the entire lot, after some delay, were shipped like so many "dumb, driven cattle," via the Nashville penitentiary, to Camp Morton.

Their arrival at the latter place was near midnight on the 16th of October, 1862. No provision had been made for their coming, and they slept on the ground without food or shelter.

One of the worst features of the prison management at Camp Morton was the brutal treatment of sick confederates by two or more of the medical staff of that institution. As to that matter after a saving clause in behalf of Dr. Todd, a resident physician of Indianapolis, he writes in this wise of two veritable blackguards. "One of them, Dr. Cowles, (this name perhaps may not be spelled correctly) would go on his rounds and coming to a sick man's bunk he would say: 'Well you are sick are you? What's the matter with you?' 'I had a chill, doctor.' 'Damn you, how do you know you had a chill? You know so well what is the matter with you I guess you know how to cure yourself,' and off he would go without making a prescription. Another fellow, named Arrington, a galvanized Arkansian, afterward shot for some of his vileness, was equally insulting to his patients. If such was the treatment of bed-ridden sufferers we may be sure the well were treated with even less consideration.

Not a few of the officials of Camp Morton, according to Mr. Wilson's account, were wont to practice systematic and shameless robbery—taking the last nickel from their unfortunate captives and appropriating the delicacies sent them by outside sympathizers. Speaking of the fare furnished in this United States prison, located in the midst of a thriving agricultural region, he says: "Our rations were either a loaf of baker's bread weighing sometimes less than a pound, or instead of this six biscuits or hardtack with from one-half to three-fourths of a pound of bacon or a pound of beef per diem. In addition we had a tablespoonful of roasted grain coffee with a little sugar and a very small quantity of beans or hominy—so small a quantity to each man that the whole share of the mess was usually given each day to one man, so that it was only once in ten or twelve days that each man got a share. Not more than a half dozen times during my stay of six months was any other vegetable food given, though the scurvy made fearful ravages for the want of it. The food actually distributed was very often less than above stated, owing to the rascality of the yankees charged with its distribution." These starvation methods did their work very effectually.

Very many who entered the prison weighing from 175 to 200 pounds were reduced by lack of subsistence as promptly as if they had been regularly dosed on Allen's anti-fat nostrum.

But perhaps the most pitiful picture that President Wilson sketches is found in the following paragraph:

"Many of the prisoners, in the extremity of their hunger, were often seen rooting like so many hogs in the piles of garbage thrown out from the hospital cookroom, before they would be hauled out from the camp and greedily collect and eat potato pealings, cabbage leaves, scraps of meat, or anything they might find. One day I saw a man searching a pile of garbage who, I was informed by one who knew him well at home, a thrifty farmer of middle Tennessee." Many things equally lurid in their aspect are related by Mr. Wilson in his three letters written for Scott's Magazine in 1868. I have received of late no little correspondence in regard to these letters, and have it in my mind to give the whole of them to the public through the press. If they are correct, as I have every reason to believe, then Andersonville was not the "lowest hell amongst military prisons" during the late unpleasantness.

At another time I may say something of the unprovoked assassination of defenseless prisoners. Occasionally the killing of rebels seems to have been indulged in as a favorite pastime at Camp Morton, where more than two thousand confederate prisoners were held in "durance vile" by the federal authorities.

The Chinese roughs have been on the rampage recently looting and burning the houses of Christian missionaries. It is in order for the western nations to teach John Chinaman another lesson on the sanctity of international relations. A gunpowder gospel will do good service amongst the celestials unless they "quit their meanness."

Not long since I saw a woman on a scaffold painting a nice residence, and she seemed to be doing good work. This is less menial than dragging a cart or plow, as they are often seen doing in the leading countries of Europe and Asia. The question suggests itself, shall women be forced to do the drudgery of the world and inconsiderately be shut out from better and more renumerative industrial fields. This question, as woman is more and more admitted to the advantages of higher education, will be met by Carlyle's everlasting nay! Within the memory of much younger men than the writer, a woman was never seen as a clerk in a dry goods store, was never employed in a printing office, was practically excluded from many business positions which she now fills quite as efficiently as the opposite sex.

Verily the present trend of affairs is towards the enlargement of the sphere of woman's activity. If this movement halts or is reversed, the blame of it will lie at the door of woman herself, and of indiscreet advisers amongst her male friends. Such measures and policies as a sober public sentiment now endorses come far short of the extravagant claims of Dr. Mary Walker and others of her tribe. We are not quite prepared as yet for an Amazonian era in politics or religion. Whilst I have not the shadow of a doubt that such helpful and godly women as Dorcas, Priscilla and Phœbe talked without restraint or rebuke in the Christian assemblies of the primitive church, yet these women had little in common with the Anna Dickinsons of these latter days. The worst mishap that could befall the womanhood of today would be a show of self-assertiveness which would unsex them in popular estimation. In that event "gravitation might turn the other way" to her own detriment and discomfiture. W. J. S.

BAD ERUPTION ON NECK

Sorely Afflicted Nearly Three Years. Used Prescriptions from Three Doctors Without Any Benefit.

After Using Cuticura Two Days, the Scabs All Dropped Off. Cure was Quick and Complete.

I suffered for nearly three years with an eruption on my neck, and used prescriptions from three doctors during that time which did me no good. I purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the second day after using it the scabs all dropped off and never scabbed over any more. Before I used up the second set of CUTICURA my neck was entirely well, and has been well ever since, and all that I can say for it is that whereas I was sorely afflicted I am now well, and all from the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. N. W. SMITH, Lynchwood P. O., Kershaw City, S. C.

This is to certify that the above testimony is correct, as I purchased the CUTICURA and saw its effects while using. W. S. SMITH, Notary Public for the State of South Carolina.

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Find the CUTICURA REMEDIES do all you claim. Have been suffering with skin disease ten years. Could find no remedy to cure until I tried CUTICURA. Very happy over the result. HENRY MOORE, Lancaster, Va.

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The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

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With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster the first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

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Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Cracks, Swellings, Scratches, and all wounds healed by

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Relieves contraction of the Muscles. The genuine is made only by Nelson & Co., Boston, Mass.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Peculiar to itself, And is unequaled in Strength, Economy And Curative Power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best Blood Purifier and Building-up Medcine. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah .... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah .... 7 10 am
*No. 15, from Barnesville..... 8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon. 11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon .... 10 50 am	*No. 12, to Macon.. 2 45 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah .... 5 35 pm	*No. 16, to Barnesville .... 5 45 pm
*No. 13, from Macon .... 10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah .... 7 10 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville*.. 7 00 am	To Nashville* .... 8 10 am
From Marietta ..... 8 25 am	To Chattanooga*.. 1 35 pm
From Rome .... 10 55 am	To Rome .... 3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*.. 1 45 pm	To Marietta* .... 5 00 pm
From Nashville*.. 6 40 pm	To Nashville* .... 6 25 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From West Point. 10 00 am	To Opelika* .... 7 00 am
From Montg'm'y* 12 05 pm	To Selma* .... 2 40 pm
From Selma* .... 2 10 pm	To West Point .... 4 30 pm
From Opelika* ..... 5 45 pm	To Montgomery*.. 11 50 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta* ..... 6 30 am	To Augusta* .... 8 00 am
From Covington... 7 55 am	To Decatur .... 8 55 am
From Decatur ..... 10 05 am	To Clarkston .... 12 10 pm
From Augusta* ..... 1 00 pm	To Augusta* .... 2 45 pm
From Clarkston... 2 20 pm	To Clarkston .... 3 25 pm
From Clarkston... 4 50 pm	To Covington .... 6 20 pm
From Augusta* ..... 5 45 pm	To Augusta* .... 11 15 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.	
*No. 12, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ..... 11 15 am	No. 12, for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points. 12 15 pm
*No. 11, from NewY'k, Knoxv'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati. 6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis .... 11 40 pm
*No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville .... 5 15 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville .... 8 06 am
*No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon .... 11 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville .... 7 05 pm
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome .... 3 00 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga .... 7 00 am
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)	
From Lula .... 7 55 am	To Washington* ... 7 10 am
From Wash'gton.. 2 25 pm	To Washington* .. 12 25 pm
From Wash'gton* 12 15 pm	To Lula .... 4 30 pm
From Wash'gton* 11 30 pm	To Washington* ... 6 00 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Greenville*.. 6 30 am	To Birmingham*.. 2 30 pm
From Tallapoosa* 8 40 am	To Tallapoosa* ..... 5 45 pm
From Birming'm* 12 15 pm	To Greenville* ..... 11 10 pm
From Lithia Spgs* 5 30 pm	To Lithia Springs.* 9 00 am
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From F't Valley* 10 20 am	To Fort Valley* ... 3 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent

apr14-d1y

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. CO., operating the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia's Railroad and Steamship Lines. Time card in effect June 15th, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	2 45 pm	11 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm	4 25 pm	1 05 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 55 pm	6 30 pm	3 45 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 05 pm	6 40 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am	....	7 00 pm	....
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am	....	7 08 pm	....
Ar Albany	2 55 pm	....	11 15 pm	....
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm	....	....	....
Ar Waycross	....	....	5 20 am	....
Ar Brunswick	....	....	7 38 am	....
Ar Jacksonville	....	....	8 30 am	....

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville	....	....	6 30 pm	....
Lv Brunswick	....	....	7 35 pm	....
Lv Waycross	....	....	9 50 pm	....
Lv Thomasville	....	....	....	8 30am
Ar Albany	....	....	1 45 am	11 00am
Ar Macon	....	....	6 30 am	5 35pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 15 am	7 00 am	6 20pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am	9 17 am	8 47pm
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am	10 50 am	10 20pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 05 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 45 pm
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30 am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	6 30 pm	1 10 pm
Lv Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm
Ar Macon	1 20 pm	3 00 am
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am

Hourly Suburban Train to Hapeville. Lv Atlanta for Hapeville, daily except Sunday, from Whitehall st. crossing, 6, 7:40 a. m., 1, 3, 5, 6:10, 8, 11 p. m. To East Point: 10, 11, a. m., 6 p. m. Lv Hapeville for Atlanta, daily except Sunday, 6, 6:45, 8:20 a. m., 2, 4, 7:15, 8:45 p. m. Lv East Point for Atlanta: 10:30 11:30 a. m., 5:34 p. m.

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.		No. 2	No. 12	
Lv. Atlanta	....	7 10 am	2 45 pm	....
Ar Griffin	....	8 36 am	4 25 pm	....
Lv Griffin	....	9 20 am	4 30 pm	....
Ar Columbus	....	12 10 am	7 25 pm	....

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville accom lv Atlanta 5:45 p. m., ar Barnesville 9:40 p. m.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. T. CHARLTON, Pass. Agt.

CLERK OF CITY COUNCIL, ATLANTA, Ga., June 18, 1891.

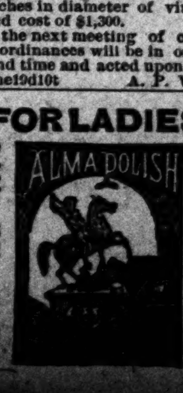
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last session of the city council an ordinance was read the first time, authorizing the construction of a sewer from Windsor street, along and in Hood street, to Rawson street; thence along Rawson street to Smith street of vitrified pipe 18 and 12 inches in diameter, at an estimated cost of $1,600.

And another ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer from Richardson, along and through Smith street to Whitehall street, of 8 and 10 inches in diameter of vitrified pipe, at an estimated cost of $1,300.

At the next meeting of council, on July 6th, said ordinances will be in order to be read the second time and acted upon.

june19d10t A. P. WOODWARD, C. C.

FOR LADIES' SHOES



Sold by all Shoe Dealers.

Alma Polish

Try one bottle and you will use no other Polish for your Shoes. Only Shoe Dressing ever awarded a Silver Medal.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers.

We are now located in our new office, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, where we have every facility for the transaction of a general banking business. Approved business paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. We issue interest-bearing certificates, payable on demand for limited amounts only, as follows: 4 per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left 6 months. For the benefit of mechanics, laborers, and people of small means, interest certificates issued for any amount desired, from $1 upwards. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, $450,000

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W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A. D. ADAIR, Vice President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Solicits the accounts of solvent corporations, firms and individuals. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum paid on daily balances. Approved commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collaterals.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President; EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier; JAMES R. GRAY, Vice-President; JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $35,000
Liability Same as National Banks.

DIRECTORS: James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edwards C. Peters, P. H. Harralson, W. A. Russell, J. R. Gray, W. J. VanDyke, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hurt, Stephen A. Ryan.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

A. GENUINE TEA STORE

—HAS BEEN—

Opened at 119 Whitehall Street,

where all goods will be sold exclusively for CASH, and on their merits. Adapting this method of business enables me to undersell all competitors. Purchasers at my stores get goods from first hands, thereby saving the profits of middle men.

TEAS AND COFFEES retailed at wholesale prices. SUGARS sold at actual cost. CHEON, the best 50 cent TEA in America.

C. D. KENNY,

Importer, Jobber and Retailer of

Teas, Coffees and Sugars

may29-d1m 119 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. Telephone 530.

Hightower, Rankin & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

SOUTHERN BOX FACTORY;

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wooden Boxes and Tanks

We make a specialty of the foregoing goods, and are ready to fill all orders promptly. We also make Soda and Beer Cases. Your patronage solicited.

TELEPHONE 885,

OFFICE AND FACTORY, COR. HUMPHRIES AND GLENN SREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

may 10-d3m

SOME OF THE LEADING FIRMS OF THE CITY.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., 34 Peachtree street. Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Builders' Hardware and Carpenters' Tools.

GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely in suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

ATLANTA RUBBER CO. 16 Decatur Street, Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, etc.

EUGENE JACOBS' Prescription Pharmacy, 58 Marietta street, Old Capitol building.

LESSONS IN OIL and China Painting at Lycett's Art Rooms, 93½ Whitehall street. Reduced rates for the summer months, especial training for ladies desirous of teaching; twenty years' experience; art materials for sale; write for lists and information.

D. O. STEWART Real Estate, No. 4 N. Broad street, Telephone 1084, Atlanta, Ga.

M. HAVERTY Furniture Dealer. Office and salesrooms, 97 S. Broad; entrance 90 and 92 Whitehall street.

PAUL & GULLAT M'F'G CO. Manufacturers and jobbers of Plumbers, Steam Gas Fitters' and Mill Supplies, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods of every description. 22 and 24 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

VENI! VIDI! VICI! The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine Co. challenges any and all Sewing Machine Companies to a public contest. Standard Sewing Machine Company, J. W. Newborn, 121 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLINGHAM & CO. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., 64 Elliott street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA WIRE AND IRON WORKS Wire Railings, Wire Window Guards and Wire Elevator Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. 30 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. L. CUESTA Importer and Manufacturer of Havana Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines Standard Paper Patterns. Fashion Gazettes free. 63 Peachtree street.

ATWATER CARRIAGE COMPANY, Landaus, Carriages, Pheatons, Buggies and Wagons. The best vehicles at the lowest prices.

W. W. SWANSON Upholsterer, Tents and Awnings, Carpet Laying, Furniture Repaired and Polished, No. 76 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM AND WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury, treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Ill. For particulars, address the Keeley Institute, Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of small homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

G. G. BROWN Real Estate Agent and Dealer, 27 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Mortgage loans negotiated.

RAILROAD TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Tickets to all principal points. J. R. Swanson, Ticket Broker, 36 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of every description. Robbins Bros., Proprietors. [illegible] Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSE'S "PURITY" RYE. The R. M. Rose Co., Wholesale Liquors, 12 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

SMITH & STONEY The Purest Drugs and Medicines. Whitehall street, corner [illegible]

J. J. LOGUE Tents, Awnings and Mosquito Nets. Furniture repaired and upholstered. 11 Hunter street.

RUBBER STAMPS, Stamps, Stencil and Steel Stamps, Badges, Door Plates and Numbers, Hotel and Key Checks. Atlanta Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works, Telephone 519, 57 South Broad street.

W. M. SCOTT & CO., Real Estate Agents, city and mineral properties, pine lands, and farms; money loaned at 8 per cent net. Office adjoining Kimball entrance.

MAIER & BERKELE Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc.; resetting diamonds and fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. 93 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants 5,000 orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities, at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

THE BEST place to secure a business or shorthand education is at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga. Terms reasonable. Time short. Success guaranteed. Send for circulars.

WELCH & TURMAN Renting, Sale and Investment Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street, do strictly a commission business, giving patrons benefit of all margins and advances. Refer to any Atlanta bank.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinaw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 2 S. Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing.

THOS. KIRKE & CO. Dealers in 74° Deodorized Gasoline, and Kerosene oils Southern agents for the Vapor cook stoves, Gas and Oil stoves, Wood and Coal stoves, House-Furnishing goods, etc. 57 & 59 Peachtree street.

HERRINGTON & FORD Real estate and Renting agents, old Capitol building, No. 64 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters. Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

STOCKS' COAL CO. Dealers in Anthracite and Bituminous coal. Wholesale and retail. 97 W. Peters st.

PALMER BROTHERS Contracting Painters. Interior Hard-Wood finishers and decorators. Estimates given promptly. First-class work a specialty. 'Phone 563. Office: 51 South Broad street.

HAMPTON & HOLBROOK Real Estate Brokers, 22 South Broad, invite the public attention to the fact that they have for sale city and suburban property; also large acreage tracts near the city. We have conveyances always ready to show property.

THE LINEN STORE Wholesale and Retail, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

C. J. DANIEL, 42 Marietta Street, Telephone 77. Wall Paper, Furniture, Window Shades, Curtain Poles and Room Moulding. The most elegant line of Wall Paper ever brought to the city. None but expert decorators employed. All work guaranteed.

R. H. RANDALL, Real Estate Agent, 14 South Broad Street. City and suburban property a specialty. Conveyances always ready to show property. Visitors to city especially invited to call. Information always cheerfully given.

OSLER FURNITURE DEALER Sales Room, 50 Marietta Street. Headquarters for the $12 Suites of New Furniture. Second Hand Goods of every description bought and sold. Desks, Office Fittings, etc.

M. H. LUCAS & CO 23 South Pryor Street (next to Carshed). Real Estate in all parts of city and suburbs. See Journal Ad.

THE EDITORS WRITE OF THEIR TRIP WEST.

SOME FEATURES OF THE JOURNEY

As They Strike the Men Who Mould Public Opinion.

AGRICULTURE WEST AND SOUTH.

The Beer of Milwaukee, Wine of Kelley's Island, Etc.

SANDUSKY, O., June 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—It has been a glorious trip for the Georgia editors, and they will not soon forget it. It has been a trip full of pleasure and abounding in pleasant entertainment and profitable instruction. A perfect excursion in every respect.

Very much is due President W. L. Glessner, of the Georgia Press Association, for arranging the trip that he did, and he is being toasted by every member of the association today, as the editors have touched land once more after a week's voyage over the cold blue waters of the great lakes, and are turning their faces homeward to the old red hills of Georgia once more.

No better description of the editors' jaunt can be given than that which each one tells himself, and THE CONSTITUTION'S representative today, on board the vessel from Mackinac, determined to give its readers such a description. The following questions were asked each member of the party:

1. What feature of the trip has been most enjoyable to you, and why? (Describe it.)
2. What do you think of the agricultural country in the central west, as compared with Georgia?
3. What impression have the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee made upon you? (Compare them.)
4. After viewing the grounds and examining the plans of the world's fair, do you think Georgia ought to appropriate money for an exhibit there?
5. Under what conditions would you be most likely to leave the south and move to the northwest?

The answers to these questions are of interest to every reader of THE CONSTITUTION, for they bear upon every interest and industrial pursuit of the great central west. More than this, they are interesting and bright, original and humorously put, in a manner such as only the far-famed Georgia editor can reach.

Here they are, and they tell the whole story:

The answers are numbered to correspond with the questions above.

W. L. Glessner, Americus, Ga.

1. The ride on the lakes has been most enjoyable to me, as it takes one away from daily papers, postoffices and the telegraph, and therefore enables one to have perfect rest. There is no dust, no hurry or worry, and the undulating motion of the boat and rippling sound of the waves are soothing to the nerves.

2. The farming lands of Indiana, which state we passed through from south to north, look their prettiest at this time of year, but take away the green grass and both their beauty and profit would be largely destroyed. With the same methods of cultivation, fertilization and economy, Georgia farms would prove at least twice as profitable as those of Indiana, and I believe more clear money is made on them now.

3. Chicago impresses one as a grand representation of American enterprise both in business and beauty, as its fine parks and every morning feature has had to be made as well as its seventeen-story business blocks. Milwaukee is a beautiful little city, celebrated for its beer and its enormous breweries, and bears out well its reputation.

4. While but little work can be seen on the grounds, the selection of the site is most excellent, and if the plans shown us are fully carried out the exposition will be the largest and most complete ever made. As an exhibit of Georgia's products at this exposition would attract the attention of the world to our great advantages, and thereby attract population and capital, an appropriation for a good exhibit would be a wise expenditure and a profitable investment.

5. I know of but one, and that would be necessity. With large wealth a man could live comfortably in the north by spending three-fourths of his time in the south.

T. M. Peeples, Gwinnett Herald.

1. The most enjoyable part of the trip to this point has been the great city of Chicago. I had never been there before, and there was something new at every turn. It presented features of American progress and society novel and enteresting to a southern man. No matter how well a man may be posted by reading, he cannot appreciate the stupendous strides the great northwest is making without seeing it for himself. Chicago is the place to see it all at once.

2. There is certainly no more attractive country in appearance between the oceans than we passed through in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, but they lack the diversity of crops to be found in Georgia, and the great mass of the people in agricultural pursuits are in no better condition than our people.

3. Milwaukee is a fine city, whose principal production seems to be beer. It is a nice point for summer residence or manufactories, but cannot compare in any respect, except in beauty of situation, with the great metropolis of the west.

4. I did not examine the plans of the fair sufficiently to form an opinion, but would be glad to see Georgia properly represented by a large display of our resources. I do not think the legislature can appropriate money constitutionally to this purpose, and we must look to the private enterprise of our citizens, especially the cities and great corporations, to place Georgia before the world.

5. When oranges grow in Michigan and a southern man is not regarded as a rebel. The northwest is very nice for a summer visit, but its blizzards would soon a draw a southern man to a warmer climate.

F. L. Callaway, LaGrange Reporter.

1. The trip from Chicago to Mackinac Island by steamer has been the most delightful feature of the excursion to me. The reason of this, I suppose, is its novelty, as well as the fact that we have met some very pleasant young ladies on the steamer.

A magnificent sight it was, leaving Chicago at 12 o'clock with the moon casting a silvery sheen upon the waters and the lights along the shore.

2. There is all the difference in the world in the agriculture of the central west and that of Georgia. Grain seems to be their only product, if I may judge from what I saw while riding through on the train. In Georgia, of course, cotton fields are seen in unbroken monotony. Corn is not even planted to any great extent. Up here, however, there are to be seen broad fields of living grain splendidly cultivated. Hay is another one of the main products of these western farmers, and is said to be very valuable. I think that the Georgia farmer could learn a lesson from the western farmer, and vice versa. The intensive system of farming is practiced altogether up here, and the farmers are all in good condition financially because of that. The farmhouses are always neat and the stock good.

3. Chicago makes an impression of length, breadth, height and depth.

The buildings generally are colossal, but I can give a better idea of its greatness by saying that an Atlanta man admitted that it was almost twice as large as Atlanta. Milwaukee is a large place, but a comparison between it and Chicago cannot be drawn. Milwaukee wouldn't be in it.

4. The world's fair, if carried out on the grand scale now contemplated, nothing in the world's history of similar character has ever compared with it. Georgia will be sadly left if she makes no exhibit, especially as some of the legal lights of Georgia insist that an appropriation can be constitutionally made. Georgia, the Empire State, should not come up lacking.

5. If you will move all the southern people north, in company with our climate and surroundings, then, and not till then, will I go.

J. B. Stewart, Southern Lodge Secret.

1. I was impressed by the beauty of Lake Michigan. An adequate description of it is, "Little drops of water, little grains of sand."

2. I am very much impressed with Indiana as a corn and wheat producing country. I have seen no country prettier than the country between Atlanta and Macon.

3. Chicago is a cosmopolitan city. Milwaukee is an America-German village.

4. I heartily favor an exhibit for Georgia at the world's fair.

5. I have pinned my faith to the old hills of Georgia.

Dick Grubb, of the Darien Gazette.

1. It would be hard for me to tell what feature of the trip I most enjoyed. It has all been a revelation to me. However, I think that the country between Louisville and Chicago most impressed me; it was simply grand.

2. I think that the agricultural country which we have passed through is much better than that of Georgia. However, as I have seen but little of the country in Georgia of late, I don't know that my impressions are either fair or just.

3. Chicago impressed me very much. It is a magnificent city, and from all accounts is is a "very large town"—taking in as it does everything from Atlanta to Mackinac, not forgetting the Georgia editor. The stay at Milwaukee was so short, only a few hours, that I cannot do justice to it. However, I have no hesitancy in saying that the beer was much better than that brought from Atlanta by Henry Cabaniss. I think Milwaukee is one of the prettiest cities in America. I had no idea that it was such a handsome city and had such elegant drives, pretty streets and beautiful women.

4. I have no reason to change my mind in regard to Georgia making an appropriation for the world's fair. This will be a grand opportunity for her to show what she has within her bounds, and the legislature will make a grand mistake if it fails to appropriate a handsome sum for an exhibit. It seems that the members of the legislature of our state do not appreciate the magnitude of this great enterprise. As I have said before, I am heartily in favor of a large appropriation.

5. I would be willing to leave Darien and the south if I was guaranteed a salary of $100,000 a year, and never compelled to work again. The south suits me, and it would take big money for me to leave the south Atlantic coast.

J. A. Brannen, Statesboro Eagle.

Voyage on the lakes, because a man can rest his mind watching the troubled waters.

2. The great central west has richer lands than Georgia, and excels in grain and stock, but the farmer can do better in Georgia, because the climate is far better and the variety of products give him many advantages.

3. I think Chicago will be the greatest city on the continent. No comparison with Milwaukee, except in the quantity of the beer product.

4. The world's fair will be a big thing—for Chicago, but don't think Georgia should appropriate any money for it.

5. If the climate was equal to Georgia I would like it.

W. Trox Bankston, Ringgold New South.

1. The "stag party" or reception tendered by the Chicago Press Club; to meet, talk and learn from the leading journalists of America how they won success in life; to converse with the members of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most aristocratic organizations in America; to drink with the the Whitechapel Club, the jolliest lot of fellows living, who sang songs and told brilliant stories with equal cleverness. This combination, interwoven with the pleasures of the evening, form a wreath which will ever reflect pleasantly from memory's wall.

2. I never more fully realized the fact that I would rather be a Georgia farmer than a Chicago millionaire. The lands of the west may be more productive, but the happiness that accompanies the Georgia yeomen is missing. I propose to remain in Georgia as long as the people will let me stay.

3. Chicago reminds me of Atlanta—the mayor and council want the city to pose before the world as moral, and the citizens are all protesting against it. The newspapers are bright, interesting and enterprising—another reminder of Georgia's capital city. Chicago is the fastest town on earth. I had to order breakfast while eating supper to keep up with the natives. We didn't have time to sleep. Everybody was in a hurry, and if you got lost you had to hunt for yourself; no one else had time. To compare Milwaukee with Chicago is like comparing a bumblebee and elephant. One of these days the Windy City will throw her protective arms around Milwaukee and call it North Chicago. Both cities have their attractions, and they come high. I have a friend in Cnicago who lives in the seventeenth story of a house. He used to speak to me; now he saves his conversational powers to interest the angels.

4. If Georgia fails to exhibit at the world's fair she misses the opportunity of the present century. The next legislature should appropriate a quarter of a million dollars for that purpose; there is money in it.

5. When the flowers cease to bloom, the birds to sing and the Georgia women loose their position as queens of creation, the waters of Georgia will be flowing up stream and the mountains used for transportation purposes. Give me Georgia or the presidency of the world's fair if you want me to change climate temporarily.

C. R. Pendleton, Valdosta Times.

1. The trip from Chicago to Mackinac, because we had a steady sea, and were free from dust and dirt and cinders.

2. They have a richer soil, but ours contains greater possibilities. They have a season of five months—we twelve.

3. I was impressed with Chicago's magnitude—with Milwaukee's beer.

4. If not unconstitutional, the Georgia legislature should by all means make an appropriation for the world's fair.

5. Don't think any consideration would make me leave Georgia and move to the northwest. This is a great section, but Georgia is greater.

A. L. Ryals, McRae Enterprise.

1. Our stay in Chicago. Because our opportunities were better for seeing the "sights" of this great western metropolis.

2. The agricultural country will compare favorably with Georgia. But in many respects Georgia excels.

3. My opinion is Chicago will soon be the greatest city in the United States. There is no comparison between Milwaukee and Chicago.

4. I certainly do.

5. A big money consideration, and that temporarily, as the south is good enough for me.

Clem G. Moore, of the Crawfordville Democrat.

1. A visit to the numerous, beautiful parks of Chicago, with their pleasant lake breeze. These parks afford pleasure to visitors, and are doubly enjoyed by the closely confined and hard-worked laborers of that great city.

2. The agricultural country of the central west is very fine and I wish the southern people could catch on to some of the western modes of improving lands, raising grasses and stock.

3. Progressive Chicago is a model of American thrift. So is Milwaukee, but she could be improved by a general observance of the Sabbath day.

4. I can't help but feel that Georgia will miss a great thing if she is not represented at the world's fair with a good exhibit of her resources, and appropriation is the only way to get the exhibit.

5. The northwest would have to secure a better climate to gain my affection sufficient to make me want to move out there.

Louis Brumby, Southern Farmer.

1. The great American derby ran at Washington park Saturday, June 20th, in the presence of nearly fifty thousand persons, embracing the wealth and culture of the entire west, afforded the best opportunity for the study of human nature.

2. The Georgia farmer can learn much from his western brother, as is shown by the close and careful cultivation of all land that can be made productive. The Georgia farmer has, however, great advantages in the seasons, and, consequently, can more successfully diversify his crops.

3. Chicago is the coming city of the country. Her men are ambitious, energetic and possessed of an all-abiding faith in her future, unite on all questions affecting her development. Milwaukee is smaller, has fewer advantages and will always be, to a certain extent, handicapped by her close proximity to Chicago.

4. The world's fair will, beyond all question, be the greatest exposition ever held in the world. Georgia will make an almost criminal mistake should she fail to appropriate at least $100,000.

5. The removal of Georgia's climate and people to the great northwest.

Si Hawkins, Covington Enterprise.

1. The ride and the banquet by THE CONSTITUTION and Journal in Atlanta, the scenery in Lincoln park, and the absence of a barroom on the great steamer that carried us from Chicago to Mackinac.

2. Looking from the car window at the grain and grasses, the horses, cattle and hogs, I am sure it is far ahead of any state in the union as an agricultural section.

3. Chicago is a hustling, bustling town, certain to be the city of the new world within the next decade; for evidences of vim and push are seen on every hand and in every class—from the newsboy to the millionaire. Milwaukee, with the countless beer saloons, spread wide open on Sunday, convinced me that she banked more on "money than she did on morals."

4. Had the framers of our state constitution made any provisions to appropriate money for any kind of an exhibit anywhere, I should favor a liberal appropriation to the world's fair, but as this was not done, I cannot conscientiously say that I favor an appropriation from the state treasury, but should like to see liberal donations made by the manufactories, corporations and agricultural societies, so that a creditable exhibit of Georgia products could be carried to Chicago in 1893.

5. I cannot imagine any condition or calamity that would induce or force me to say farewell to Georgia and search for a home in the northwest, or any other section in this union, or upon this earth. I am happy in Newton county and hope to spend the remaining days of my life among those I love and who love me.

A. A. Rose, Emory Phœnix.

1. My checkered way has been made very pleasant by the fact that Dick Gruble and Henry Cabaniss have enjoyed themselves most wittingly at the expense of my tailor, who has made me able to wear checks over my bare (bear) skin. If we are instrumental in causing others happiness, then we are happy ourselves.

2. The agricultural facilities of Indiana and Illinois exceed those of Georgia in producing corn and grain. But these two cereals are all that is grown to any extent in these two states. Taking the states as a whole, and remembering the fact that anything can be raised successfully in Georgia, we would say that our Empire State is in advance of any we have seen.

3. The city of Chicago has impressed me as being grossly immoral, and everything in the way of a business feature is always constructed and carried out on a grand scale. Thrift and energy mark the very movement of her citizens and consequently they always succeed in those grand undertakings. Her citizens have a great deal of confidence in themselves and therein lies the secret of their success. They are greedy for gain and extension. Milwaukee compares with Chicago in only one respect, and that is the universal taste for good beer. Milwaukee is scented with beer from one end to the other. The largest breweries of the continent are there and they turn out more beer than any seven other cities combined. It is sadly in need of better street transportaion.

4. The energy and confidence of the world's fair men is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a success, and Georgia will be benefited by an exhibit such as she can make.

5. There is no reasonable conditions upon which I would be willing to leave Georgia and the prospects I have there among her fair daughters.

J. W. Furlow, Americus Times.

1. By far the most delightful feature of the trip, I think, was the sail of 400 miles through lake Michigan from Chicago to Mackinac island. A sea trip is always replete with pleasure, particularly when mixed with seasickness, and with such good company and in such a ship as the Peerless, weeks instead of days could be delightfully spent in a voyage.

2. The agricultural region through which we have passed, particularly that of northern Indiana, certainly cannot be surpassed in fertility and general excellence, if one is to judge it by the beautiful and well-kept farms with their broad acres of ripening wheat and growing corn. However, by industry this same condition of affairs can be made to exist in Georgia, where many advantages obtain not to be had north of the Ohio river.

Already the metropolis of the great northwest, Chicago, bids fair, at no distant day, to outrival all other cities in the country, even wresting from New York the proud distinction of being the American metropolis. And right royally will she deserve and wear the honor. Her magnificent buildings, both public and private; her beautiful streets, well paved and always clean; her very superior means of rapid transit, together with the scores of railway and steamship lines that center there, give to the city commercial advantages unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other American city. Typically American in every respect, it is, indeed, a city to be proud of, whether the visitor be from New York or Georgia, from Maine or Texas.

I think the Georgia legislature will make an irreparable mistake if it refuses to make an appropriation sufficient to have the Empire State of the South represented in a fitting manner at the world's fair. Georgia's unlimited resources must be advertised if they are to be properly developed, and in no way can this be better done than by making, with her sister states, an exhibit of these resources to the nations of the earth who will come, with the products and manufactories of their countries, to the great exposition. In no other way could a similar amount be spent to such advantage, and Georgia cannot fail to derive incalculable benefits therefrom.

J. A. Anderson, Covington Star.

1. The most enjoyable and interesting feature of our trip, to me, was our stay in Chicago and visiting the many places of interest about that wonderful city.

2. The best agricultural section I have seen since I left home is in Indiana. The crops in this state are very fine. The wheat is just now being harvested, and the acreage is extensive. It appears to be much better than any I have seen in Georgia. For 250 miles in Indiana one passes through a splendid agricultural section, abounding in wheat, corn, clover and grasses, which were certainly charming to the traveler's eye. In appearance, this section seems to be superior to Georgia in agricultural products, though I do not think farming is as profitable there as it is in Georgia. In no other section through which we have traveled have I seen any place that I think equals the "old red hills" of Georgia as a strictly agricultural section.

3. Chicago impressed me very much with her great magnitude and certain further expansion. What her future limits are to be no man can tell; but, I think possibly the idea of her future growth was best expressed by Colonel Bryant, vice president of the world's fair committee. When showing us a map of the city and pointing out the most noted places of interest, he said: "Chicago already takes in the whole country over this way, but out that way the Pacific ocean lies open to us as our southwestern boundary." Milwaukee is also a typical western city, full of progress and energy, and is growing rapidly. She is a manufacturing town, but the biggest things saw while there, for a few hours on yesterday (Sunday), were her breweries, one of which I was told covered twenty acres of land. I will say, however, that in a two-hours' ride about the city I saw as many people going to church as I saw going toward the beer gardens or other places of resort. I should judge that Milwaukee was a more pleasant place in which to live than Chicago. She promises to be a great city, but will never "catch up" with Chicago.

4. I should be glad to see Georgia properly represented at the world's Columbian exposition, but I do not see any way in which an appropriation can be made for it, unless it can be done through the agricultural department; I am not sure that this is practicable, but if it can be done in that way, I should favor a reasonable state appropriation for that purpose.

5. I should be willing, perhaps, to leave dear old Georgia and move to Chicago, if I were given a million dollars, and told to go there and invest it, and live on the income. Nothing short of that, in a pecuniary sense, could induce me to make the change. I love Georgia, my native state, too well to desert her now. I like the northwest very much—as a place to visit—but not to make my home. I prefer Covington for that.

Ben Millkin, Jesup Sentinel.

1. The trip over the lake and the carriage drive in Milwaukee. The first for the bracing air and the chance for meditation on the wonders of this sphere; the last for the beauty of its streets, residences and beautiful green grass plats.

2. I think it magnificent for the growing of corn, wheat, oats, hogs and horses, and while its soil may be richer naturally, Georgia's climatic advantages, which warrants two and even three crops a year on the same piece of land as well as produce many things the great west cannot, places Georgia naturally ahead when her resources are taken advantage of.

3. Chicago is immense in its area and in its tall buildings. The lowness of the land it is built upon reminds me of New Orleans, where the waters of the Mississippi are only kept out of its muddy streets by the levees which confine the waters to the river, which is higher than the land the city is built upon. Milwaukee is a beautiful city, its handsome residences looking out over the broad and beautiful lake, and the scarcity of dudes with its other attractive features makes one long to live there.

4. Did not view the grounds, but think Georgia ought to have an exhibit there.

5. I can hardly imagine under what conditions I would leave our sunny southland to move to the northwest, but I can imagine there is a vast difference in looking at its productive fields and making a living in them, as when they produce their large crops there are many things they still need to buy, and ofttimes their products are sold at miserably low prices to buy the other necessaries of life with.

When the money is already made some of it can be very agreeably spent in passing through the pleasant places in the great northwest. But for a permanent home give me ever Georgia's broad fields and balmy breezes.

John Triplett, Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

1. The stay in Chicago was in many respects the most enjoyable, for the reason that Chicago just now is attracting the attention of the civilized world. Its magnificent drives, great parks and towering buildings are enough to entrance any one. Equally, however, with this magic city I rate and rank the pleasures of the two days' trip on Lake Michigan, which was as smooth as glass, greatly to the relief of those who anticipated parting with much of their worldly possessions while on the lake. Not the least of the pleasures of the trip consists in the commingling of the "boys" of the Georgia Press Association. They are brilliant, brainy and, when off on an excursion, full of fun. Some of them would rank with members of the famous "Clover Club" whom we met in Chicago.

The lands through Indiana and Illinois are very rich, but I doubt very much whether the farmers, as a class, are better off than are the farmers of Georgia. Cotton, our great staple, is as sure a crop as wheat, and always brings the cash. We grow a greater variety of crops than they do out here, and, if they were intelligently marketed, they would show greater profits on the outlay.

3. I have referred to Chicago before. It is the coming inland city on this continent, and will, in my opinion, push New York hard for first place within the next two decades. Milwaukee is naturally associated with beer. Here are some of the largest breweries in America. The population is largely German, and they have contributed largely to building up a magnificent city with a population of a quarter of a million. One unpleasant feature of a few hours stay in this city on Sunday was the utter disregard of the Sabbath seen on every hand.

4. Georgia ought, by all means, to be represented at the world's fair. If the legislature does not take some action, and there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of such a course, then the cities, towns, counties and manufacturing enterprises of our state should combine and make an exhibit creditable to the Empire State of the South.

5. The northwest is a great country; but the best chances are all taken. The south, especially Georgia, presents today as many substantial attractions for business, or a permanent home, as any section I have seen. Georgia is good enough for me.

WITHOUT CAPITAL.

Horace Walker in The Yankee Blade,

"In spite of everything I can do, I am still penniless," and Ralph Gorden buried his face in his hands.

Ralph had sense, but he lacked capital. Capital and he would have been an assured success. For this purpose he would consult Mr. Horten, the banker.

"Good evening, Ralph," said the elderly gentleman, looking over his gold-bowed glasses, and exhibiting a very cordial and patronizing manner.

Ralph was always respectful, and if you will study his career you will readily percieve how important a part politeness played in his social and business relations.

"I wish to engage in business."

"Have you capital?"

"No, sir; but—"

"Ah!"

"If I could secure a loan from you, I could amass a for—"

"I beg your pardon. I never lend money without real estate security."

The answer was decisive.

"First failures have been the successes of many, Ralph. Go try."

Ralph was not discouraged. But on the following morning when the sun rose in his old-time glory, the birds sang their wild, familiar songs, and business resumed its wonted clamor, he took little note as he hurried along the leading thoroughfare of the city.

"Will you lend me $1,000 to set myself up in business?" he inquired of Mr. Simpson one of the prominent men of the place.

"What security?"

"None. I want it as a favor."

"Would be glad to accommodate you, Mr. Gorden, but business men don't do bnsiness in that way."

Recieving this all kindly, he sallied out and entered the private family of an esteemed friend.

"Mr. Garten, can I negotiate a loan of $1,000?"

"For your sake I must refuse."

Ralph was turning; yet, notice that the placid equanimity of his temper remained inviolate. If he possessed no capital, he had suavity and forbearance in happy abundance.

"Be seated, Ralph," continued this practical man, "and I will endeaver to show you how I am your friend in not being your friend. That sounds a trifle paradoxical. But, listen, for you are in no hurry. If you are in a hurry you will not succeed anyway. From what I have heard and seen myself you appear to have an abnormal feeling that you cannot succeed unless you have capital. Now, if you will investigate the matter statistically you will find that 990 men out of every 1,000 who have a success of business that they had absolutely nothing to start with."

"Yes, sir."

"And if you will take the trouble to pursue your investigation you will find that a large percentage of business failures are directly traceable to too much assistance at the start."

Ralph Gorden was meeting new surprises.

"Now for your own benefit, I will not lend you a red cent."

Ralph's countenance fell. And yet he had sufficient sense to understand that all the advice recieved had emanated from the kindest business motives.

"But, Ralph, I'll tell you what I will do. You strike right out in some direction, and if you fail, after an honest trial, you will not be compelled to repay an old debt."

"By George, that's so!"

"And, furthermore, I will make this proposition. If you will succeed without capital, I will give you $1,000!"

Ralph was dumfounded.

"I believe you are right," and Ralph returned to the street.

On his way through the chief places of business, he said to himself,—

"Wonder how all those men became so rich!" he hesitated; "I will ask them."

He knew Bangs, Barton & Co.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen; may I ask you how you became so rich?"

"By being penniless at the start!"

He also knew the firm of Aldrich, Page & Co., by reputation.

"What made you so rich, gentlemen?"

"By being poor at the start, and not a cent's worth of credit."

Walker & Co., had just failed; and for the matter of that they had been partial failures all along. They had had plenty of of money to start with!

"So, so," and Ralph walked thoughtfully along. "Then I am the capital! I!" and returning home he rolled up his sleeves, so to speak, and went to work.

People always said that Ralph was a worker and industrious. "But, ah!" exclaimed the old heads, "he can earn money, but he cannot keep it!"

These same people were soon surprised, however, to see a little unpretentious corner grocery started, with Ralph as sole proprietor.

"It wasn't much," some said, "but it was a beginning, a beginning!"

Curious people came in. Men with "inquiring eyes." Men with their arms thrust to the elbows in cadaverous pockets. Some sa on the cracker barrels and looked on They hadn't ever tried to succeed, and dropped in to see how such an attempt was supposed to work. A lad came in.

"A penny's worth o' figs."

The article was handled as if it had been twenty pounds of sugar for one dollar.

"Five cents worth of peanuts."

These were neatly done up in a little sawedged paper bag. Ralph was a model of neatness and politeness, and his white apron and square paper hat gave him a sort of dashy appearance.

"A half dozen eggs."

The orders were slight.

"Two pounds of butter."

Ralph was encouraged.

"One barrel of Haxall flour!"

This was quite a leap.

"Will deliver it after dinner."

Yet his visiters were still far in excess of his sales. But one thing had been demonstrated. He had got the people to coming that way! Could he hold them.

"A new broom sweeps clean," he reflected.

"But time will tell."

"Well, Ralph hasn't much in his store, to be sure," said the skeptical, "yit he's er risin', er risin', and that's somethin'."

Ralph's horse and wagon consisted of himself and a wheel barrow! He delivered his few goods in this unpretentious manner. The boys called it Ralph's "one-hoss express."

The "new grocer" said little, thereby showing tact, but kept his sleeves rolled up and attended strictly to business. He had no capital, but earning a few dollars, he secured a little merchandise on thirty days, credit. He had one thing, he had manners, he had sociability, he had accommodation. He was just as sociable with the man that bought a jackknife as the one that bought a shovel. With these as leading elements of success, he met his first bills, paid cash for his second order of goods.

Two months had gone. Six. Now he had a clerk. But no horse. Six months more. He had a second clerk.

Ralph began to recieve congratulations from all sides. The friend that would not lend him a red cent, and was to give him $1,000 came sauntering in.

"You don't seem to need borrowed money now, Ralph."

"No thank you. I have $1,000 to lend," he laughed.

"Ralph, you have won the first $1,000. The rest will come easy enough. It is the first $1,000 that decides the fate of millions."

Ralph was very happy. His business increased. His friends multiplied, and young men came to him to borrow their first $1,000. Time wore on. The little corner grocery store became too small. In more commodious quarters they were soon established. For it was "R. Gorden & Co., grocers" now. And the young man who had no capital, was the leading grocery firm of the city.

"So you could succeed without capital, Ralph?" said his pratical friend.

"Yes; and it has been a good lesson to me."

"Which you couldn't have learned if I had loaned you $1,000," interrupted the other.

"No, sir. And today I am saying to the young men of my community: "You can succeed without capital. Try."

And Ralph's face glowed. And he still superintended his own business.

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A Cheap Rate to Toronto in July.

Teachers and others going to Toronto should stop at Lake Chautauqua. The Erie railway has three through trains every day from Cincinnati, and is absolutely the only line passing this famous resort. Don't be misled by any circuitous route, for they are not on sale. Tickets and full information apply to ticket agents, connecting lines, or D. W. Clifton, P. O. box 750, Birmingham, Ala. Be sure your tickets read via Erie lines from Cincinnati. 5-25,16t

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm, two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta treet.

Spend Sunday

At Lithia Springs, Ga. Georgia Pacific division will sell tickets at 62 cents round trip. Leave Atlanta, 9 o'clock a. m.; leave Lithia Springs, 4:30 o'clock p. m. The superb Sweetwater Park hotel at Lithia Springs is now open for the summer under its usual superior management. The springs' grounds, baths, etc., have been enlarged and beautified. The Piedmont Chautauqua grounds and lake are more charming than ever. 4t

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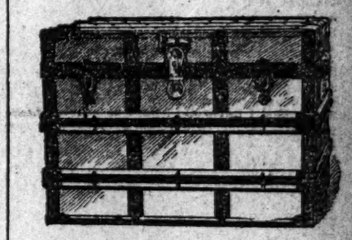

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Piedmont Chautauqua, Lithia Springs, Ga., will open July 15th. An interesting programme has been arranged. All who desire programmes, can address J. S. James, general manager, Lithia Springs, Ga.

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS

"OUR NEW WARSHIPS," BY SECRETARY TRACY.

The Arabian Horse—The Japanese Diet—An Unpublished Poem by Sidney Lanier. Ely's Objections to Socialism.

Americans have been so long accustomed to saying they have the poorest navy on earth that they will be somewhat surprised to learn that they have the best. Nevertheless, Secretary Tracy's statement seems to show that this is true. Ten years ago, it was not far from true that our navy was the poorest, but the department has done a prodigious amount of work since then in both democratic and republican administrations, and we will have no need to be ashamed of our navy when the ships now building are completed.

The proceedings of the Japanese diet show that while the American idea of the federated commonwealth has been adopted in Australia, representative government has a strong foothold in the orient.

It is a pleasure to print this week a hitherto unpublished poem by Sidney Lanier, whose widow recently furnished a copy to Editor Gonzales, of The Columbia, S. C., State.

Our New Warships.

Secretary Tracy contributes a timely and exceedingly interesting article to the June number of The North American Review. Heretofore there have been a great many magazine articles about the navy, but this is the first which has given any adequate idea of the capacity and effectiveness of our new warships. The secretary shows the speed, coal endurance and radius of action of our new cruisers, especially those designed and built since 1887.

It appears from the secretary's statements that we have already a navy superior in some respects to anything afloat. The warships are divided into the general classification of cruisers and battleships; the former with high speed form a kind of ocean cavalry to make forays upon the commerce of the warring nation and harass its fleet; the latter with heavy batteries and heavy armor are designed for coast defense.

The ships built since 1883 are ——— in number, with names as follows: The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, begun in 1883; the Newark, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington and Petrel, begun in 1887; the Maine, begun in 1888, and the Texas, begun in 1889. In addition to these the government has undertaken within the last two years the construction of seven vessels, including four cruisers—Cruiser No. 6, the New York; Cruiser No. 12, known as the Pirate, and Cruiser No. 13. The three battle ships are the Massachusetts, the Indiana and the Oregon.

These last seven, the secretary thinks, will be in some respects superior to the ships of any navy afloat. He says that naval science has advanced during the intervals between the designing of these several series of warships, and that the last series combines qualities not to be found in any other navy. It is worth while to give his description of the last series of warships. He says:

"Of Cruiser No. 6 there is not much to be said. She belongs to the recognized cruiser type, but her greater size permits an expansion in those qualities wherein the ordinary cruisers are most defective—coal endurance and sustained speed. Her coal capacity is 1,300 tons, which gives her a radius of action of 13,000 miles, a distance far beyond the average vessel of this type. The additional weight of her machinery enables her to reach not only the guaranteed speed of twenty knots, but a sustained sea speed of nineteen knots, which is certainly two knots above that ordinarily maintained by ships of her class. She has in addition unusual protection for her guns and a powerful battery. The main armament consists of four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns—fourteen in all—while the secondary battery comprises twenty-four light pieces. She is a cruiser, pure and simple; but, with her sustained speed and remarkable endurance, her powerful battery and the armor with which she is protected, she is a cruiser of no ordinary character.

"Next in order comes the New York, an armored cruiser of 8,150 tons. The radius of action of the New York and her speed are the same as those of No. 6. Her battery is composed of six 8-inch guns, four of which are protected by barbettes and shields of heavy armor, and twelve 4-inch guns, while her heavy protected deck and armor in the wake of the engine spaces form additional defense. She is not only constructed to destroy commerce, but to destroy commerce-destroyers, and of these there are few who would be able to meet her on equal terms.

"The 'Pirate' and her sister ship, Nos. 12 and 13, are of an entirely different type. They are fully protected against light guns, and their armament, comprising one 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns, with twenty rapid-fire guns, is a match for any armament that the converted commerce-destroyers of the day can carry. Armor protection they have also of a limited character, but their two essential features are coal capacity and speed; the former gives them a radius of action of 25,000 miles, while the latter, developed by engines of over 20,000 horse-power, propelling three screws, is placed at a maximum of twenty-two knots and a sustained average of twenty-one. They can steam around the world without touching at any point for coal, and they can overtake with ease the fastest trans-Atlantic liner of the day.

"Finally we come to the battle ships. These vessels, which were adopted by congress, after considerable opposition, at the recommendation of the department, are vessels built for the department of the coast of the United States. They have been often described, and it is not necessary to repeat the description here. Their speed is high for vessels of this class. Their coal endurance is amply sufficient for the purpose for which they are designed. Their defensive protection is thorough and effective, their belt and redoubt armor being eighteen inches in thickness. As for their battery, the statement made six months ago, that it is the heaviest and most effective battery carried today by any ship afloat or projected, has never been disputed. Four 13-inch guns, rising to a height of eighteen feet above the water; eight 8-inch guns at an elevation of twenty-five feet, and four 6-inch guns distributed in various parts of the casemate, form the armament."

The terrible batteries of the battle ships are thus described:

"The arrangement is such that one of these ships will be able to deliver a bow or stern fire of two 13-inch guns and four 8-inch guns, throwing 3,200 pounds of steel at every volley, while, as is stated by a Philadelphia correspondent in the same number of The Times, 'in a single broadside volley there will be over two and one-half tons of metal, and in the first ten minutes of an engagement one ship will hurl 28,400 pounds of steel.'

"To account for the success of the American designers in placing upon a ship of 10,300 tons a heavier battery than English designers had placed on a ship of 14,150 tons, and substantially as heavy armor, it has been surmised that the American constructed had used lighter scantling, producing lighter and weaker hulls. But a reference to the detail drawings will show that this surmise is entirely without foundation, and that the American hulls, instead of being lighter, are actually heavier than those of the English battle ships. To illustrate: The most important of scantlings, namely, the thick outside plating below the outside armor, which includes all the under water part of the ship, is of the same thickness on the American vessels as on the Royal Sovereign, a vessel of nearly four thousand tons' greater displacement, and is one and one-half to two pounds heavier per square foot than on English battle ships of 10,600 tons' displacement.

"Another surmise offered in the discussion before the institute to explain the American solution of the problem of weights was that we had probably reduced the quantity of ammunition below the European allowance. This is also an error, although, in view of the field upon which these ships are to operate, it might have been safe to reduce somewhat the quantity of ammunition. As a matter of fact, the number of rounds for the large guns is about the same as that allowed on battle ships abroad."

It is shown, too, that in the calculations for steam, the heating surface allowed is much greater per horse power in the American than in the English ships. Altogether, the secretary's article leaves the impression that we have the best navy afloat, or will have when the ships under way are completed.

Why the French Are Not Increasing.

The census is expected to show an increase of only 1,000,000 in the population of France during the past decade, while the British isles, with few more people, show an increase of 3,000,000, in spite of the great loss of population in Ireland. The Popular Science Monthly accounts for the difference as follows:

"In speculating upon the causes of the stationary condition of the population of France, the customs of subdividing the land and of providing dowries for girls have been cited as important factors in keeping down the increase. Abnormal mortality from smallpox and from typhoid fever is mentioned in The Lancet as another probable cause. Dr. Brouardel has pointed out that, while Germany loses only 110 persons a year from smallpox, France loses 14,000, and that the deaths by typhoid fever amount to 40,000. These facts carrry the matter back to slackness in enforcing vaccination and to faults in water supply. Dr. Brouardel concludes his paper on this subject by affirming that if vaccination and revaccination were made obligatory in France, and if the towns were everywhere supplied with pure water, the country would save from 25,000 to 30,000 lives annually, and these, for the most part, of young persons of marriageable age."

The World's Coinage for 1890.

There has been a great deal said lately about coins of one metal or another, but few people know just what the mints of the world are doing. According to the deputy master of the English mint, the world's coinage for 1890 was $283,637,795, of which $151,613,070 was gold, $126,023,460 was silver and $6,001,265 was copper and nickel.

The distribution of this coinage is given in the following table which is given in pounds sterling:

Mint.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper & Nickel.
London—Imperial	£ 7,662,898	£ 1,708,415	£ 89,545
London—Colonial	.....	51,455	1,416
Birmingham	.....	290,000	35,000
Sydney	2,808,000	.....	.....
Melbourne	2,473,537	.....	.....
Calcutta	17,000	843,000	132,000
Bombay	.....	5,735,000	.....
United States	4,404,000	7,363,000	283,000
Germany	4,967,461	.....	148,413
France	824,112	61,740	8,400
Italy	54,603	37,100	.....
Switzerland	100,000	.....	3,200
Austria-Hungary	584,803	810,232	9,101
Russia	4,480,550	332,038	20,692
Scandinavia	367,417	79,750	3,486
Holland	.....	56,000	10,000
Spain	1,074,253	1,455,050	.....
Portugal	83,777	111,111	.....
Turkey	10,200	.....	.....
Japan	353,000	1,460,000	420,000
China	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	57,000	4,820,000	36,000
	£30,322,614	£25,204,602	£1,200,253

"Allies of the Criminal Classes."

In certain communities there grow up criminal lawyers who appear to be both unscrupulous and invincible. It was owing to the efforts of such men that the city of Cincinnati was deluged with bloody crimes, the authors of which went unpunished. Finally there came a day of reckoning when the outraged populace stormed the jail and burned it. Many lives were lost before the riot was quelled, and as usually happens, the victims were mostly innocent people.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the remark of a New York judge, who takes the position that lawyers who defeat the ends of justice by frivolous appeals when legal process has been exhausted, should be subjected to the discipline of the court. The Tribune says:

"The opinion of the court of appeals, in denying the motion for a new argument in the case of Jugiro, the condemned Japanese murderer, contains a timely and significant suggestion. In commenting upon this and other independent attempts to cheat justice The Tribune has repeatedly called attention to a possible remedy for the situation which has been created by mercenary lawyers under the shelter of a statute. We have suggested that the courts might wisely consider the propriety of disciplining these unworthy practitioners who have been wasting their time and nullifying their processes by frivolous appeals. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we find in the opinion of our highest court this clear and weighty confirmation:

"'The forms of law should not be used to subvert the criminal justice of the state. Attorneys and counsellors admitted to practice in the courts of this state are under a duty to aid in the administration of justice, and they cannot, consistently with this duty, engage in vexatious proceedings merely for the purpose of undermining the final judgments of the courts and defeating the behests of the law. It ought to be a subject of inquiry, therefore, whether they can thus become the allies of the criminal classes and the foes of organized society, without exposing themselves to the disciplinary powers of the supreme court.'

"These 'allies of the criminal classes' and 'foes of organized society' have proved conclusively that they care nothing about their own good repute so long as their revenues are not threatened; but the prospect of suffering a pecuniary loss in the service of crime is calculated to terrify and restrain them. It is to be hoped that the courts and the profession which these attorneys have disgraced will not forget this unanimous utterance of the appeal judges nor permit others to forget it. The bar association in particular is slow to wrath, and always hesitates to vindicate its good name; but it has now received a suggestion of its duty to itself and to the community which it cannot neglect without shame and public condemnation."

An Unpublished Poem of Lanier.

The Columbia, S. C., State prints a hitherto unpublished poem by Sidney Lanier.

The poem, with the editor's statement, is given below:

[Through the kind and thoughtful consideration of Mrs. Mary D. Lanier, widow of the poet who was loved and admired by the southland, we are permitted to publish the following poem. It is peculiarly appropriate that it should first appear in the Palmetto State, where it will be read and appreciated. It will be in the new volume of "Lanier's Poems," which we hope will soon be published.—The State.]

ON A PALMETTO.

Through all that year-scarred agony of height,
Unblest of bough or bloom, to where expands
His wandy circlet with his bladed bands
Dividing every wind, or loud or light,
To termless hymns of love and old despite,
Yon tall palmetto in the twilight stands,
Rare Dante of these purgatorial sands
That glimmer marginal to the monstrous night,
Comes him a southwind from the scented vine.
It breathes of Beatrice through all his blades,
North, east or west, Guelph-wind or Ghibel-line,
'Tis shredded into music down the shades;
All sea breaths, land breaths, systol, diastol,
Sway, minstrels of that grief-melodious soul.
—Sidney Lanier.

The Arab Horse.

There is a glamour of romance connected with the Arabian horse. All sorts of desperate adventures are associated with such steeds. It will be interesting to know some of the real qualities of the noble animal as described by The Boston Post:

"The controversy about the relative value of the Arab horse has raged almost as long, as fiercely, and to as little purpose as that between nominalists and realists. However, amid the dust of contradiction and malediction a few facts on this subject loom up clearly and distinctly. In the first place, it is admitted on all sides that the best thoroughbreds now extant, either in England or in this country, trace back almost without exception to the Arab sires that were imported to England in the eighteenth century. Arab blood, therefore, was the foundation of all that is excellent in the modern horse. On the other hand, it is equally beyond dispute that no Arab horse can trot as fast or run as fast as the best trotters and runners of America and England. The Orloff horses of Russia can probably out-trot the Arabian horses, and an English race horse of the third class is doubtless a match at running for the fastest Arab in the desert. It is true, also, that the Arab horses are inferior in size, seldom exceeding fourteen hands and a half. But in other respects the Arabs have very great excellence. They are unquestionably more sound than any other breed of horses now extant, spavins, curbs, ringbone and other defects being almost if not quite unknown among them. No less superior is their endurance. When it comes to traveling for a whole day, they will go faster and farther than any thoroughbred. It is needless to say also that few thoroughbreds equal them in beauty, breeding for excessive speed having had a tendency to substitute the angular lines that are associated with the modern thoroughbred, in place of those beautiful curved lines in which the courser of the desert is moulded. Moreover, although the Arab be small, his weight-carrying power is by no means small. In fact, in the moving parts, the Arab is not small, but large. He is almost always what is known in horse parlance as "a big, little 'un;" and his gaits are so elastic and springy as to make him peculiarly fit for the saddle. Such is the Arab horse, and yet, although we import horses by the hundred from England and France, we bring almost none from Arabia. There is, however, just one pure-bred Arab colt in this country, the property of Mr. Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been known for many years as an enthusiastic defender of Arabian and Clay horses. This colt, Anazeh, had for its dam Naomi, an Arab mare imported to England and thence to this country. Its sire was either Leopard or Linden Tree, we forget which, these two being the Arab stallions given to General Grant by the sultan. Anazeh forms part of the stud now owned by the "Arab, Anglo-Arab and Clay Stock Farm of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island." This establishment belongs to a stock company organized by Mr. Huntington, and its operations will be watched with interest by all intelligent and unprejudiced horsemen. Its aim is the ambitious one of creating a national horse founded upon Clay blood, re-enforced by Arab blood. The Clay family traces to imported Grand Bashaw, and its value in a trotting pedigree, though at one time absolutely denied and afterwards strongly contested, is now universally admitted. The success of the California trotting sires, Clay Pilot, the Moor, Sultan and Electioneer, and of the no less famous George Wilkes, has fully established the value of the Clay strain."

In De Mornin'.

Goodbye, chile! I ain't here for long,
I'se waitin' patient for de dawnin';
De angels dar is a-pullin' mighty strong
And I'll meet ye, honey! in de mornin'.

When de stars fell down, I 'member it well,
Yet I don't know de year I was born in,
But I goes by a star dat neber has fell,
So I'll meet ye, honey! in de mornin'.

I mind back yonder in old Tennessee
How de speculators come without a warnin',
But now I'se a waitin' for de Lord to come for me
And I'll meet ye, honey! in de mornin'.

What hab I done dat de Lord let me stay
A waitin' so long for de dawnin'?
The earth is gettin' dark and a fadin' away,
But I'll meet ye, honey! in de mornin'.

Don't cry, chile! I must say good night,
For your mammy's done had a warnin',
To close up de shutter and put out de light,
But I'll meet ye, honey! in de mornin'.
—Lizzie York Case in Detroit Free Press.

The Japanese Diet.

The progress of the world toward democracy is so rapid that we hardly realize or keep up with it. The adoption of an Australian constitution in many respects similar to our own, and the establishment of a crude form of republic in Brazil are pretty well talked about, but little is heard of the struggle of the orientals toward democracy.

The Japanese diet has been through its first session and has established the principle of self-government on a firm foundation.

A minister writing from Tokio to The Independent says:

"The diet cut down the budget $6,500,000 (silver). This was the occason of the great struggle that consumed the time and strength of the lower house. The radicals had been determined to reduce expenditures at the earliest moment, and great was their disappointment when the constitution seemed to limit the diet's action to a small fraction of the appropriations. But when the diet assembled it was evident that want of boldness would not be its failing. The budget came at once into prominence. The liberals proposed a reduction of $10,000,000. The government said impossible! We may, perhaps, agree to a million or two, but to no more. The liberals took the lead and insisted that the reduction should be made. After a long and sharp discussion, the radicals joined them, and united they controlled the house. For days and weeks the fight went on, the desire to overturn the government at whatever cost on this issue being more and more apparent. The programme outlined was carried steadily through the house, and the budget was sharply criticised, and a reduction of more than eight millions was demanded. To us it seemed impossible that the government, entrenched and strong, should yield, and equally impossible that the opposition should recede. Prudence was thrown to the winds, and the fight was to the death. Should the diet win the old system of government would go down and what should replace it? Should the diet fail the system of representive government would be fatally discredited. At the last moment salvation came. The house on a technical point of procedure, put itself clearly in the wrong, but the opposition still insisted after their error had been pointed out. This time their calculations failed. A section joined the moderates, and the opposition was checked. Thus re-enforced the moderates gathered their forces and found themselves in command. They appointed a committee of conference with the government, which was the technical point they had just won, and made a compromise that yet was a substantial victory for the house. The budget was reduced by $6,500,000 and voted at once, adopted by the peers, and accepted by the government. The short session of the diet, as fixed by law, was at an end, and it adjourned.

"The men who joined the moderates at the eleventh hour and saved the day, were the center and soul of the radical party which has fought for popular government for fifteen years. These men have repeatedly declined office under the government, some of them have been imprisoned in the cause of free speech and free laws, and now they have shown that they could leave party, too, in behalf of the cause they hold so dear. They have been called 'radicals,' but as one of them remarked the other day: 'Now we have a parliament we are conservatives.' Two years ago this man was in prison. He was arrested without examination and imprisoned without trial, and with no statement of charges preferred against him, except that he had violated a law which he had never seen and which was enacted the day of his arrest. This man was second on the committee which successfully put the budget into its final form.

"These are the gains of this one short session: The diet has asserted its right to control the making of the laws; it has rendered arbitrary and secret legislation impossible henceforth; it has shown that it can summon the government before it and examine it in the most searching manner; it has insisted upon a large reduction of the expenditures, and thus has brought about the dismissal of hundreds of useless officials; it has demonstrated that its majority can exercise self-control, and can carry out a course at once aggressive and moderate. Certainly three months seldom show a more substantial gain to the cause of constitutional, parliamentary government."

Edwards, the Actor-Scientist.

"The death of Harry Edwards," says The Independent, "will give a shock to his scattered scientific friends, who knew and respected him for his deep and unaffected love of nature. He was a gentleman of the old school, and belonged to the class of actors such as Jefferson and others, who besides adorning their profession by high thinking and plain living, took a warm interest in literature or science. Wherever he traveled, whether in California, Australia or the eastern states, all his spare moments and rambles were devoted to the observation of nature. Mr. Edwards amassed an enormous collection of insects, had an extensive knowledge of their transformations, published many useful articles, and his death is a decided loss to American entomology. His zeal, knowledge, studious care, his numerous articles, the aid he rendered to students and beginners, his genial, unselfish spirit, so free from the petty feelings manifested by others interested in the same study, will be always held in remembrance and warmly cherished. It is to be hoped that the friends and patrons of the American Museum of Natural History in New York will not allow his valuable collections to leave the city, but add them to the treasures of that splendid museum.

A New Notion in Government.

A Scotchman named J. Douglas Holms has suggested a new form of parliament, which embraces some novel ideas.

The gist of his suggestion is that a representative's tenure of office should depend on the size of the majority he gets at the election. If it is such as to show that he is the choice of the great body of the people, his term of office should be seven years. If the majority is narrow, he is to go before the people again at the end of two years.

The Luscious Mangoes.

The following description of the mangoes of India is taken from Dr. G. Bonavia's account:

"Fifty or more kinds might be named which for texture and exquisiteness of flavor would more than compare with the same qualities in the nectarine and peach. Only those who have had opportunities of trying the choice varieties have any conception how good this fruit is. The uncultivated seedling mangoes are generally fibrous, but this does not prevent their having very often an exquisite flavor. To enjoy them they must be sucked. The choicest mangoes, of which there are scores, have no fiber in their pulp, and not a trace of turpentine flavor, except, perhaps, a supicion of it in the skin. 'When the skin is removed, if you shut your eyes while eating them, you might often be deluded into the idea that you were eating nectarines, figs, etc., and sometimes a delicious compound with a dash of mushroom flavor in it. The flavors of choice mangoes are infinite, and their size varies from that of a small hen's egg to that of a good-sized melon or ostrich egg. A choice mango can be scooped out with a spoon, and it has the texture of a stiff curd.'"

Ely's Objections to Socialism.

Although Professor Richard T. Ely seems to have a decided leaning toward socialism, he is able to see some of the objections to it. He has been writing a long series of letters on socialism for The Independent, and has had much to say for socialistic ideas and socialistic features in municipal government, but he sees difficulties in the logical sequence of all such institutions. He cannot see his way clear to complete socialism, and states some objections in his last paper.

First, he argues that the complaints which are now heaped upon corporations would be concentrated upon the government if it should take power over all the important work now conducted by corporations, such as those controlling railroads and telegraphs. Either the government would have to increase the efficiency of all such service or it would be forced to relinquish its control of them.

A curious objection is the idea that social conditions would be so improved that the world's population would increase with dangerous rapidity. This is about the last thing the people would think of. Most of them would welcome better social conditions regardless of consequences, but Mr. Ely makes a serious matter of it.

It disappears

—the worst forms of catarrh, with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties effect a perfect and permanent cure, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. It's a remedy that succeeds where everything else has failed. Thousands of such cases can be pointed out. That's the reason its proprietors back their faith in it with money. They offer $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It's a medicine that allows them to take such a risk. Doesn't common sense lead you to take such a medicine?

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Notice, Taxpayers!

THE TIME FOR MAKING RETURN STATE AND county tax expires July 1st. Make your return before time expires, and save being returned as a defaulter and double taxed. T. M. ARMISTEAD,
june20-10t Tax Receiver Fulton County.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF SHAW & WILSON IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. SHAW,
JNO. F. WILSON.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE INterest in the business of Shaw & Wilson, to my late partner, Mr. Jno. F. Wilson, he assuming all obligations and debts due by, and will collect all monies and debts due to the late firm of Shaw & Wilson.

Thanking my friends for their past favors and trusting they will extend the same to my successor. I am truly, A. SHAW.

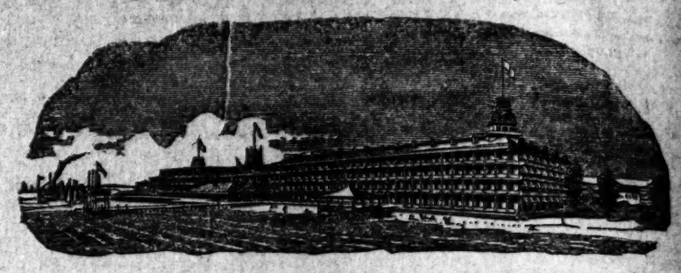
NOTICE.

AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ABOVE CARD of my late partner, Mr. A. Shaw, I have purchased his entire interest in the late firm of Shaw & Wilson, and assumed all debts and obligations due, and will collect all monies due the late firm. I will continue the business at the same stand in my own name.

Thanking my friends for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same. I am truly,
JNO. F. WILSON.

PILES Cured without the use of Knife, Ligature or Cautery. No detention from business—Cure guaranteed. All Diseases of the Rectum treated. Frederick F. Moore, M. D., (Havard Medical College, 1876—Formerly House Physician Massachusetts General Hospital.) Best of references. Consultation Free. Office, Old Capitol Building. Room 69. Hours 9 to 1—2 to 4. Take Elevator.
FISTULA.
may 1 w s r m. 7p

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.



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F. N. PIKE, Manager.
june 28 3t sun

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EVERYTHING AT COST
—OR—
LESS THAN COST.

Only a short time in which the people of Georgia can buy the very best Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats at New York cost. We must close out every dollar's worth of our goods. This is a picnic for people in surrounding towns who are in need of Clothing. The money saved will many times over-pay their railroad fare. Country merchants can save large discounts by examining this stock. We will sell in quantities to suit purchaser. This week will be the greatest of all.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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N. B.—One hundred suits Monday, odds and ends, one and two suits of a kind, at about half their cost.

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CAN BE HAD ONLY AT NO. 12 MARIETTA STREET. THIS WHISKY IS HIGHLY RECOMmended by physicians for medicinal use. We have a full line of leading brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Etc. Our Table Wines are choice and cheap. Try our California Hocks and Claret. Monticello (Va.) Clarets bottled at vineyard. Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
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The Cheapest, Strongest and Most Practical Fence in the World.

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VETERRNS' HOME.

ABLE ARGUMENT ON THE DUTY OF THE STATE

Behalf This Patriotic Gift of the People and Care for the Old Soldiers Who Are Helpless.

THE CONSTITUTION.—It recently became my ...to read and arrange a large number of ...from old confederate soldiers addressed to ...W. L. Calhoun, president of the "board of ...s of the "Confederate Soldiers' home," ...lanta, Ga.

...from poor, old poverty-stricken veter... down with disease and age, unfit for ...ve proved to beg, and who, above all else, ...right to expect the fostering care of the ...state.

...old, helpless wrecks have got word that ...home has been prepared for them; ...under the impression that their beloved ...state has awakened to a sense of her obli... and under a feeling of gratitude for their ...services, has provided this home, and ...them to come and rest under its hovering ...

...far, it is all a sad mistake, for as yet our ...state has not driven a nail in a home for ...

...there are, that many of Georgia's most gen... ...men, the majority in Atlanta, and some ...from the northern states have contributed ...their private purses, and have purchased in ...of the city of Atlanta 120 acres of excellent ...and have erected thereupon a costly and ...building, especially arranged for the care ...fort of these old helpless fellows, who ...ed their breasts and fought Georgia's ...

...entire property is paid for and the deeds in ...of the trustees, and through these trus... ...been tendered to the state of Georgia, at ...session of the legislature, as a free gift, ...single proviso that the state agree to ...and maintain these old helpless soldiers ...rm of twenty-five years, and after the ex... ...of such time the state shall be at liberty ...of the proeerty in such manner as the ...shall see fit.

...has been delayed in the matter till the ...adjourned session. The bill was offered ...house last session and referred to the ...committee, but for some reason it was ...over from time to time, and a few days ...adjournment was laid upon the table, and ...sleeps—sleeps whilst the old soldiers are ...out their feeble hands to come,some even ...the trip but to find disappointment, ...of them actually died in his effort to get ...home.

...building and grounds are ready, a range to ...for food (a present from another state), ...in the tanks and all through the build... ...an extensive heater (also a present from ...state), a splendid organ, a present from ...firm, and another firm from another ...offered to present a complete and costly gas ...but was abandoned on account of the de... ...cept the property, all waiting for the oc... ...of the old soldiers, and the old soldiers ...for the shelter of the home.

...glorious work of Henry W. Grady and his ...is finished, and now the responsibility ...of the "Georgia Soldiers' home" rests ...shoulders of the present farmers' legis...

...donors and the people, and all the friends ...old soldiers expect that this glorious and ...offering will be gladly accepted, and ...early day its hospitable doors will be ...to welcome these precious relicts of ...still revered "lost cause." The stay of ...soldiers can but be brief; the majority ...have already crossed the mystic river, ...beyond all earthly aid; have gone from ...heed and unrequited.

...Georgia's representatives afford to reject ...tunity, to care so cheaply for her old ...can they deny to those who once offered ...held dear upon their country's altar; can ...hear to foster and sustain a work so well ...; can they doubt the spirit of patriot... ...the wisdom of these generous donors; can ...deliberately spit in the faces of these best ...of the old soldiers, or reply to them? We ...rather than thou; we spurn your foolish and ...any gift; go seek some wiser channel for ...offerings; we care not to bind the grand ...of Georgia to feed and clothe these old ...down and worthless vagabond veteran ...

...cannot contemplate such a result, it is impos... ...nor do I believe the appropriation will be a ...item. I do not believe they will cut it ...to the proportions of an almshouse. May ...Soldiers' home never be known as a poor-...

...good old state had yet to purchase the ...and erect the buildings, and then give to ...soldiers the very best of all the land could ...it would still be but a meager renumera... ...their losses, their sufferings, and the ser... ...have rendered. If she so forget her old ..., what encouragement for those who may ...in times to come.

...the state has pensioned the maimed and ...soldiers' widows; and in so far she has done ...though many of these pensions are inade... ...for the purpose intended. Many of them ...be glad to forfeit their insufficient pensions ...comforts of the home, which would pro... ...them all the year round and place them ...the uncertain dependence upon charity.

...soldiers' home is intended for the helpless ...of Georgia, for those alone who are un... ...work and who are without the means of ...support, to care for those whose friends are ...to care for them—to lift them up above the ...ignities of an unfeeling world. The home ...the crowning act, the rounding up of a ...structure, its crowning glory, like the dome ...grand new state capitol, the pensions will ...may who are struggling with poverty, but ...is for that special class that the meager ...do not reach, and fails to accomplish the ...for which the home is intended. The pen... ...unequal in their good work, as they are ...all alike; the home, with its comforts' ...its mark squarely, as its benefits are for ...and the helpless of Georgia's old sol...

Whilst our old-time foes have impover... ...national treasury to honor and repay ...of soldiers who were arrayed in deadly ...against our handful of brave heroes, can... ...great state of Georgia spare a pittance to ...in their last and helpless days her old ...soldiers; may our Georgia never sink ...spirit of mean economy that would tie up ...strings of this commonwealth to the ...of these, her old faithful servants, who, ...others, she ought to honor.

...with pride of our "Empire State of the ...and love to boast of her 2,000,000 people; ...ness of her wealth, the magnitude of ...developed resources, her growing pros... ...blessed with bountiful harvests from ...mines, fields and coasts, under the ...wings of a glorious democracy, the ...of heaven resting full upon her face. ...possible that in this, the day of her re... ...that she can repudiate and forsake her ...bulwarks in the time of her adversity.

...honorable member of Georgia's legisla... ...lift his eyes to the dizzy dome of our ...capitol, then lower his vision as he ...the outlines of the great building down ...cultivated grounds, the rock-girt walls, ...long flights of polished granite and ...into the spacious corridors, where the ...heaven sheds its mellowed lights, ...the tapestried halls, or at eventide ...with electric lights and gilded chande... ...then forsooth turn their backs upon ...confederate fathers and deny to them a ..., to pillow their weary heads gently ...their beckoning graves.

...honorable member can go back home to ...ments with heart swelling with pride, ...to them that he was one of the heroes who ...a rascally effort to foist upon our glo... ...the unjust burden of an old veteran's ...strut before the women and children, ...grandmother, and boast that he was one ...immortals who unsheathed his valliant ..., with giant arm, clave in twain a trick... ...to gobble the people's money, to support ...in a home for a cowardly and worthless ...confederate succors, or straighten him... ...boots at the next hustings and claim ...was one of the first to discover the perni... ...ency of this cunning bill, and to throt... ...the committee room; to smother its life ...fear that the majority of his silly com... ...ght, through an erroneous idea of sympa... ...ceived by its plausible face and fasten the ...incubus on to the tail of our progressive ...But these are mere fancies, and cannot ...a Georgia legislature. It is conceded ...state's government has fallen into the ...of the farmers, and the grand opportunity ...offered to them to wipe the stain of in... ...to her old soldiers from the brow of our ...state.

...been said that the farmers are a close... ...gle-idead people, that they come with ...axes to cut down and clean out pro... ...y. I do not believe the farmers will ...the people's money, nor do I believe ...be niggard, when expenditure is neces... ...the common weal.

...re the farmers are disposed to do right; ...there are exceptions to all rules, but I ...the proposition to be true as to the repre... ...farmer of the south.

...question to the coming legislature is, Does ...of Georgia need a home for her old vete... ...ans? or rather, Can the state of Georgia ...do without a home for her old veteran ...With but few exceptions today, every ...north and south, has homes for their ...soldiers, and if all the rest need these ...why not Georgia? Are Georgia's soldiers ...ong than all the rest? Did her veterans ...fall her in the times that tried men's ...souls? Did her old soldiers skulk ...when the fight was on? If not, can ...Georgia afford to skulk from her duty to them in ...this, the day of their need; now, when peace and ...plenty reigns throughout the length and breadth ...of the land. Can this idea of a home be a mere ...sentiment, when the old helpless fellows are ...stretching out their hands and praying for its ...comforts and its protection?

I believe the old confederate is nearest of all to ...the farmer's heart, for from his ranks most of ...them came. I cannot believe a farmer's legislature ...can do injustice to the old confederate soldier. ...Our farmers may be lacking in blatant oratory, ...and in experience in the affairs of state, but all ...such deficiences will be more than overbalanced ...by his good common sense and his honest ballot.

I am better acquainted with the farmer than I ...am with any other class of men. My people as far ...back as I can trace them were farmers, and honest ...farmers; the best part of my life was spent in that ...avocation, and I love it best of all. My sympathies ...are with the farmers, and with their alliance, as ...long as it shall be legitimately used for the ad... ...vancement of the agricultural interests of the ...country, and if it can lead our politics in the right ...direction, why not everybody help it to the front. ...If the alliance is wise, diplomatic, neither blind ...nor biased, liberal, conservative; if it aspires to ...great ends, will keep an eye on the future, court ...the good will of all classes, beware of division in ...its own ranks, be just and true to all, it will move ...forward with an irresistible step to the accom... ...plishment of great purposes with the opportunity ...now presented to the farmer.

Many of Georgia's best citizens have decided ...that such a home is needed, and have backed ...their judgment with their money, and have built ...the home, and ask the state to aid them in the ...good work. They offer to give the home to the ...state, and only ask the state to advance the money ...to sustain the home; and if the state will do this ...thing she will not only have taken care of her old ...soldiers, but she will, in the end, be entirely re... ...imbursed for the money she has expended.

The splendid property offered to the state is ...now valued at $100,000, and the best real estate ...men in the city say the same property will be ...worth, at the expiration of twenty-five years, from ...$300,000 to a half million.

I estimate that $250,000 will carry the home ...through the twenty-five years, according to the ...present capacity of the building.

When half of the time has expired, the number ...of inmates will have diminished, and when the ...whole period has gone, in all probability there ...will not be one of them left.

It has been argued by some that the old soldiers ...will not come to the home (though they say by ...their appeals they will, and gladly come) but in an ...economical view to the state, let us suppose they ...will not come, then the state would own a nice ...piece of property when the time expires, with ...very little cost.

Some have argued that the plan of the donors ...was wrong, say they ought to have bought a large ...body of cheap land, and built cabins, and put the ...old soldiers on it to make their living. The trouble ...about that plan would be, that the old soldiers ...we want to help are unable to work, and that they ...are not starting out to make a living, but want to ...find a comfortable place to die.

Some again say sell the property and distribute ...the money to the soldiers and their widows; then ...it would soon all be gone, and in all probability ...would not reach the right ones, the needy and the ...helpless ones. And so various suggestions are ...offered for the disposition of this fund, and sug... ...gestions without backing are always a cheap com... ...modity. But the donors of this splendid gift have ...studied well their plans, and through her trustees, ...all of the most intelligent men in the state, now ...in good faith tender the property to the state of ...Georgia. Can the legislature of Georgia refuse to ...accept it?

Having arranged the letters from applicants to ...the Confederate Soldiers' home, near Atlanta, Ga., ...I find, as follows:

Nine counties report no applications to the ...home.

Thirty-six counties report nearly one hundred ...applications.

Ten applications from other states, who went ...out with Georgia troops.

About one hundred counties have not been ...heard from.

I have not the least doubt that there will be ...enough proper and deserving applicants to tax ...the home to its utmost capacity.

Atlanta, Ga., June 26th. D. U. SLOAN.

TOBACCO IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

The Highly Successful Culture of the Weed in Southwest Georgia.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., June 24.—Editor Constitution.—Apropos of the series of articles of Mr. H. E. Harman, of Winston, N. C., upon the subject of tobacco culture, published in THE CONSTITUTION, it may interest some to know that, so far as the limit of its culture as laid down by the gentleman, he is ignorant of the facts as to the culture of Cuba cigar tobacco in Decatur county, Georgia, and Gadsden county, Florida. These two counties join each other and are identical in soil and climate.

Before the war these gave to the world a variety of tobaccos, known to commerce as the "Florida leaf," and under that name acquired fame both in the American and European markets. Of course the culture of yellow tobacco has not been tried, because the soil and climate are so well adapted to the growth of the far more profitable "Florida leaf." We all know that Cuba produces the best cigar tobacco in the world.

From actual experiment it has been shown that the soil and climate of these two counties are more especially adapted to the growth of tobacco, with the fragrance and texture of Cuban tobacco, than any other part of the United States.

Carl Vogt & Son, one of the largest importers of leaf tobacco of New York, says: "It is an absolute substitute for Havana. We challenge an expert to detect the same."

This fact was made known about fifty years ago through some Virginia tobacco raisers who came here and went into the cultivation of Virginia tobacco, out of which was evolved by modified climate and peculiarity of soil this more valuable variety.

When they ascertained that this tobacco possessed the excellent peculiarities of the Cuban variety, they began the manufacture of cigars, which they readily sold for ten to twenty dollars per thousand at that day. Others went into the cultivation of tobacco, and thus a considerable tobacco enterprise was established. The new article of cigar tobacco was introduced in the German market by some northern manufacturers, and the German fancy was at once captivated and immediately a large and active demand was made for the Florida leaf. Its cultivation became the rage and all classes participated in the excitement. Even ministers of the gospel in some instances abandoned their flocks to go into the cultivation of tobacco. Land suitable for its growth demanded unheard of prices. Large fortunes were easily accumulated which drew to this section men of wealth and enterprise from the older states of the south and gave to us a society of which any country should be proud. The war coming on all this happy condition was changed. The planters were summoned to the front in defense of their country, the market for tobacco was shut off and after four years the slaves were freed. The fancy for the Florida leaf was forgotten and those who had formerly cultivated it and survived the war, were no longer able financially, under the changed condition of labor, to undertake it again. Since the war a few farmers commenced the cultivation of the Cuba tobacco from the imported seed for home consumption, demonstrating the suitableness of the soil and climate to produce and perpetuate the peculiar properties of the Cuba tobacco.

Within the last few years samples of this tobacco began to attract the attention of northern manufacturers. A few other farmers going into its cultivation, enough was produced to warrant the venture of manufacturing the leaf into cigars in Quincy. Their excellence was soon recognized, and large syndicates of northern tobacco manufacturers were formed to begin the cultivation of cigar tobacco from the Cuba seed. They made their headquarters at Quincy, in Gadsden county, Florida, where they have extensive drying and manufacturing buildings. They have unlimited capital, and have purchased several of the old and extensive ante-bellum plantations, which they have improved and put in a high state of cultivation. On these plantations they have planted German colonies and surrounded them with all the comforts that their tastes demand. These colonists supply the labor on the tobacco farms. The result is that new life is instilled in the surrounding country, the cultivation of tobacco which has been almost a lost art has been revived and farmers, who have been wasting so many years of their lives trying to live by raising cotton, are again growing rich at selling tobacco at $1 a pound.

It is opening the eyes of our people to a fact of the utmost value which the present generation seems to have almost forgotten. Tobacco lands are beginning to bear something of their former value, when Decatur and Gadsden counties went wild over an industry that brought quick returns of fortune.

J. S. BRADWELL.

SAM JONES ABROAD.

He Talks About Himself and Sam Small.

From The Kansas City Star.

Sam Jones, the notorious evangelist, arrived in the city at 6 o'clock last night and spent the entire evening sauntering about the Coates house corridors. The great evangelist was up betimes this morning as he had business to transact down town and his train left for Moberly at 9:45 o'clock.

He is accompanied by the Rev. John DeWitt Hugh Miller of Philadelphia, his "end man," as Jones calls him, his conductor of music. The Rev. Sam this morning was attired in a plain pepper and salt sack suit. He had on the conventional southern broad-brimmed slouch hat, while from his mouth depended a great, long meerschaum pipe, that looked as though the evangelist had spent years in coloring it.

A reporter for The Star addressed the evangelist as Dr. Jones.

"Don't call me doctor, sah," he replied. "I'm not a D.D. by a large majority yet, but plain old publican, Sam Jones, sah, from Kyeartersville, Ga. I got in at 6 o'clock, or thereabouts, last night, from Ottawa, Kan., where I spoke before 5,000 people Thursday night and more than that yesterday afternoon. We had a great meetin' and I believe lots of good was done. I am goin' down here to Moberly to speak tonight and will be back here Monday to speak at Kansas City, Kan., in the evening. My subject will be 'Manhood and Money,' in which I will undertake to show how the former is too frequently lost through the cussed influence of the latter."

Mr. Jones was asked if he didn't like to be under the "cussed influence" most of the time. He took several vigorous puffs at his strong pipe, and answered:

"Yes, but I never let it undertow me. I remember when I was here three years ago. My, but we did have excitin' times those days. The church was jammed every afternoon and evening, and the people took a great interest in our work. Sam Small was with me then, and it was a sight for sore eyes to see the way we made the devil hump himself then. We whooped 'er up sky-high, and old satan's stock wasn't worth 10 cents on the dollar when we had finished our series.

"This town is a great field, though, for evangelistic work, and I don't think it would do any harm for some good revivalists to come back again. Still, mind I'm not working to come myself, for I haven't a vacant day left for months ahead. From Kansas City, Kan., I go to Winfield, from Winfield to Beatrice, at which places the chautauqua circle meets. Then to Staunton, Va., then back west for a Texas tour, visitin' Georgetown, San Marcus and Corpus Cristi. I expect to have a great time down in Texas, as I understand Old Nick is cuttin' up high didos down there.

"Did you know that the very last meeting Sam Small and I had together was in this city? Fact. We split after we closed here."

"Why did you dissolve partnership?"

"Well, we saw we were both doin' a heap o' good and thought that if we split we could do almost as much by goin' in different directions, and I think we have."

"Do you call Cartersville you home, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, sah, my earthly home."

"Do you know Bill Arp?"

"Oh, yes, old Major Smith. He's a good friend of mine, and a nice man he is, too, if he has poked heaps of fun at my work. Yes, sah, Kyeartersville has two distinguished citizens, 'Bill Arp' and Sam Jones."

"What do you think of F. Hopkinson Smith's recent story that appeared in The Century, 'Colonel Carter, of Cartersville?'"

"Young man, I never read The Century magazine. It has devoted its pages in the past three or four years to talking against the south, and I have resolved to encourage nothing that talks against my people. The Century, while it may have worked up a big subscription list among the Grand Army of the Republic and the loyal citizens of the north, has lost hundreds of subscribers in the south. There are plenty of other good magazines that I can read without looking at The Century. As for Mr. Smith's story I don't do it but what it is very entertaining, but I am told it ridiculously overdraws the southern pioneer."

MILLS WILL WRITE A BOOK.

Expounding the Tariff for the Comprehension of Common People.

Philadelphia Press Washington Letter.

Representative Mills, of Texas, has been in Washington for a day or two, and has been subjected to a continual fire of questions as to his speakership prospects and his views on national politics. Mr. Mills persistently declines to be interviewed. He will not talk on politics, not because he has nothing to say, for everyone recognizes his fertility of ideas, whether agreeing with them or not, but apparently because he fears that he may be accused of conducting his canvass for the speakership from Washington.

His friends say that the Texan apostle of free trade will spend most of the summer in Washington in preparing a book on the tariff question. He chooses Washington as the place for doing this work in order to have access to the congressional library as well as to his own bulky collection of documents and statistics. It is understood that Mr. Mills's forthcoming book will be writteu in a popular vein. The Texas leader holds that most works of an economic character are so worded as to be entirely above the comprehension of the masses, and so as to appeal only to a limited audience of professors and students of public questions. It is announced, accordingly, that Mr. Mills's forthcoming volume will be especially intended for the edification of the common people.

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I CAN SEE BY YOUR LOOK
MUST SUPPLY YOU FAT TODDLERS,
DEAR LITTLE WEE WADDLERS!
IT WOULD NOT BE STRANGE
IF YOUR MOTHER'S NEW RANGE
HAS A WIRE GAUZE DOOR
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june 26—3t

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A GLORIOUS CHARITY

WHICH THE WIFE OF JOHN K. COWEN HAS INAUGURATED

In Baltimore—The Home for Aged Confederates and Confederates' Widows—Interesting News and Gossip.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—[Special.]—John K. Cowen, the brilliant Baltimore and Ohio railrod attorney, who has tried to introduce reforms in the local democratic party on several occasions by sweeping the present officeholders from their positions, is of northern birth. He has a wife, who could twenty-five years ago hardly have been called a "southern sympathizer." But she has a big heart, as the following incident will show:

One rainy day driving along a muddy country road in her carriage she overtook a poor woman, decrepid with age, getting along as best her years would permit. She was asked in the carriage, and while there, after some kind words, told her sad story. Raised in refinement and comfort, the war had swept away her soldier husband, relatives and all her belongings. And not being able to depend on the United States government for support, because her husband happened to be on the wrong side, now in the eventide of her life, she was subsisting on the little her acquaintances and friends would do for her. Mrs. Cowen found a temporary shelter for her at the Good Samaritan hospital, and being deeply moved by her case, which investigation showed to be that of many other old folks in Maryland, she at once determined to start a home for ex-confederate aged men and widows. For the past few years she and her friends have labored hard, and at least twice annually Mrs. Cowen has managed a musicale or entertainment at her house or elsewhere, sometimes even appearing herself in this good cause. Through her and her friends, the state was induced to give up the old Pikeville arsenal for an asylum and finally to appropriate $2,000 for indigent ex-confederates. Now they are getting up a fund to provide for its needs. It is gratifying to state that the prospects are that these kind ladies will succeed.

The harbor of Baltimore needs a life saving stations, or several of them, not to look after ships in distress, but to keep careless people from a watery grave. One of the several arms of our Patapsco is a great expanse of water called Spring Gardens. Its water is smooth and somewhat salty, and in addition to this temptation to take a bath, because the city provides no free washing places, not a few have found the boating and fishing delightful. Great crowds go for an outing on this water every Sunday and holiday, and regularly with the opening of the summer season there is a long and almost daily succession of drownings. The ground is full of pit falls and no wonder that unexperienced swimmers lose their lives. Boating and fishing also cost quite a number of premature deaths. It would be a good thing, seriously speaking, if the police would patrol these waters when the crowds go down, and if there is no money available, local humanitarians could be depended on to provide it.

Another branch of the Patapsco that has seen many of these accidents is Curtis bay; it, too, is a great resort of the lower classes of Baltimoreans on Sundays. One of its shores is the resort of the berry pickers, when after working hard during the week, with Saturday and Sunday to themselves they are expected to turn up in good shape Monday morning. As usual a lot went on Friday evening of last week to town in a produce bugeye (little schooner) and indulged in their usual spree. A big and lively party of colored folks started ack in one of the same little vessels on Saturday evening and contrived to remain on board safe until very near their destination. Then a rowboat put out from shore and persisted in catching hold of the bugeye and calling on the folks on board to get on their skiff. One fellow told his drunken wife on the sailboat that he would break her —— neck if she did not come to him at once. She jumped in, and six or seven others, all drunk, followed suit. The boat was only made to accommodate five people; one of the new occupants was very heavy and when the man in the stem suddenly let go of the bugeye, the little rowboat capsized, and all the drunken sots aboard it, unable to help themselves, went straight to the bottom. A tugboat rushing up assisted a few, but four colored men and two women remained at the bottom of the river.

Local pride has received a rude shock, young men with a strong predilection for the romantic life of a naval life are disappointed, state politicians are grumbling, and all who have ever taken an interest in Maryland's great oyster navy are disgruntled. One of the few good things that the billion congress did, was to appropriate money to encourage the formation of naval brigades in all the states that have great waters; these are to stand in the same relation to the United States navy as a training school for future naval officers and as a reserve force for national defense that the state militia does to the army. Maryland has its traditions of fast clipper ships, the credit of having furnished prominent names to the naval history of the country; it has the stimulus of the naval academy at its capital, with all its opportunities, the great expanse of the Chesapeake to deposit upon, and the oyster navy as a nucleus. But Secretary Tracy says it can not have its proportion of the great divide for the purpose of developing the navy according to his ideas. He is right sorry, but the state legislature should have passed a law authorizing the formation of the naval brigade.

President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins university, is much in demand these days. He is giving lectures before colleges in the far west, is making ready for a great season next year for his institution, and is putting in his time to a good advantage in other respects. Now the University of California wants him as their president; he came from that institution, which he brought up to a high stand ard, and it is by his efforts, too, that the Johns Hopkins has been able to make a place for itself among the great universities of the world. His renown as a manager has gone forth, and now the managers of the world's fair want him to manage its literary department. The trustees say he can accept, and he probably will, without taking his leave of absence, for he thinks his university needs his watchful eye. Nobody doubts that Dr. Gilman will make the department at the world's fair a great success, if they know anything about his previous achievements. It may also be taken for granted that he will do a good turn for his university.

A test case of interest to the cigar and cigarette makers of the country has just been decided in Baltimore. Under the new law tobacco cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand are classed as cigars, to pay $3 per thousand tax; cigarettes pay 50 cents per thousand. A Baltimore manufacturer makes a specialty of all tobacco cigarettes. For selling these in broken packages that weighed more, proportionally, than the law permitted them to weigh, as judged by their tobacco tax, several small dealers were arrested. At the trial the manufacturer swore that before sending out cases of thousands of his cigarettes he always saw that they weighed less than three pounds. Others swore that tobacco absorbs water, and thus increases its weight after being manufactured. The jury in the United States court promptly discharged all the parties.

Professor Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins university, says that lightning rods furnish small protection alongside of that given by a metallic roof and rainspout, if properly connected all the way through, and grounded in wet earth. He puts on his big physical laboratory copper wires across all the corners and eaves, and connects them with the spouting, and, like Ajax, defies the lightning. He tells all good people, who fear the terrible electric fluid from the skies, to sleep in iron bedsteads, connected directly with the ground. There they will be safer in a thunder storm than any place that he knows of.

The Baltimore fire department has recently made up its mind to become pre-eminent by its own merits. It has provided an engine company in the heart of the business center; several full paid companies have been organized; a water tower to deluge buildings purchased, and a veterinary surgeon and headquarters made permanent features of the department. They are not quite ready to house all these institutions, and one company near the dry goods and wholesale clothing houses is having its house rebuilt for this purpose. Meanwhile a temporary structure has been put up at the junction of two streets. It cost quite a sum to fix things, but the inspector of buildings might have spent a little more to put flooring under the beds of the firemen; the damp ground will cause a few men inflammatory rheumatism or pneumonia, without a shadow of a doubt.

The Hebrews of Baltimore will provide liberally for their exiled brethren. A great many agencies are at work. Those who were themselves penniless and friendless strangers in America ten years ago have organized a Friendly Inn Society to provide food and lodging for the new comers for three to five days. The local committee that disburses Baron de Hirsch's fund for the benefit of those who have been here less than two years has its hands full. A local branch of the Jewish Alliance of America is securing funds to start out a great colonization scheme for the benefit of the Russians. The leading Hebrew charity, which dispenses $15,000 annually, is out of funds on account of the czar's persecution seven months in advance of their annual donation banquet. Yet the Hebrew citizens have determined to place enough money in its hands to provide for their more unfortunate brethren. All they seem to need is a start in life, and thereafter the Russian Hebrews make their way upward to success very rapidly.

A seventeen-year-old Baltimore boy is singularly unfortunate in having easily frangible bones. Last week, while jumping on a street car, he slipped and broke his leg. This makes the fifth time he has broken his legs and arms—all from slight causes.

Somebody ought to take pity on a Newfoundland dog whose sense of duty has got him into a scrape. He saw a boy bathing under a bridge in the city limits, contrary to law, and in deep water. Thinking him in danger of his life, he jumped off the high bridge and, with his muzzle on, tried to pull the boy to the shore. The little fellow's arms are badly mangled, and the dog will be shot for his pains.

Atlanta's Tramp.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Knowledge is power." Maybe it is, but not the kind of knowledge we get out of books.

About a year ago, or probably longer, as I sat late at night conning exchanges and endeavoring to formulate some "public opinion" for the next morning's paper, there came into the room a shabby and rather eccentric looking man, who asked permission to warm himself at the stove. After sitting quietly for a few minutes he engaged me in conversation. He fell to boasting of what he knew, and invited examination on any subject that I might choose. "Select some word," he said, "any word that may occur to you, and I will give you its full etymology and the corresponding words in all cultivated languages." I opened an unabridged Worcester that lay on my table, and put him through a chatechising on the line that he had suggested and found him fully as proficient as he had professed to be. He knew more than the dictionary maker, or at least he went much more into etymological details than did the lexicographer, and proved himself unmistakably the most thorough linguist I have ever met.

I found him equally well versed in history, geography and everything else on which I was capable of examining him, and his knowledge so far exceeded mine that I desisted from asking questions through fear of exposing my own ignorance. This man was a tramp, and when he left he begged me for a quarter to get a night's lodging. I have never seen him since, but I read in an Atlanta paper some time afterwards of his being arrested in that city for vagrancy.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

Drink Iron-Ale at Beerman & Silverman's.

A Settled Fact.

Every citizen of Atlanta knows it is a settled fact that the world's fair will be held at Chicago, but for the benefit of the skeptical Mr. G. E. Johnson makes another announcement of the fact, and to produce it more forcibly, Mr. Johnson has employed Mr. T. J. Williams, who is direct from Chicago, and Mr. Johnson wants to inform the people that they will not have to wait till the world's fair opens to see the largest and most improved method of making fine candies.

Mr. Williams has a process peculiar to himself alone, of making fine bonbons and other varieties of fine candies from the natural fruits.

Mr. Johnson has just received a fresh shipment of fruit from the tropical city; also the required machinery for manufacturing these new and delicious goods, which he will retail for 30 cents per pound, while northern and western candy firms are selling them for 85 cents per pound.

Below is a partial list that will be manufactured for Saturday's trade:

Fruit caramels.
Dip fruit taffy.
Georgia cherry dips.
Florida orange bonbons.
Strawberry ices.
Cocoanut marshmallows.
Lemon slices.
Glazed buttercups.
Brazil nut chips.
Pineapple dips.
Orange slices.
Banana glaces.
Georgia grape dips.
Peach stone slices.
Apple bonbons.
Cocoanut kisses.

All of the above goods are made from the natural fruit, and are retailed by Mr. G. E. Johnson at 30 cents per pound. Factory and retail, 59 East Alabama street.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.
"Chickamauga Route."

This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carrollton.

The traveling public would do well to patronize the new short lime between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn. Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.

Our patrons are assured good and comfortable accommodations.

Note schedule below. In effect September, 28, 1890.

SOUTH				NORTH		
Passeng' Trains.			STATIONS.	Passenger Trains.		
No. 3 D'ly	No. 1 D'ly			No. 2 D'ly	No. 4 D'ly	
P.M.	A M		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.	A M
3 00	9 40		Chattanooga		6 40	11 30
3 18	9 56		Rossville		6 25	11 12
3 30	10 10		Mission Ridge		6 14	11 00
3 42	10 23		Crawfish Springs		6 01	10 48
3 55	10 37		Rock Springs		5 53	10 37
4 08	10 44		Copeland		5 45	10 25
4 24	10 59		LaFayette		5 32	10 11
4 45	11 13		Martindale		5 15	9 49
5 00	11 28		Trion		5 00	9 30
5 13	11 39		Summerville		4 47	9 14
5 28	11 49		Raccoon Mills		4 33	9 02
5 37	11 59		Lyerly		4 24	8 50
5 44	12 04		Talladerro		4 17	8 42
6 00	12 12		Holland		4 10	8 33
6 10	12 22		White Springs		3 57	8 23
6 23	12 35		Lavender		3 45	8 07
7 00	1 10		Rome		3 20	7 40
7 16	1 28		Silver Creek		3 06	7 17
7 31	1 42		Summit		2 47	7 03
7 36	1 47		Lake Creek		2 41	6 58
7 50	2 15		Cedartown		2 13	6 45
.....	2 28		Youngs		1 56	.....
.....	2 47		Felton		1 35	.....
.....	3 07		Buchahanan		1 19	.....
.....	3 35		Kramer		12 59	.....
.....	3 48		Manderville		12 45	.....
.....	4 00		Carrollton		12 30	.....
P.M	P.M.		Arr.	Dep.	P.M.	A M

Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:05 p. m., Carrollton, 4 p. m., Griffin 7:20 p. m. and Macon 11:30 p. m. Returning, leave Macon, 8:10 a. m, Griffin, 10:20 a. m., Carrollton, 12:30 p. m., Rome, 3.20 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 6:10 p. m., making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

See that your tickets read via C., R. & C. R. R.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Rome, Ga. A. N. SLOAN, G. P. & P. A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

sun

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Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, or SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

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Name this paper. ap21 | d&w tcnrmofrm

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Ocean View, Va., open from June 1 to September 1. Rates: $2.50 per day, $14 and $16 per week, $45 and $55 per month. For further particulars, apply to W. W. PRICE, Manager Ocean View.

june13-d2m

Oakland Heights Sanatorium,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN the south for persons who need rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled. Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.

The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jackson sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y.

The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russian, Roman moliere, thermo-electric, electro-chemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements. Medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
june11—d2m ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE CELEBRATED CONNELLY SPRINGS directly on line of W. N. C. division of R. and D. railroad, and only 300 yards from station. Four daily passenger trains. Through Pullman cars from New York to Louisville. This favorite resort will be reopened June 1st. Hotel greatly enlarged and improved. Cuisine simply unexcelled in the south, and presided over by a well-known chef. Both hotel and cottage system. Full band the entire season. This water has been highly endorsed by hundreds of the medical profession, and has been pronounced by a competent London authority to be fully equal, if not superior, to any of the most celebrated mineral waters of Europe or America. It is shipped in large quantities all over the United States as well as direct to London, England. Water strongly diruetic and tonic. Rates extremely reasonable. Livery stable, barber shop, laundry, ballroom, bowling alley, pool and billiard tables connected with hotel. Unrivaled scenery, splendid drives. Write for prospectus and rates to Connelly Springs Hotel Company, Connelly Springs, N. C. june4—d1m

Battery Park Hotel

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,600 feet; average Summer temperature, 74 degrees; magnificent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court, ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. No mosquitoes. For descriptive printed matter, apply to

june11-2m J. B. STEELE, Manager.

HO FOR TYBEE ISLAND, GA., AND THE OCEAN HOUSE!

Music every day. New Bathing suits, shower baths, and every convenience for the lovers of the surf. Table and service unexcelled. For rates and information, address.

june24-1mo CHAS. F. GRAHAM, Prop.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., endorsed by the Medical Society of Virginia and other high medical authorities of the United States and Europe, are NOW OPEN.

Capacity 1,800. Rates according to location of room and length of stay. Elevation 2,000 feet. Pamphlets by writing to the undersigned. Railroad through to springs.

GEORGE L. PEYTON, Managing Director.
june 23 d1m

THE HOTEL ROBINSON

—AT—

TALLULAH FALLS.

The best equipped hotel in the Mountains, is now opened for the season; the rooms are large and cool, good beds, fine spring water all through the building. Tallulah Falls is given up to be the finest resort in the south. Passengers change cars at Cornelia, on the R. & D. railroad. The ride is twenty-one miles on the B. R. & A. railroad. Some of the finest scenery in the south is on this magnificent line. Special rates for June.

T. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Oaks Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Refitted from top to bottom. Under new and better management than ever before. Rooms large and airy; view superb; its cuisine and service unexcelled. Electric line from door to station and all parts of the city for 5 cents. Rates reasonable, and given on application.

ESKRIDGE & ROBERSON,
june21-d1m Proprietors.

NOW OPEN.

THE BEDFORD ALUM, IRON AND IODINE Springs of Virginia, and receiving visitors daily. Best health and pleasure resort combined in the state, showing a record of testimonials and certificates of cures for the past forty years, unsurpassed by any other mineral water in this country. Accommodations first-class; terms reasonable; patronage solicited. Descriptive pamphlets mailed on application. Address Bedford Springs P. O., Va., R. Maben, Trustee, Proprietor.
june14—d1m su wed

PORTER SPRINGS.

"Queen of the Mountains."

HACKS UP TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND Saturdays, leaving Gainesville, Ga., on arrival of train from Atlanta about 10 o'clock a. m., and down the alternate days. Distance 28 miles. Passengers $2 and trunks $1, each way. Board $25 per month. Billiards and ten pins free. Daily mail. More fine Jersey milk than ever. Music for dancing every night. Altitude 3,000 feet above sea level; 1,500 above Marietta and Gainesville; 1,200 feet above the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; 1,000 feet above Clarksville and Tallulah Falls. Affords to low country persons the greatest change of climate south of Mt. Mitchel, N. C. For further information address

HENRY P. FARROW,
june 21 1m su tue fri Porter Springs, Ga.

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SUMMER BOARD

In Asheville, N. C. A few boarders can be accommodated at No. 11 Starnes avenue. House new and nicely furnished. All modern improvements.

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TALLULAH FALLS, GA.—IN THE BLUE Ridge mountains. The most popular pleasure and health resort in the south.

The Cliff House and cottages now open for the season of 1891. It is the largest and best equipped hotel at Tallulah, and the only one on the falls property. No pains will be spared to add to the pleasure and comfort of guests.

Rates of board: $2 to $3 per day, $10 to $12.50 per week, $35 to $40 per month. Special rates furnished families and parties. Address R. L. & J. D. Moss, Managers. june26-d1m

INSTRUCTION.

CRICHTON'S

SHORTHAND SCHOOL

49 Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Every graduate finds immediate employment. By our method of teaching failure is impossible. Success guaranteed. Special rates to ladies. School open all summer. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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Write for particulars.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES, ATHENS, GA.

Exercises Resumed September 22, 1891.

For Circular and Particular Information Apply To

MISS C. SOSNOWSKI,
Associate Principal.

june 26-8t

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Montgomery, Co., Pa. Unexbelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings equipment and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JOHN CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

may16—78t

Plankinton House,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Persons who are intending to spend some time in the Northwest this summer, at the numerous Health Resorts, will find the PLANKINTON HOUSE a comfortable place to break their journey at. Rooms large, well furnished; good table, reasonable rates. Good livery reasonable rates, with numerous pleasant drives about the city. For particulars apply to

A. L. CHASE, Manager,
Milwaukee, Wis.

june14—d2m sun tues thur

MISS HANNA'S SCHOOL

Will reopen Monday, September 7th for its fourth school year. This is a thoroughly graded school, embracing all departments, mathematics a specialty. Music department is in charge of Mrs. F. J. Hanna. A full and competent corps of teachers will be employed. The Berlitz School of Languages, Prof. Collonge, director, being established in the same building, exceptional advantages will be afforded for the study of German, French, Spanish and Italian For particulars apply to the principal

MISS B. H. HANNA, No. 11 E. Cain St.
june14sun wed to sep6

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass. Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Opens September 10, 1891. New laboratories and bathrooms. All buildings heated by steam. Address

REV. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Principal.
may16 26t sun wed

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 16 Mt. Vernon Place East

Mount Vernon Institute.

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june 28 3t sun tue fri

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21 and 23 Kimball House, Decatur St.

Has in stock the finest assortment of 12-year-old

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

in the state, consisting of the following brands:

O. F. C., Hanning, Wm. Tarr, Belmont, Henry Clay, Old Crow, Sovereign.

Blackberry Brandy made of the finest imported French brandy and native blackberries.

Pure old Blackberry Wine made in North Georgia.

California Wines of all varieties.

Sole Agents for Imperial, Anheuser and Tannhaueser Beers.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Piedmont Chautauqua, Lithia Springs, Ga., will open July 15th. An interesting programme has been arranged. All who desire programmes, can address J. S. James, general manager, Lithia Springs, Ga.

SEE OUR PRICES!

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

IT WILL PAY YOU.

THE SEASON IS ADVANCING! THEY MUST GO

HIRSCH BROS.,

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS, 42 & 44 Whitehall

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST

Cement, Coal, Lime.

DRAIN SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK CLAY

STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.

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Write for prices and discounts.

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LUMBER DEALERS.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels.

WE HANDLE LATH, Newels, Mouldings, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description.

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feb 22 d 1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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COTTON-SEED OIL MILLS,

ICE MACHINERY,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, WIND-MILLS, TANKS, PUMPS, ETC.

Manufactory, Baltimore, Md., 213 W. German St.

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BUSINESS IS BRISK.

DISCOUNT. 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

We don't wait till everybody is supplied. Grand a generous discount when goods are wanted most. Hundreds of Men and Boys are yet to be made ready for rest, travel, vacation and work. We've got the Clothes that'll be in need---the sort in which you look comfortable and stylish, at positive bargain figures. You can save sufficient on our Suits to put money back in your pocket for other essential things.

This great store is filled with seasonable things for warm weather wear at unseasonable prices.

Spaces pleasantly crowded, light strong and clear, salesmen frank and clever, floor managers obliging and ubiquitous. No wonder Atlantians and transients make this store their Clothing center especially when we add this to the other attractions.

25 per cent discount allowed on every ready-made Suit in the house. Prices marked in plain figures. No trick, no subterfuge, no evasion, no quibbling. An offer honestly made and squarely observed.

EISEMAN BROS.

17-19 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE STORY OF BABBLING BROOKE.

ANOTHER ROYAL SCANDAL BREWING

Said to Be In It "Prince Jumbo" May Do Some Perjuring.

THE BLOOD OF SO-CALLED NOBILITY.

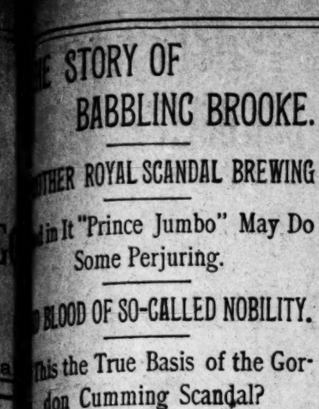
Is This the True Basis of the Gordon Cumming Scandal?

The baccarat scandal, in which his royal highness Albert Edward, prince of Wales, played so ignoble a part, caused a sensation of the first magnitude in the British isles, but it will be as nothing as compared with the celebrated case that is now gradually unraveling, in which some of the principles in the card cheating affair will also ingloriously figure.

As says a writer in John Cockerill's paper, the Advertiser. Explaining, the same writer goes on to say:

Unless "Prince Jumbo," as the heir to the British throne is nicknamed in London, will be a witness, and he will have another opportunity of "perjuring himself like a gentleman," as he did in the Mordaunt divorce trial. A convicted card sharper, Sir William Gordon Cumming, baronet, will be on hand to testify, but this time as a defendant or corespondent in the coming legal proceedings which it is understood, already commenced by the service of papers upon all the parties immediately interested.

The role of the "lady star" will be the wife of the Hon. Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, Brooke, heir to the earldom of Warwick. There will be other performers in the cast, among these, of course, will be the parts of marplots, the inevitable Wilsons of



"PRINCE JUMBO,"

Who will one day be king of England, emperor of India, and the head of the established church. From his latest photograph.

Tranby Croft. The general manager will be the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen of the divorce division of the high court of justice, and the glittering drama will take place in the palace of justice, near Temple Bar, London.

The letters in the handwriting of the "heir apparent," besides which it is said the erotic Gordon correspondence and even Wilfrid Lawley's malacious epistles will positively fade into insignificance, will be among the calcium test, and in addition to the wrongs of the cuckolded husband, a future belted earl, there will be displayed the old-time motif, the green-eyed monster, jealousy.

That it will be developed in the startling manner that the dramatists of the Restoration knew so skillfully how to work out in a plot. The dread of the injured husband appearing as Othello, tortured with doubts and suspicion, the wife's lovers will be exhibited as having burst the bonds of friendship that had bound them for long years. In bitter hatred of each other and frenzied rivalry for the monopoly of a fashionable beauty's favors.

There will be unfolded the real reasons for the sacrifice of the chief of the Clan Comyn, and the fact that the prince's insane jealousy of the baronet as a rival in the affections of "Babbling Brooke," while all three were visiting Tranby Croft, led to a "job" being deliberately "put up" on the late plaintiff in the recent trial. This is what is now circumstantially stated in the swell London clubs, and further, that another quondam lover of Lady Brooke, no less a person than Lord Charles Beresford, son of the marquis of Waterford and captain of her gracious majesty's armored vessel, the Undaunted, may likewise be sacrificed by his royal highness, "Prince Jumbo." How Beresford may be "landed" it is difficult to prophesy, but as "Wales" brooks no opposition, some method will be devised to dispose of his former chum, whom he some time ago got out of the way of "ladie love" by the kindly consideration of the lords of the admiralty, who packed off the "gallant" captain's ship to the Mediterranean—the blue waters of which he has lately come to poetize over, instead of the gushing optic orbs of the voluptuous Brooke.

All this and a great deal more, it is said, will come out as evidence before the divorce

LADY BROOKE,

In view of the testimony in the Gordon cheating trial, has been dubbed "Babbling Brooke," and who, unless indications are deceptive, will figure in another sensational trial.

But What, however, the people of the British isles are now more interested in than the united scallawags, is the exact position in which Brooke scandal of the prince of Wales, and how he will decide the inevitable question when the case comes to trial, and that is "to perjure or not to perjure."

Frances Evelyn, Lady Brooke, is by birth a Maynard and by marriage a Greville. She was born on December 10, 1861, and is consequently now thirty years of age. Her father was Maynard, the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, son of the last Viscount Maynard, a title now extinct. She married Lord Brooke on April 30, 1881, and has three children, namely: Leopold Francis Maynard Greville, born September 1883; Charles Algernon Cromartie Greville, born 1885, and died in March, 1887, and Marie Blanche Eva Greville, born October 25, 1886.

How much do the peerage books tell us about Lady Brooke's immediate individuality, but from other lines therein one can read the name and wherefore, perhaps, of her standing, relatively to Queen Victoria's heir, as she will at present before the world.

Lady Brooke is a victim of the hereditary taint which marked her ancestresses and those of her immediate relatives. She is a direct descendant of Lady Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland, countess of Southampton and Baroness Nonsuch, and of that "noble-woman's" illegitimate second son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, by that kingly reprobate, Charles II. Her blue blood is also traced directly to his grace, Charles Beauclerc, duke of St. Albans, who came into this vale of tears through the immoral connection of Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn with the same most sacred majesty and defender of the faith.

This is how the dolorous family streak comes about. Lady Brooke's paternal grandfather, Sir Henry Maynard, Viscount Maynard, Baron Maynard, lord lieutenant of Essex, and vice admiral of Essex, had three children by a lady of Suffolk, with the distinguished cognomen of Rabett, whom, it is needless to say, neither came of the ancient stock of Welch rarebits, nor of the aristocratic Yorkshire rarebits. Two of his progeny were daughters. One of them, Lady Brooke's eldest aunt, Lady Charlotte May Maynard, married a brother of the earl of Essex. The other, Lady Emma Maynard, was the wife of J. Robert Ives, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hampshire, by whom she had two sons—Lady Brooke's first cousins—Gordon Maynard Ives, lieutenant colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Cecil Robert St. John Ives, who, in addition to being a major general, is also colonel of the Royal Horse Guards and a "Siver-Stick-in-Waiting" to the mother of the prince of Wales.

Lady Brooke's grandfather's only son was Colonel the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, who was twice married. Lady Brooke's stepmother, so to say, was the daughter of the sixth duke of Athole, marquis of Tulibardine and other titles galore, and a sister of the present duke of Athole, whose duchess is own sister to Lady Mordaunt, whom the prince of Wales favored and bought umbrellas for in Paris before he got mixed up with her relative, Lady Brooke. The second wife of Colonel Maynard, Lady Brooke's mother, was Blanche Adeliza, second daughter of Lord Henry Fitzroy, of Salcey Lawn, Northamptonshire, a grandson of the third duke of Grafton, whose grandfather was the son of Charles II, and Barbara Villiers; thanks to the noble complaisance of her husband, Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemaine, after whom Lord Brooke has evidently very determinedly not patterned himself.

And as if this strain of the bad blood of the English monarchs were not enough, it was more strongly punctuated by the fact that Lady Brooke's grandmother, Lady Henry Fitzroy, was a Beauclerc, and a direct blood descendant of the "Merry Monarch" and Nell Gwynn, who started on a career of vice while engaged in the slightly unaristocratic occupation of selling oranges in the pits of a London theater.

Dry as these genealogical details may be to some, who are not that way inclined, they are of vital importance in the science of physiology, as they show beyond peradventure how it results that the immoral tendency has been evolved through the conditions of heredity in the person of Lady Brooke.

The hereditary sins will cling through the generations of these so-called noble houses and sæcula sæculorum in accordance with natural laws, and when such intermarriages take place they materialize even more acutely. Such a matrimonial alliance, for example, as that of Lady Brooke's only sister, Blanche Maynard, to Lord Algernon Charles Gordon Lennox, colonel of the Grenadier Guards, cannot by any possibility eventuate in aught else, say a century from now, but in the characteristics of the notorious Stuart family, of Nell Gwynn and of Barbara Villiers, accentuated by the Lennox stock, being evolved. And the last named family is neither better nor worse than the others specified, for Lady Brooke's brother-in-law is the second son of the sixth duke of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon.

High-sounding, aristocratic titles these, my masters, but where do they hail from? Go to. They simply represent another shameful intrigue of that sad dog, Charles II, for Charles Lennox, first duke of Richmond, was that monarch's illegitimate offspring by Louis Renee de Peuencovet de Querouaille, a blue blood of high and lofty lineage, whom, after debauching, he, in accordance with the aristocratic code, still more "ennobled" by the

LADY CLANCARTY,

Who was the notorious society actress Belle Bilton, another example of the blue blood of the English nobility.

titles of duchess of Portsmouth, countess of Fareham and Baroness Peterfield.

And upon whom that royal charlatan, Louis XIV, the very quintessence of humbug, also conferred the duchy of Aubigny as a recognition of her having successfully captured for state and diplomatic purposes the alleged heart of "Old Rowley," under his (the French king's) instructions, when she came to the court of St. James in the retinue of his own brother's wife and King Charles's own sister, Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, who was poisoned by the orders of her husband—some say by himself—in consequence of his jealousy of her own nephew, the duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II, whom his uncle, James II, afterwards had beheaded.

Is it any wonder, then, with its historical and personal associations, in which are mixed up the highest names in the British peerage, and the relatives of the principal commanding officers in the British army, to say nothing of royalty itself, that the Brooke scandal will supercede the baccarat affair in the minds of the people of the British isles, who cannot much longer, in this age of intelligence, permit such "Minotaurs" to curse them of the type of either "Jumbo," the Victorian prince of Wales, or his blackguard great uncle, the last prince of Wales, afterward George IV?

This can be hardly conceivable. Yet the principal co-respondent in the Brooke divorce suit has simply, since his coming of age, followed in the tracks of his maternal great uncle.

If George IV had his favorite actresses, such as Perdita Robinson and Mrs. Crouch, has not "Jumbo" gone him one better? And when it comes to women of so-called noble families, Albert Edward can match his great uncle's list, which includes the dutchess of Devonshire, the marchioness of Hertford, the countess of Jersey, and the like, with Lady Mordaunt, Lady Brooke, and if need be, a hundred more of the bluest-blooded women of the English aristocracy.

The end is not yet as to the possibilities of the prince of Wales. His lunacy has not yet pronounced itself with marked symptoms, Possibly the princess may stand in his way, and, should the occasion arise, he may not get rid of her as his ancestor, Henry VIII, did his numerous wives. Yet Albert Edward may persecute the Princess Alexandra, as did his brutal great uncle, George IV, the unfortunate, yet unfaithful, Queen Caroline, who, upon the occasion of his practically having driven her from England, on August 9, 1816, toasted his friend, Lady Jersey, who was still another member of the Villiers family, at Carlton house, in the following choice language:

"To the princess of Wales, perdition; and may she never return to England."

There is another phase of the Brooke scandal, and that is in the treacherous wrong done to one of the greatest families of England, that of the earls of Warwick. It almost looks as if the prince of Wales, in scandalizing the Mordaunts years ago and the Grevilles now, had endeavored to select families to which, of all others, the royal Stuarts and Guelphs were under obligations.

The restoration of the monarchy, on the death of Oliver Cromwell and the destruction of the British republic, was in a considerable measure due to members of those families. Sir Charles Mordaunt's ancestor, John, Baron and Viscount Mordaunt, and one of Lord Brooke's progenitors, Sir John Greville, were the bearers of the letters which King Charles II, prior to the restoration, addressed to Monk, duke of Albemarle, the parliament of the commonwealth and the corporation of London, and which so directly helped to reseat him on the English throne.

And it was Robert Greville, the fourth Baron Brooke, who was one of the commissioners deputed by the house of lords to invite the return of Charles II, which accordingly happened. It was left, however, for Albert Edward, prince of Wales, to repay the debt in the usual dastardly and ungrateful way of princes, and this he has infamously done by destroying the homes and bringing shame, first upon Sir Charles Mordaunt, and now upon Lord Brooke.

One consequence of this is almost certain to be that Frances Evelyn, Lady Brooke, will never be chatelain of that ancient, historic edifice, Warwick castle, including Guy's Cliff, for her husband is the son and heir of their present owner, George Guy Greville, earl of Warwick, and Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's court in the county of Warwick, Earl Brooke of Warwick castle, lord lieutenant of Warwickshire, and colonel commandant of the Warwickshire Yeomanry cavalry.

From the highest standpoint of British aristocracy, there is hardly a nobler peer than the present head of the Grevilles, for he represents not only his own paternal house, but by hereditary descent the Beauchamps and the Nevilles, who also were earls of Warwick.

Lady Brooke might have worn the Warwick coronet, but it almost looks now as if her husband's divorce suit may not only wrest that from her head, but even help to keep the regal crown off that of her alleged lover, the prince of Wales, who may never, in consequence, become his majesty Edward VII, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, etc.

Perhaps history may repeat itself, and just as Lord Brooke's direct ancestor, Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, is known to every schoolboy as the "King-Maker," so Lord Brooke himself may be recorded in future histories as that earl of Warwick, who was the "King-Unmaker."

Too Much Sentimentalism.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Great improvements have been made in the last few years in the treatment of criminals confined in the American prisons, but the question is whether we have not gone too far and are coddling the prisoners too much.

A late publication on what are styled "The Collegiate and Hotel Prisons of the United States," points out the extent to which the sentimentalists have carried prison management, and the manner in which the criminals are now being coddled. Three prisons are selected for criticism, those at Elmira, N. Y., at Concord, Mass., and at Folsom, Cal. If the facts stated in regard to these are true—and they are stated in the most authoritative manner—it would be well to investigate for the purpose of determining whether the criminals are not better treated than the unfortunate workingmen who have committed no crime.

At Elmira, the prisoners are provided with Turkish baths and given the massage treatment. There is a military organization within the prison, and the convicts actually bear titles—are captains, lieutenants and corporals. They have lectures and concerts, are taught trades and are generally as well treated as factory hands. Proficiency in scholarship is made a ground for early release and the terms to which prisoners are sentenced can be reduced to one-quarter of their original duration by a sort of civil service examination.

At the California state prison at Folsom, the convicts are not compelled to work unless they wish to. If they work their fare is improved, and they get soups, vegetables, meats, syrups and coffee, tea and cake and meat suppers, chops and steaks at breakfast as well as supper, with hot rolls and a dinner worthy of a good hotel.

Is not this going a little too far? No one wants to revive the cruelties and atrocities of the old prison system, but the sentimentalism which provides a diet like that mentioned, Turkish baths and luxuries which a large majority of honest workingmen are denied, is as great a mistake in the other direction.

The Dangers of Plutocracy.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We are happily preserved from the evils of a rotten aristocracy under which England is groaning, but there is a menace for us in the growth of a corrupt plutocracy which strives to control the machinery of government through bribery and unworthy influence in order that it may gain special privileges and enjoy immunity from the operation of the laws. This danger to free institutions is more to be feared by the American people than any other.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE,

A Choice Line of Clothing that Must Be Sold in the Next Fifteen Days.

Everybody in Atlanta, who is at all familiar with the clothing and gents' furnishing trade, knows Mr. Tom Fetzer, the proprietor of Fetzer's clothing store, on Whitehall street.

This being the case, the public needs no assurance that what he says is true.

In another column of today's paper, he offers bargains in the clothing line. Having decided to retire from the clothing business and vacate his store July 15th, he only has a few more days to wind up his business.

He has a magnificent stock of goods, and is compelled to sell them by July 15th. His store fixtures are also offered for sale.

Mr. Fetzer has made an enviable record here in the clothing business, and the fact that he is offering his goods now at less than cost, in order to close them out, should cause everybody needing goods in this line to make their purchases now.

THE TRAMP BOY.

The cross-ties are hot and unyielding
To his leaden and blistering feet,
And he sighs with a burdened conscience—
In the merciless tropical heat—
As he thinks of a stream in the mountains
With its waters so cool and so sweet.

The sun sinks fierce in the distance—
The gloaming floats up in the east—
And breathless he sinks by the wayside,
A day nearer home now at least—
He sleeps. As a child he is dreaming
On the heaven of a fond mother's breast.

Of the brook that leaps forth for the valleys
With a soft and a sorrowful croon,
Away in the marvelous mountains—
More dreamy than those of the moon—
Where the thrush in the bosom of the bushes
Bursts into her liquidest tune.

Awakened! But still he is dreaming—
His couch is seductively soft—
So azure and starry the ceiling
Of his chamber, far lifted aloft!
The carpet of green strewn with flowers!
Ah, Delusion, ye cheat us so oft!

He's a tramp, but his journey is holy,
Poor boy; for he's tramping for home.
Poor outcast, so ragged and dirty,
Not long are you fated to roam!—
At a cottage away in the mountains
The lilacs are fragrant with bloom.

—ALEX M. WILLIAMS.

Dahlonega, Ga.

On the Death of Mrs. Belle Thweatt Tucker

BY MRS. J. WM. JONES.

Again the summer's sun and leaves
Are here, with fruits and ripening sheaves,
But faces here and there are missed,
For death has robbed sweet friendship's list.

One bright and happy life has fled,
Which but a few short months was wed
To him, whom happiness she brought
With every gift of wifehood fraught.

She filled the hearts of her new home
With love, and wished no more to roam
From that dear honored, trusted place,
In which she moved with woman's grace.

But oh, how quickly, oh how soon,
Was she removed from life's bright noon,
Her Father's mandate to obey,
To dwell with Him in endless day.

Now here's a message she would leave
To loved ones, who in sorrow grieve;
'Tis this: "Prepare at once to greet
My spirit, when with Christ we meet!"

Atlanta Ga., June 16, 1891.

KEY WEST SENSATION.

CUBAN DESPERADOES WHO INFEST FLORIDA TOWNS.

Two of Them Have a Narrow Escape from Lynching—A Story That Has Created Great Interest Through Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 27.—[Special.]—The city of Key West has been undergoing considerable excitement during the past few weeks. In the month of May a poor old Cuban cigarmaker, considered everywhere as a perfectly inoffensive man, was one morning found in the woods near the city brutally murdered. At first there seemed to be no clew to the perpetrators of the deed, but there was a rumor as to the probable cause of the murder which sounded more like romance than real life.

Last winter a wealthy cigar manufacturer of Key West, Francisco Marrero by name, went on business to his native city of Havana. He died there very suddenly only a few days after his arrival, and there was a rumor that his death was caused by poison, but this was probably unfounded, as no investigation was made into the affair. Mr. Marrero had been three times married, his first wife being a Cuban. He married a second time in New York, and on the death of this wife took a third spouse, who is now living in Key West with her own and the children of the second wife. After Mr. Marrero's death, his first wife in Havana claimed the property on the ground that no legal divorce had ever been procured, and at the time of Mira's murder the case was pending. Mira had interested himself in the cause of the third wife and her family, and it was asserted that he was put to death because of certain valuable information that he possessed in relation to this case. This assertion has, however, since been denied by attorneys concerned in the suit.

About two weeks after the murder had been committed two men, Jose Rodriguez (colored) and Emilio Garcio, were arrested on suspicion and held for trial. Jose Rodriguez was already well known in criminal history, and is said to be the famous leader of the Cuban banditti, "Matagas," whom the whole military force of Cuba, amounting to 30,000 men, were unable to run down. Whether or not this is true, the Cubans of Key West say that he is outlawed and dare not return to Cuba. Garcio has also an unsavory reputation. Four years ago he was tried at Tampa for murder, and though he was acquitted, public feeling was so strong against him that he was waited upon by a committee of the best citizens and given the choice of taking the first steamer for Key West or the first train out of Tampa. He chose the former course, and has not added anything to the welfare of Key West by his subsequent residence there.

After the preliminary hearing in the case, the attorneys of these men appealed to Judge Mitchell for a habeas corpus. Judge Mitchell thereupon telegraphed for the prisoners to be taken to Tampa for a hearing. When the citizens of Key West heard of this they immediately resolved that Rodriguez and Garcio should not be permitted to leave, as it was considered impossible that testimony as to their guilt could be obtained anywhere but in Key West. The chairman of the jury telegraphed Judge Mitchell that it would not be safe to take the prisoners out of jail. This reply, however, only made the judge more determined to have his order executed, and a peremptory command was issued that they be taken to Tampa forthwith. Thereupon the sheriff made his preparations to take them to Tampa by the next steamer.

But the people of Key West had made their preparations also, and on the night when the steamer sailed the streets were thronged with men, quiet but determined not to be thwarted in their purpose. One large body surrounded the jail and another assembled at the steamship wharf, where they remained until the steamer left—without the prisoners, the sheriff not daring, in the face of such a demonstration, to take them outside the walls. The prisoners themselves were in a state of abject terror, expecting every moment to see the prison stormed.

No force was attempted, however, and as soon as it was found that the sheriff would not attempt to take the men away the crowds dispersed.

These facts were communicated to Judge Mitchell, who bowed to the force of public opinion and went to Key West where, after hearing the testimony, he remanded them to prison for trial, to the very great satisfaction of the entire community.

But the citizens of Key West had by this time become thoroughly wrought up over successive acts of lawlessness in their midst, caused by the presence in the city of so many outcasts and doubtful characters from different parts of the world, especially Cuba; and on the 16th of this month an unsigned notice appeared in The Equator-Democrat calling for a mass meeting, the purpose of which was not stated. At the appointed time a large number of people were present, including many Cubans. One of the most prominent citizens of the city then stated the object of the meeting, and a remarkable series of resolutions were put and carried. The same citizen announced that he had been handed a list containing the names of seven objectionable men who were disturbances to the peace of the city, being Cuban outlaws and criminals. This list was read aloud and eleven other names added. A committee of five Americans and five Cubans was then appointed to investigate other cases, and another committee was appointed to wait upon the mayor and ask him to notify the proscribed persons to leave the island within one week, never to return. The mayor very properly refused this request, saying that he would enforce the law against its violators, but that he would not act arbitrarily, and that those who passed the resolution might shoulder the responsibility.

So the matter stood until Friday night of last week, when several citizens seized one of the proscribed parties, Rufino Ruedo (colored), alias El Mono, and put him on a steamer bound for Havana. He is now in that city locked up in Moro castle for a murder committed in Cuba some time since. It is said that a reward of $500 was offered by the Havana authorities for his capture, but they never claimed him from the United States under the extradiction act, although they knew he was in Key West.

FLORIDA'S COLORED SCHOOLS.

The colored teachers of Florida have been holding a large convention in Jacksonville during the past week, commencing their sessions on Tuesday. The best representatives of the race in the state were present, including many of the clergy. Many papers of great interest were read and discussed, and a creditable desire was manifested to do good work in their profession and to raise the standard of education over the state.

The colored people in Jacksonville have excellent schools; in fact, so far as their school buildings are concerned, they are better off than the whites, as they have been considerably aided by large contributions from the north, in addition to the amounts allowed by the county and city.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ST. JOHNS.

Captain W. M. Black, chief of the United States corps of engineers in Florida, has made public the plans submitted by him for the improvement of the St. Johns river. One of these has been approved by the United States government, and, in case of the successful bonding of Duval county for the improvement of the river, this plan will be the one to be adopted. According to the survey recently made of the whole stretch of the river between Jacksonville and the ocean, a distance of about twenty miles, less than five miles would require dredging to secure a mean depth of twenty feet at low water, in the ship channel. To obtain in the channel a depth of eighteen feet at mean low water, an expenditure of about three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars would be necessary, if Captain Black's plans are followed, while for a channel having a mean low water depth of twenty feet, about four hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be required.

INVESTIGATING THE ORANGE TREES.

In response to a request made by the orange growers of Florida the agricultural department has sent to the state two of its representatives, Dr. Erwin F. Smith and Mr. W. T. Swigler, to investigate the diseases prevalent among orange trees. These gentlemen arrived in Jacksonville on Thursday of this week and on the following day proceeded on a tour through the orange-growing regions of Florida.

The principal diseases which attack the orange are dry rot and die-back, and the present object of the agricultural department is to ascertain to how great an extent these diseases have spread. To discover the cause and a remedy would require special investigations and experiments, which could only be carried out by a man stationed in the state for that special purpose. The agricultural department would be glad to undertake this work, if it had the necessary funds, which it hasn't, an especial appropriation being required for this. Dr. Smith and Mr. Swigler have for some time past been in Georgia where they were looking into the disease of the peach tree.

If you try a sample bottle of Shepard's B. B. Cologne you will certainly buy a large bottle after you have tested its merits. It is an article that you never tire of.

Tetterine has no equal for the cure of skin diseases. All druggists, 50 cents.

HOW TO BUY GROCERIES.

A Question of Interest to Everybody.

A little reflection is all that is needed to convince any one that the question of "How to Buy Groceries?" is one of importance to every one; for eating is one of the necessities of life, and a good, well-filled table its greatest luxury. Now, in answering this question, the first requisite should be pure, fresh goods. Go to some store where everything is kept clean and neat, and where you are sure of getting fresh goods of the very best quality.

Surely, if there is anything that we should be careful about, it is that everything we eat should be of the best quality and absolutely pure and fresh.

Now, we claim to handle only the very best quality of everything, and our large trade, which is constantly on the increase, insures freshness.

Besides, our store and our goods are kept scrupulously clean. Everything that dust can injure is kept under glass, and we invite all to come and inspect our stock of pure, fresh, clean and first-class groceries.

The next requisite in buying groceries is price. Today a lady, while buying a bill, remarked: "Why, Mr. Hoyt, I just paid 20 cents for Windham corn, and you only charge me 15 cents." On being priced Rijamo coffee, she said that she had always paid 40 cents for coffee until she bought ours, and that ours was better. Another lady bought just then some of our fine Jersey butter at 35 cents, remarking that it was the best she could find and 5 cents per pound cheaper than any other. And we could go on through our stock, convincing you both of the quality and cheapness of our goods, but the above will suffice.

The next item in buying groceries is variety. You want to trade where you can find all you want. Now, it is conceded by all that we carry the most complete line of everything to eat that can be found anywhere.

No other store carries such a line of fine groceries as we do. In canned fruits or canned fish, our stock is complete and varied.

The same is true in all the other lines of eatables.

The application of the above is easy of solution. Hoyt's store is the place to buy fresh, pure, first quality and reasonable groceries.

W. R. HOYT,
Successor to Hoyt & Thorn, 90 Whitehall street
jun26 7 or 8p urm

Kind Words of Cheer.

When a proprietor knows he has a grand and good remedy for the many ills that flesh and blood are heir to, it pleases him exceedingly to receive such evidences of appreciation as follows:

W. F. Miles, Milesville, N. C., writes: "I have used Botanic Blood Balm, and find it to be all that it is recommended to be."

D. C. Blanton, Thomasville, Ga., writes: "I have used Botanic Blood Balm in my family as a tonic and blood purifier with highest satisfactory results."

F. O. Hoffman, editor Times, Rocky Mount, Va., writes: "I am pleased to say that Botanic Blood Balm is the best appetizer and tonic for delicate people I ever saw. It acted like a charm in my case."

F. H. Hickey, 1208 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I was broke out all over with sores, and my hair was falling out. After using a few bottles of Botanic Blood Balm my hair quit falling out and all the sores got well."

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., writes: 'I had suffered thirteen years with eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

August A. Klages, 810 St. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "From my youth I suffered from a poisonous taint in my blood. My face and body were continually affected with eruptions and sores. I am now forty-two years of age and had been treated both in Germany and America, but no remedy overcame the trouble until I used Botanic Blood Balm. I have used about twenty bottles, and now my skin is clear, smooth and healthy, and I consider the poison permanently driven from my blood. I endorse it as the best blood remedy."

fri wed sun

The Electric Street Car Schedule.

The Atlanta, West End and McPherson Barracks Railway Company are running on regular schedule of every twenty minutes, from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m. Guard mount and drill at barracks every morning at 9 o'clock. Concerts Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7 to 8:30. Dress parade every Wednesday at 6 p. m. For baseball and other amusements at barracks see daily papers.

jun819-dim

o Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Marietta street.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga

Drink Iron-Ale at W. E. Venable's.

"Roller Champion Flour" is made by Valley City Milling Co., from choicest Michigan white wheat.

1865. T. C. F. H. I. G. 1891.

ON MONDAY MORNING

And until further notice we will sell our $18 Chamber Suites for $13.50, and all other suites proportionately. The entire stock of over

ONE THOUSAND SUITES

With Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Sideboards, Tables, Fancy Chairs, Cabinets, Folding Beds, Desks, Springs, Mattresses. $75 Sideboards for $45; $45 Sideboards for $30; $28 Sideboards for $15. The best $30, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125 Parlor and Chamber Suites in America for the price. Worth 50 per cent more money. See them. Ask for them. They can't be beat. The best $8.50, $10, $12 and $15 Lounges on the market. Solid Oak, French plate chevel Suites, only $25. 300 odd Chairs and Tables, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany, at less than half cost at factory. These goods must go. Get prices elsewhere and compare with ours. Remember, July is a dull, hot, dry month, but we will make it lively, and save you money. Boarding house keepers and hotels can get Spring Mattresses and Pillows at less than factory cost. Don't buy an article of Furniture before getting our terms and prices. Out-of-town customers can save their expenses to Atlanta. 100 rolls Ingrain Carpets at cost every day next week.

P. H. SNOOK & SON

FOR TEN DAYS

I Will Take Orders For

Crayon Portraits

At the following reduced rates: 16x20 bust, $10; 20x24, ¾ life size, $12; 22x27, life size, $15; former prices $16, $20 and $25.

This is no cheap Bromide or Machine work, but first-class, hand-finished by the best crayon artist in the state.

C. W. MOTES,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
jun28-d1m

West End cottage and large lot on Lawton street adjoining Colonel Frazier's residence, June 30, 5 o'clock, at auction. G. W. Adair.

THREE BARGAINS

IN REAL ESTATE.

Cotton ginnery, equipped with 50 and 60-saw gins and power press; also grist mill. All in running order and buildings in good condition. Located at Gabbettsville, nine miles south of LaGrange, on Atlanta and West Point railroad, in one of the best agricultural sections of the state. This property in hands of right man will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Price, $2,750. Terms, $1,250 cash, balance six and twelve months.

Two acres with a frontage of 605 feet on Holderness and Greenwich streets in West End. Lies beautifully, and is covered with fine natural shade trees and within half a block of the dummy line and near the electric cars on Gordon street. Price $3,000.

1,215 acres of choice agricultural and timber land in Crawford county, three miles from Atlanta and Florida railway. Price $3,500.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW WHEAT.

NEW FLOUR.

The Union Mills and Warehouse Co.

Are now receiving new wheat and are ready to supply the trade with new Flour. The quality of the wheat this season is excellent. In fact, we have never seen it better, and with our mill furnished with the latest improved machinery, we can safely say our goods will not be excelled. Send us your orders. We can assure you satisfaction in quality and price. Respectfully,

H. LEWIS,
Secretary and Gen. Manager.
june28—su wed su

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors. Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 209 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will try to please you. Terms cash.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 21, 1891.—SEALED PROposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 10 o'clock a. m. central time, June 30, 1891, and then opened, for the construction of one (1) set of field officers' quarters, two (2) double sets of company officers' quarters, two (2) single sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters, and one (1) hospital laundry at Fort McPherson, Ga. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for public buildings," and addressed to J. W. JACOBS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. june22 23 24 25 26 29

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, those affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

TO WHICH COMMISSIONER NESBITT CALLS THE ATTENTION

Of the Farmers—They Must Raise More Products for Home Consumption and Less Cotton.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I dislike to obtrude my views on the public, but I feel it an imperative duty, as well as a privilege, to call attention to questions affecting our agricultural interests, discuss the difficulties surrounding them, and suggest some of the remedies which, in my judgment, are necessary for their removal.

As we look back over the history of our country, from its first settlement to the present time, we discover much food for reflection, and some facts so unpalatable that we would rather avoid than face them.

A defective system of agriculture long and ruinously continued has reduced our farming industry to such a condition that many owners of even large tracts of land are seeking employment in other channels. In whatever direction we turn we find dissatisfaction and a feeling of unrest. Our lands are growing poorer each year, labor becoming scarcer and higher, our staple crops less and less remunerative. Agriculture has in all ages had more than its share of the burdens of government, and in many instances has fallen beneath the weight, and yet it has always been the foundation stone upon which every other occupation is built. Our farmers, from their numerical strength, if from no other cause, should have a share in the affairs of state, but from adverse circumstances and unfavorable national laws, this class of our people have been only the burden bearers. Poverty, ignorance and an inability to meet and cope successfully with their more enlightened fellow men in other occupations have made them timid and shrinking, and while others have gone rapidly to the front in state and national affairs they have remained in the background until driven to desperation by circumstances, often beyond their control; they have been forced into combinations for obtaining relief, of which the grange, the alliance and other organizations are the outgrowth.

Agriculturally speaking, our history may be divided into three periods. In the first we find the people living in rough houses, working small patches with rude implements, their wants supplied to a great extent from the game with which the woods abounded. Truly, a primitive system of agriculture! In the second we find the small patch developed into the wide field of virgin soil, diligently cultivated, and as a result, the overflowing barns, crowded with everything to make the home a place of bounteous content. Many of us remember the evidences of prosperity which greeted our eyes on every side. The well-filled cribs; the sleek and healthful cattle grazing on every hillside; the fat porkers grunting their satisfaction; the hospitable homes where peace and plenty reigned; the contented, prosperous farming class. Now mark the third era. Today, in many sections, we find lands so gullied and furrowed from want of care, that we stand amazed at the destruction, and wonderingly ask ourselves if this waste can ever be restored? Agriculture is depressed, discontent every where. It has required seventy-five years of mistaken methods to bring us to our present condition, and it will require years of intelligent labor and skillful management to bring us back to a position where we can get from our farms, not only a comfortable living, but also a provision for old age. We must learn the difficult but valuable lesson that if we expect to succeed we must adopt common sense and sound business principles in the conduct of the simplest problem in our farm economy. We must live on our farms, look upon them as our homes for life, love them and work to reclaim them, make everything needed in food supplies, diversify, rotate, prepare thoroughly, manure heavily, cultivate rapidly and skilfully, feeling that all we do in the way of improvement is that much value added to our capital. Labor, without thought or preparation, often ends in utter failure. The know how, the know when and the know why, are forethought and calculation nicely balanced. The man who is deterred and discouraged by every disappointment should read Æsop's fable of Hercules and the carter. The latter being in a bog yelled to Hercules to help him. Hercules advised him to apply the lash to the horse and put his own shoulder to the wheel. That is just what we need to do. Apply our shoulders vigorously to the wheel, and to find out just how to do this will require both care and judgment.

We cannot give up cotton; no reasonable man would advise such a course. This staple plays too important a part in our own economy and in the commerce of the world for us to think of abandoning it, but we can control and regulate its production. At the present price of cotton we are planting it at an actual loss of several cents to the pound. We cannot afford to hire labor at any price to continue it, and yet we continue the suicidal policy of putting in cotton, and often, though not in all cases, paying high prices for corn when we can produce it for about the cost of the freight. It is a false system which is ruining our lands, and if a change is not made and that at an early day, the fate of many New England farms will be ours. It is simply a question of time as to when we shall turn our farms over to our creditors and seek employment in the less independent and more confining occupations of the towns. I really believe that the very best thing which could happen for the good of our southern country would be the further decline of cotton. Despair might for a season settle upon us, but our extremity would drive us into a diversified system, from which we would soon reap lasting benefit. Our state needs more corn and less tariff; more home-raised supplies and fewer imported; a more abundant currency and a lower rate of interest.

We must not only regulate the production of cotton, but we must reclaim our lands. Too much stress cannot be laid on this all-important question.

With our clean cultured crops we must constantly add fertilizing properties to the soil, thus repairing the waste which is constantly going on.

Science tells us that our subsoil contains all the properties which once existed in the surface soil, except perhaps the humus, and that with proper methods of ditching and terracing to prevent washing, we have only to wait on nature's silent agencies to recover from the injury inflicted by man's injudicious and improvident methods. This process is necessarily slow, but in our mountains of north Georgia we have the iron pyrites from which we derive sulphuric acid, and the phosphate rock of our own and our two neighboring states treated with this sulphuric acid, produces the acid phosphate of commerce, the principal plant food of all perfect fertilizers. Here we have at our very doors one powerful means of restoring our soil, if we can intelligently take hold of and apply it. The agricultural department can do for all Georgians no greater service, than by first convincing the farmers that the fertility of their lands can be restored and preserved, and then teaching them how to do this. If they can once be convinced that this is possible, no greater boon could be bestowed on the whole people, and a great work will have been accomplished. But some one will say, how can the great mass of farmers be reached? Many never take a paper or periodical and have but scant opportunities for gaining information.

To these people the state, through the agricultural department, should send out men who understood and have made a success of farming, who can explain to their less successful brethren the methods they have pursued and the results they have obtained. These men could study the needs of the different sections which they visit, the lectures could be made most interesting and instructive and would arouse an interest in thousands of farmers and prove to them that on our old hills—neglected and badly treated—a competency awaits the intelligent and painstaking cultivation. The improvement would be felt in all branches of trade. Just now there are hundreds of merchants and professional men holding on to a business which one crop failure would bankrupt, and I believe that two crop failures would depopulate our state to a greater degree than an epidemic of cholera or yellow fever. We have spent thousands of dollars to induce immigration, why not apply a small part of that sum to helping those within our own borders? I have suggested that the agricultural department be allowed to undertake experiments in the four sections of the state, thus by object lessons, proving that the lands can be reclaimed and opening the way for that intensive system which must come, and which will be the agricultural salvation of the south. Every known plan to prevent our lands from leaching or washing should be studied and tried, and the information should be scattered broadcast over our country.

Let the state instruct her farmers, through these agencies, how to re-clothe these barren fields and hillsides and educate them to more intelligent and profitable methods. We have our teachers' institutes, and even now hundreds of teachers are being instructed in more progressive and better methods. The farmers have put $1,000,000 into the school fund. Is it asking too much, that a small portion be returned to them, to enable them to better understand their surroundings and to grasp the possibilities within their reach? The state should by every reasonable means foster the industry on which her prosperity depends. I am anxious to see the press take up this subject and demonstrate its importance. To the farmers themselves I will speak in my July report, as to their part in this great work.

R. T. NESBITT,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Atlanta, Ga., June 26, 1891.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the presiding elder, Rev. John W. Heidt, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Love feast at 4 p. m. Quarterly conference Monday night at 8 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Judgement and Extreme Penalty of the Law." Evening theme: "The Triumphant Death." Sabbath school at 9:30. a. m., N. E. Stone, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45 o'clock. Class meeting Friday night at 7:45 o'clock.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, who has returned from a two-weeks' absence from his pulpit. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. The public invited to all the services.

Central Mission, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, up stairs. Rev. H. C. Henck, of Chattanooga, Tenn., will conduct services at 9 o'clock in the morning, 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock at night.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Epworth league for young people on Thursday night.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets. W. P. Smith, pastor—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Baptism and reception of members by the pastor at 7:45 p. m., and preaching by Rev. C. F. Pierce. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, R. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m. 11 a. m. sermon by the pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m., J. R. Seagraves, superintendent. Epworth League every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. All invited.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. night. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McClesky, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st. —Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End —Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. The regular monthly mass meeting of all the Baptist Sunday schools in the city will be held at 4 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ladies' Aid Society meets in the church every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Communion in connection with morning service. Ladies' Aid Society Monday at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. The public cordially invited.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. H. Bell, superintendent. Children's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. The series of meetings now in progress in this church will be continued through the ensuing week. Preaching every night at 8 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist Mission—Corner Jackson and Morris streets—Preaching at 8 p. m. by Dr. J. William Jones. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 8. All cordially invited.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Mr. W. B. McGarity. No preaching at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 p. m. Young men's meeting at 8 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young people's meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—Preaching and communion service at 11 o'clock. Preaching and baptism at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent.

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 o'clock Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintendent, Sunday school.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent. Preaching at 5 p. m. Sunday, and 8 p. m. Friday by Rev. M. T. Martin.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterian church. Washington street —Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street. B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Moore Memorial church, (formery Third Presbyterian) corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor—Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. School every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:45 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p.m.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue— Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Services today as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Regular church service and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Services tomorrow (St. Peter's Day) at 10:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services, and strangers made welcome.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. No service at night. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor Society will conduct evening services.

GOSPEL TENT.

Corner of Pine and Venable streets. There will be services at both 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. At 3:30 "The First Resurrection." At 7:30 "The Second Resurrection." Services Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7:45.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Spiritualists will meet at Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 7:45 p. m. Ex-Senator Warren Smith, of Tennessee, will lecture: Subject: "Origin and Purposes of Evil." The public invited.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING

Will be held every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock at Prohibition Hall, 55½ East Alabama street. Good speaking. The public invited.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Services this morning at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching by Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. 16½ North Broad street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 60½ South Broad street, W. R. Bosard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.

There will be regular services held at Chastine Mission, Emmet street, Walkerville. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by Rev. A. J. Wilson. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Superintendent, F. T. Baker.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervousness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

A Curse Upon the Gold.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Everything which has been written by moralists about the curse of gold, the eagerness of man to possess it, and the misery it entails upon him is not often so completely verified as in the case of Judge Hilton. The mystery which has hung over his relation with the great millionaire merchant of New York, and his widow, has for years been impenetrable. The world has not hesitated to make ugly charges affecting not only the character of the dead, but the character of the living. Suit after suit has been brought by claimants of the Stewart millions against their present possessor, yet no new light has been poured upon that mystery. It is only known that Alexander Stewart is dust and beyond the avarice which reaches out to grasp and heap up the yellow metal; that Henry Hilton, a poor lawyer, mysteriously exercised an influence over the most practical mind of his age, and arose from the position of servant to the possession of his wealth, to the exclusion of most of his poor relatives and the practical exclusion of his widow; that that widow was obedient and subservient to the end of her life; that new hands are reaching out to seize the wealth of Stewart and wrest it from Hilton, and that Hilton now charges a conspiracy among well-known lawyers, the chief of whom is Benjamin F. Butler, to fraudulently obtain what is legally his. Scandal from the very day the cold, austere Scotch money-getter sank into the grave has attached to the possession of his wealth, and the very good he thought to accomplish with it after his death has failed. It is a lesson to the fool, who says in his heart: "With much money shall I make myself great and them who survive me happy, and they who never knew me shall praise my name."

Better Grammar Wanted.

From The Kansas City Star.

"You can say whatever you please about the use of good grammar," said the police court sergeant sarcastically, "but I'll tell you there ain't no good grammar used now-a-days. These fly police court lawyers kid us policemen some time about our spellin' and our grammar. Yet they use words not found in any textbook. I don't say they fall down on big words, but there's many a simple little word they can't get over right. There's that word 'longer.' Now one block may be 'longer' than another, but you can't express it that way and use good grammar, to my notion. 'Longer' ain't to be found in any dictionary in the land, and I'll bet—"

"Just wait a minute," interrupted Police Clerk Taylor. "'Longer' is a comparative word."

"Of course it is," sneered the other. "It's comparatively new. It ain't in no dictionary as far back as the time of Daniel Webster, who commenced writin' them 1,600 years ago."

Fine watch and jewelry repairing by Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. june20d1w

Roller Champion Flour is the talk of the hour Ask you grocer for it. sun wed fri

FINE EYE GLASSES. PERFECT FIT.

Hawkes' Crystalized Lenses correctly adapted to defects of vision, at 12 Whitehall street.

Drink Iron-Ale at John Venable's.

Have you obtained any of the bargains at the closing out sale? There will be a clean sweep this week. The goods must go. Cost or value no object, as they must be disposed of at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

Home School for Young Ladies, Decatur, Ga Fall Session Begins September 3, 1891.

MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS, PRINCIPAL.

Faculty composed of twelve accomplished, experienced teachers.

School of music, Mr. Gustav Meyer (Leipsic), director; school of art, Mr. William Lycett, director.

The main building, one of the most completely appointed and comfortably furnished college buildings in the south, with ample accommodations for over 100 boarders, and recitation rooms and halls for over 200 pupils, will be occupied on the first day of the session.

Heating, ventilation and light by the most approved modern methods.

Unexcelled for beauty and healthfulness of location. Board and tuition in literary department $200 per annum. Music and art fees very reasonable. For catalogues, etc., address H. J. Williams, secretary and treasurer, Decatur, Ga. june 24,2m,wed,sun

Why not buy a watch or diamond while you can get them at such low prices? They will be closed out even if they have to be sold on easy payments at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

THEY WILL DO IT.

A Fine Suit of Clothes to Be Given Away. You Can Get It.

On August 15th we will give away a $50 suit of clothes.

And you can get it by registering your name at our establishment for it, and guessing the nearest to the number of gentlemen who will do the same before the above date, which will be the day that we will turn the register over to a committee of three, who will ascertain who is the winner. Every gentleman is invited to take part in the contest. Those living out of the city may send their name and guesses for us to register for them.

J. H. LANGFORD & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, 3 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
june 13—1m su sun

YOUNG—PINCKNEY.—Married June 25th, William Hughes Young to Kathrine Thomas Pinckney, at the Catholic parsonage, Bishop Becker officiating.

JARRETT.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Jarrett are invited to attend the funeral of their youngest child, Willie Isadore, this evening at 4:30 o'clock, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Residence 61 Courtland avenue.

OBITUARY.

MARCHANT.—Died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. P. Kilby, corner Formwalt and Eugenie streets, Mrs. Sarah Marchant, aged ninety years. Remains will be taken to Tennessee, at 8:10 a. m., for interment.

MEETINGS.

Special Meeting Knights of Honor.

Members of Georgia lodge No. 127, Knights of Honor, are requested to meet at their hall this afternoon, Sunday, June 28, 1891, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Charles O. Johnson. Members of Gate City lodge and visiting brothers are requested to meet with us. By order of

J. G. BLOODWORTH, Dictator.

C. B. CRENSHAW, Reporter.

Iron Hall

Organization Tuesday night, June 30th, at Hillyer hall, corner Alabama and Broad streets, 7:30 p. m. Come and go in as charter members.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 27, 1891.

Gold shipments were renewed again this week, the total reaching something over $5,000,000. Financial authorities assert that there will be no shipments of consequence hereafter during the present summer, and that this week's shipments were in payment for goods bought in large quantities in anticipation of increased duties which apply after July 1. Notwithstanding the outflow of gold, the market is amply supplied with loanable funds, call notes being low enough to satisfy the most exacting borrower, while time rates are gradually easing off. Every indication points to a profitable business for the remainder of the year. Crops promise well as a whole, though, of course, there are some localities where the conditions are not altogether satisfactory. Manufactures are constantly extending, large sums of money seeking this channel of investment because of the profits derived.

Railway earnings increase as the population grows, agricultural products enlarge and manufactures multiply; and in no section of the country is the favorable result of railway operations more conspicuous than in the south.

In another column will be found a notice of interest to holders of Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railway bonds. This company has made an enviable reputation for the prompt payment of its every obligation and the thoroughly systematic manner in which its affairs are conducted. Its operating, as well as construction department, is in the hands of skilled men, as the condition of both attest. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that during the past several months, while money for railway enterprises has been so difficult to obtain, and that many new undertakings have been abandoned and others have been embarrassed to the point of going into the hands of receivers, the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery has pursued the even tenor of its way, pushing construction and developing traffic without hindrance or delay. On the Montgomery division of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery construction trains will enter that city tomorrow, and the entire line will be completed and in operation by the early fall.

Local security business is at the minimum, though an improvement is looked for next week.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ⅌ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	100	102½	Atlanta 7s, 1899	111	
			Atlanta 6s, L. D.	119	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	100	103	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
			Atlanta 5s, L. D.	103	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	113	115	Atlanta 4½s	100	102½
			Augusta 7s, L.D.	115	
Georgia 7s, 1896	112		Macon 6s	114	116
Savannah 5s	102		Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	122		Rome graded	104	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	101		Waterworks 6s	103	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	116		Rome 5s	95	96

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	130		Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	110	120
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	99	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	103	105
Merch. Bank	150				
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	105	
Capitol City	120	122			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	106	108	Ga. Pacific, 1st.	106	108
Ga. 6s, 1910	112	114	Ga. Pacific, 2d.	67	69
Ga. 6s, 1922	114		A. P. & L., 1st 7s.	112	114
Central 7s, 1893	102		Mari'ta & N. G.		80
Char. Col. & A.	107	109	S., A. & M., 1st	80	85
At. & Florida		100			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	200	202	Aug. & Sav.	135	
Southwestern	115	117	A. & W. P.	110	
Central	105	108	do. deben.	97	100
Cent. deben	90	95			

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The stock market today remained weak, many stocks closing materially lower than last evening, while the entire list is now materially lower than a week ago. There was nothing in the news of the day to encourage either new buying or covering of shorts, and, while there was no particular pressure to sell long stocks, the bears were again active and aggressive, and by vigorous drives at certain specialties gave the entire market a weak tone and broke some shares very badly. Industrials were again the most vulnerable point in the market, and more stop orders were uncovered in Cordage, which was evidently left without any support whatever by insiders, and a drop from 96 to 89½ resulted. Sugar followed, but met with some support and rallied slightly, and Chicago Gas, which was inclined to show some strength in the early trading, gave way toward the close. Several other weak spots were uncovered in the general list, however, and Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul, Louisville, Pacific Mail and some others scored material losses for the day on comparatively small transactions. The bank statement was awaited with some anxiety, and was late in publication, but, while it showed a heavy increase in deposits and loans, the exports of gold more than wiped out the increase in the reserve, and this was interpreted as a point in their favor by the bears, and selling for short account was resumed with vigor in the last few minutes of business, bringing down many stocks which had remained comparatively firm up to that time. Among these Wheeling and Lake Erie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Northern Pacific preferred were especially prominent. The market finally closed fairly active and weak, at the lowest prices for the day and week. The final changes are all declines, and, while the great majority are for fractional amounts, Cordage lost 5½, Sugar 1¾, Northern Pacific preferred 1¾, Tennessee Coal and Chicago Gas each 1⅝, St. Paul and Pacific Mail each 1¼, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 1⅛, and Louisville and Nashville 1 per cent. Sales of listed stocks, 96,000 shares; unlisted, 8,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 487@489½; commercial bills 485@487½.

Money easy at 3.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $96,520,000; currency, $20,432,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 117½; 4½s 100.

State bonds neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	100¼	N. Y. Central	99⅞
do., Class B, 5s	105½	Norfolk & West. pref.	50⅛
N. & C. 6s	125	Northern Pacific	22¼
do. 4s.	59	do. preferred	63¾
S. C. con. Brown	97	Pacific Mail	32¼
Tennessee 6s	100	Reading	29
Tennessee 5s	102¼	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	13¼
Tenn. settlement 3s	69¾	Rock Island	70⅞
Virginia 6s	60	St. Paul	60⅜
Virginia consols	35	do. Preferred	109½
Chicago and N. W.	103½	Texas Pacific	12¼
do. preferred	130	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30½
Del. and Lack	135	Union Pacific	42¼
Erie	13½	N. J. Central	106½
East Tenn., new	5¼	Missouri Pacific	65½
Lake Shore	109	Western Union	78½
Louisville & Nash	70½	Cotton Oil Trust	20
Memphis & Char.	34	Brunswick	9½
Mobile & Ohio	37	Mobile & Ohio 4s	65
Nash. & Chat.	106	Silver certificates	100¾
N. O. Pacific 1st	87	*Ex-dividend.	

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve increase	$ 2,239,375
Loans increase	3,740,600
Specie increase	2,463,400
Legal tenders increase	1,578,800
Deposits increase	7,211,300
Circulation decrease	36,800

Banks now hold $18,411,600 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 27.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
June	8.00@ 8.10	8.02@ 8.04
July	8.01@ 8.07	8.03@ 8.04
August	8.15@....	8.14@ 8.15
September	8.27@....	8.28@ 8.29
October	8.38@....	8.41@ 8.42
November	8.50@....	8.50@ 8.51
December	8.60@....	8.60@ 8.61
January	8.69@....	8.68@ 8.69
February	8.78@8.79	8.78@ 8.79
March	8.88@ 8.89	8.88@ 8.89

Closed weak; sales 103,300 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1891	RECEIPTS 1890	EXPORTS 1891	EXPORTS 1890	STOCK 1891	STOCK 1890
Saturday	1740	726	729	1476	307797	130377
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	1740	726	729	1476		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.36	July	7.73
February	8.46	August	7.85
March	8.56	September	7.96
April		October	8.09
May		November	8.17
June	7.65	December	8.26

Closed steady; sales 32,600 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 8c.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—It has been a long time since sales of 12,000 bales of spot cotton in Liverpool on Saturday has made glad the heart of the bulls, but such was the case today. The phenomenal business on the spot was accompanied by an advance of from 4@5-64d in futures, the market closing strong. Such advices proved a very great surprise to this market, where the sentiment continues intensely bearish, although the readiness of the average operator to sell on strong Liverpool advices is not so pronounced as yesterday. Prices at the opening were about 10@11 points higher than yesterday, and the maximum gain on yesterday's close was nearly 15 points. Immediately before the close a concerted attack on the part of the bears resulted in a loss of from 4@5 points and a weak closing. Rain has fallen in Texas, the New Orleans district, and this no doubt gave the bears confidence. Liverpool cables are very strong, and report spinners and speculators both as free buyers.

We append our usual statement of the statistical situation:

	1891.	1890.	1883.
Crop in sight	8,471,515	7,136,488	6,885,389
Visible supply	2,469,516	1,652,498	2,410,138
American	1,845,916	1,033,698	1,536,336
Stock at U. S. ports	234,420	117,585	303,998
Price, middling	8⅜	11 15-16	10 5-16

NEW YORK, June 27—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,469,516 bales, of which 1,845,916 bales are American, against 1,692,498 and 1,033,698 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 7,350 bales. Receipts from plantations 6,085 bales. Crop in sight 8,471,515 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—12:15 p.m.—Cotton spot steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 4 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,500; speculation and export 2,000: receipts 2,000; American 1,000; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 4 28-64, 4 29-64, 4 30-64; August and September 4 34-64, 4 35-64, 4 36-64; September and October delivery 4 39-64, 4 40-64; October and November delivery 4 41-64, 4 42-64, 4 43-64, 4 44-64, 4 43-64; November and December delivery 4 44-64, 4 45-64, 4 46-64; December and January delivery 4 46-64, 4 47-64, 3 48-64; January and February delivery 4 48-64, 4 49-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June delivery 4 32-64, 4 35-64; June and July delivery 4 32-64, 4 33-64; July and August delivery 4 32-64, 4 33-64; August and September delivery 4 38-64, buyers; September and October delivery 4 42-64, buyers; October and November delivery 4 45-64, 4 46-64; November and December delivery 4 48-64, buyers; December and January delivery 4 50-64, 4 51-64; January and February 4 52-64, 4 53-64; futures closed strong.

NEW YORK, June 27—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 135 bales; middling uplands 8⅜; Orleans 8 13-16; net receipts none: gross 1,988; stock —.

GALVESTON, June 27—Cotton easy; middling 7⅞; net receipts 153 bales; gross 153; sales 53; stock 7,887.

NORFOLK, June 27—Cotton dull; middling 8; net receipts 245 bales; gross 245; stock 8,514; sales 35; exports coastwise 544.

BALTIMORE, June 27—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 5,304; exports coastwise 800.

BOSTON, June 27—Cotton easy; middling 8⅜; net receipts 70 bales; gross 762; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 729.

WILMINGTON, June 27— Cotton nothing doing; middling 8; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales none; stock 4,165.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 75 bales; gross 75; stock 8,490.

SAVANNAH, June 27—Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 471 bales; gross 471; sales 35; stock 6,675; exports coastwise 1,261.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27—Cotton firm; middling 8; net receipts 353 bales; gross 456; sales 2,100; stock 86,101; exports coastwise 1,295.

MOBILE, June 27—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 45 bales; gross 45; sales 100; stock 8,645; exports coastwise 248.

MEMPHIS, June 27—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 75 bales; sales 600; shipments 176; stock 10,861.

AUGUSTA, June 27—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 53 bales; shipments 329; sales 143; stock 13,746.

CHARLESTON, June 27—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 244 bales; gross 244; sales none; stock 5,522; exports coastwise 314.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Wheat was very weak today, and although there were occasional small reactions, they were of brief duration, and were generally followed by recessions to lower figures than before. The published accounts of destructive storms in the west led to a little show of steadiness at the start, but the signal service reported fair weather throughout the winter wheat belt, and numerous private dispatches confirmed this intelligence, reporting fine harvest weather and the resumption of operations in that line. The fact was recognized that new wheat would soon appear on the market in large quantities. Corn was weak and declining, and brokers were loaded with selling orders from outside points. The result was a free liquidation of July contracts. Holders who had been hanging on in hopes of a turn for the better, lost al courage and decided to drop their burdens. July opened at 91¼@91⅜c, broke without any considerable reaction to 89½c, reacted to 90⅜c, broke again to 89⅞c, rallied again and closed at 90⅞c.

Corn was active but decidedly weak. Fine growing weather, unexpectedly heavy receipts and demoralization which prevailed in the other grain pits exercised a depressing influence. July started at 52⅛c, sold to 52⅜c, but it was only a few minutes before it was selling at 51⅞c. The shorts began to buy in to secure profits, and there was a reaction to 52⅜c. Later the selling craze again broke out, induced partly by an estimate for Monday, and July fell off to 51⅛c, reacted some and closed at 51⅜c.

Oats shared in the general weakness in the other grains. July started at 33⅛@33⅜c, but everybody seemed to have some for sale, and there was a steady drop to 32¼c, fluctuated some and closed at 32⅝c.

Provisions were quiet. The opening was firm at slight advances over yesterday's close; there was a further small appreciation, then a reaction with grains, and the close was at medium figures and without change compared with yesterday.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
July	91⅜	91⅜	90⅞
August	87½	87⅛	87⅛
CORN—			
July	52½	52⅜	51⅜
August	50¾	50⅜	49⅞
OATS—			
July	33¾	33⅜	32⅞
September	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
PORK—			
July	9 87½	9 90	9 82½
September	10 15	10 17½	10 10
LARD—			
July	6 07½	6 07½	6 05
September	6 32½	6 35	6 30
SIDES—			
July	5 72½	5 75	5 72½
September	6 00	6 02½	6 00

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 27, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, June 27—Flour, southern dull and weak; common to fair extra $3.85@4.50; good to choice $4.50@5.50. Wheat, spot lower and fairly active, chiefly for export; No. 2 red 103¾@104 in elevator; options broke 1@2c on liquidating, lower cables and good crop weather, advanced ⅛@¼c on a little covering and export business, but closed weak ¾c under yesterday; July 101; September 96½; December 97¾. Corn, spot lower and active with free sellers; No. 2 64¼@65 in elevator; options declined ¾c with wheat, advanced ¼c and closed heavy ½@¾c under yesterday on large receipts at the west; July 60¾; August 58¼; September 56⅜. Oats, spot dull and lower; options fairly active and weaker; July 37¼; September 32⅜; No. 2 spot 37@38; mixed western 34@46. Hops steady and quiet; state common to choice 25@32; Pacific coast 25@32½.

ATLANTA, June 27—Flour — First patent $6.50; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.75; fancy $5.50; family $4.75. Corn — No. 2 white 85c; mixed 81c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 60c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 1.05; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy, small bales, $1.05; No. 1 timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 95c. Meal—Plain 85c; bolted 83c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.10; small sacks $1.10. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ⅌ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ⅌ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

ST. LOUIS, June 27—Flour quiet and lower; choice $3.5@4.00; patents $4.30@4.90; fancy $4.35@4.45; family $3.60@3.70. Wheat excited and ¼@⅜c lower at the opening and eased off, later strengthened and closed ⅛@1⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red cash 92@96; July 86; August 84½; September 85; December 87½@87⅝. Corn opened ½c down and closed ½@¾c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash —; July —; September —. Oats, No. 2 cash 34@35; July 30; August 27⅝; September 27.

BALTIMORE, June 27—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $4.00@4.60; family $4.75@5.15; city mills Rio brands extra $5.50@5.25. Wheat, southern steady; Fultz 103@107; longberry 105@108; western easy; No. 2 red winter spot 102¾@103. Corn, southern steady; white 76; yellow 70.

CHICAGO, June 27— Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents $4.80@5.15; spring patents $4.70@5.40; bakers $1.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 94@95; No. 2 red 93½@94. No. 2 corn 54¼. No. 2 oats 33.

CINCINNATI, June 27—Flour firm; family $4.10@4.35; fancy $4.70@4.80. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 105½. Corn quiet; No. 3 mixed 58@59. Oats barely steady; No. 2 mixed 40½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 27— Coffee — Roasted — Arbuckle's 25c ⅌ 100 ℔ cases. Levering's 24½c. Green—Extra choice 20½c; choice 19c; good 18½; fair 18; common 16@18c. Sugar—Granulated 4¾c; off granulated —c; powdered 5⅝c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Race ginger 8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 13c; flats 13½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, [illegible] 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs [illegible]; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 11½c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk [illegible]; 1 lb packages 5c; cases, assorted, lbs [illegible]; ½ lbs 5¾@6c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts [illegible]. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs [illegible]. Shot $1.65 ⅌ sack.

NEW YORK, June 27—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 15 points down; June 17.00; July [illegible]@16.55; September 15.15@15.20; spot Rio firm but quiet; No. 7 17½; fair cargoes 18½. Sugar, raw firm but quiet; fair to good refining 3; centrifugal 96-test 3⅜; refined firm and active; mould A 4¼; standard A 4 [illegible]; confectioners' A 4¼; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅝; granulated 4⅜@4½; cubes 4 9-16. Molasses, foreign [illegible]; 50-test 11⅞@12; New Orleans quiet and steady; open kettle common to fancy 25@35. Rice dull but steady; domestic fair to extra 5@6¼; Japan 6@6¼.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 18@19. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle prime 4 11-16; good fair to fully fair [illegible]; good common to fair 3⅝; common 2¾@2 11-16; centrifugals, off plantation granulated 4¼; choice white 4⅜; off white 4⅛; choice yellow clarified 4¼; prime do. 4¼; off do. 3⅞; seconds 2⅞@3. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle, fermenting good fair to prime [illegible]; centrifugals, strictly prime 14@15; prime to good prime 20; fair to good fair 14@15; good common 10@12. Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 4½@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 27—Provisions firmer. Pork, standard mess $10.25. Lard, prime steam 5.75. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.87½; long clear 6.00; clear ribs 6.10; short clear 6.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.37½; long clear 6.45; clear ribs 6.55@6.60; short clear 6.70@6.75; hams 10@12.

NEW YORK, June 27—Pork quiet and steady; mess $10.00@11.00; new $11.0@12.25; extra prime [illegible]. Middles steady but dull; short clear 6.25. Lard opened weak and closed stronger; western steam 6.25 bid; city steam 5.65; options, July 6.27; September 6.53.

ATLANTA, June 27— Clear rib sides, boxed 6½c; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 10½@12½c, according to brand and average; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 9½@10c. Lard—Pure leaf 9c; leaf 8c; refined [illegible].

CHICAGO, June 27—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.80. Lard 6.02½. Short rib sides 5.70@5.75. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.85@5.90; short clear sides boxed 6.20@6.30.

CINCINNATI, June 27—Pork quiet and steady at $10.62½. Lard quiet and steady; current make 5.85. Bulk meats quiet and steady; short ribs 5.85. Bacon steady; short clear 7.00.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 27—Turpentine steady at 34½; rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $1.85; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.40; yellow dip $2.40; virgin $2.40.

NEW YORK, June 27—Rosin dull and weak; common to good strained $1.40@1.45; turpentine quiet and easy at 37½@38.

CHARLESTON, June 27—Turpentine steady at 34; rosin firm; good strained $1.15.

SAVANNAH, June 27— Turpentine firm at 34½; rosin firm at $1.22½@1.27½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 27—Eggs 13@14c. Butter—Western creamery 25a30c; choice Tennessee 18a20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 30a33½c; young chickens, large 20a25c; small 12a14c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 17a18c; ducks 14c; chickens 15c. Irish potatoes new $4.00@$5.00 ⅌ bbl. Sweet potatoes 50@75c ⅌ bushel. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $6.00 ⅌ bbl. Cabbage 2@3½c ⅌ lb. Grapes 12½@15c ⅌ lb.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, June 27.—Apples — Choice —@— ⅌ bbl. Lemons—$5.50@$6.00. Oranges—Florida [illegible] 4.00. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—$1.50@2.00 ⅌ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 12@15. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants — 7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4a5c; North Carolina 5a6c.

Drink Iron-Ale at Smith & Stoney's.

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Because it is the best line and gives better accommodations. Through sleepers to Cincinnati on all trains, arriving at Cincinnati in time to make all the connections for the east and northwest. Sleepers on all trains for New Orleans and Shreveport, making connections at New Orleans with all the lines west. For rates and other information write or call on S. C. Ray, passenger agent, 2,017 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

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The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibuled Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibuled train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in nineteen hours, to New York in twenty-six hours. Elegant dining car service. Additional fare Atlanta to Washington, $6, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequaled.

The Vestibuled Limited leaves Atlanta daily at 12:25 noon, city time. Ticket offices in union depot and No. 13 Kimball house.

New Holland Springs

Are now open. Dr. J. W. Bailey says the water is unequaled for teething babies and invalids.

"Ellen N!" or "L. and N.,"

Which, being further interpreted, means the Louisville and Nashville, the great, far-reaching, outspreading, popular route of western travel. From Atlanta and the southeast it is the short and quick line to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and beyond via Nashville, also to Memphis, Little Rock and beyond, and via Montgomery and Mobile to New Orleans and Texas points. Excursion rates in season. For rates, maps or other information, write or call on Fred D. Bush, district passenger agent, No. 8 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

june 21-3m-sun wed

Drink Iron-Ale at C. O. Tyner's.

The Force of Habit.

Habit, so said, is second nature, but not necessarily true. We all admit that certain habits are quite strong and very hard to overcome, so much so that sometimes it seems impossible to break them. But with a proper amount of determination and perseverence few, indeed, will fail. Habit sometimes becomes a disease. Then you need help. Lack of exercise, improper living, sedentary indulgences, etc., often produce habitual constipation, and following this piles, fistula or some disease of the bowels which makes it necessary for you to have professional services. It is not only unnecessary for you to continuously take medicine, but it is decidedly injurious. Remove the effect and then treat the cause in a common-sense way and a cure will result. It takes time to do this, but if you persevere you will be fully repaid for the effort.

Many ladies suffering in this way become the victims of serious uterine diseases. This should not be, nor is it at all necessary, for if you will give me the opportunity I can cure you. My experience is large. In fact, I have given the best years of my life to the study of these troubles, etc. Does my experience entitle me to your consideration?

Respectfully, DR. JACKSON,
Hirsch Building, Atlanta, Ga.

sun, wed, fri

Edward Parsons,

Real Estate Broker,

Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands For Sale.

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 40 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $700,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best for him.

No. 78—WANTED—A central corner lot for a new bank.

No. 79—447-449 Marietta street, on lot 65x160, brick store, 20x40, 4 rooms attached; new and well finished; rented; also, 5-room house on back street, stable and outbuilding; new and well finished; a snap price for the whole, $8,000; ⅓ cash, ⅓ twelve months, ⅓ two years.

No. 80—1 3-room house, on lot 25x119; near No. 23 Henry street, near old barracks; good, new fence, good well water; price $550, cash.

No. 81—5-room house, new, Marietta, Ga., lot 50x275, on Lemon street; $900 cash.

No. 82—4-room house, Marietta, Ga., lot [illegible] on Roswell street, close in the city; price [illegible] cash.

No. 83—8-room house, 20 acres of land, fine grove, garden and fruit trees, with all necessary outbuildings, 1 mile from Marietta, Ga., fronting three streets, a beautiful residence, [illegible]

No. 84—160 acres in Cobb county, [illegible] Marietta, Ga., ¼ mile from flag station [illegible] A., 8 acres in clover, 15 acres rich bottom [illegible] splendid cultivation; creek runs through the property; some woodland; 3-room house; [illegible]

No. 85—9-room house, 2 acres land in the city of Marietta, Ga., about 3 minutes' walk from square; good barn and other outbuildings; excellent water; on an elevation; in a good neighborhood, on Lawrence street; price [illegible]

EDWARD PARSONS,
24 South Broad Street, Atlanta.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 22 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. Pages 9-16.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY.

Five cases India Challis for Monday only, at 3 1-2c.
Three cases fancy figured Lawns, unequaled at 2 1-2c.
One case yard-wide Zephyrines, just opened, at 7 1-2c.
Dark ground Challis, colored figures, special at 7 1-2c.
Batiste 40 inches wide, dark grounds, bargains at 10c.
Forty pieces sheer raven black Plaid Organdies, 12 1-2c.

DON'T

DON'T think we investigate our subjects indifferently—they are given much care and study. Progress in common things is worth thought. Did we not know that science wins the victory, the marvels of steam and electricity would appear miraculous. Ordinary things are less wonderful only in degree.

The demand declines for corn cures. The scientist controls the Shoes. The American development in leather astounds the novice. Only for the finest patent leather does America depend on France.

The best hand Shoemakers are in the larger factories. They work cheaper and earn more through the greater organizations. The world does not need the custom Shoemaker. The ready-made Shoes are better in form, fit, finish and fabric, and are cheaper. The custom Shoemaker with his kit and his little stock of kid, calf and sole leathers is impossible. The myriad new wants have swamped him. Shoe progress demands the merchant that summons the wisdom and puts out the capital for your service. To do just this is our work. Fifty thousand dollars is invested that you may buy the right pair of Shoes here today.

Lovely Scotch Ginghams shall clatter out at 12 1-2c.
Exquisite French 25c Ginghams reduced to 15c.
Pacific Wool Challis that were 20c, down to 12 1-2c.
Choice of 50 and 65c Novelty Wool Dress Goods at 39c.
All the popular shades in superb Surah Silk, 29c.
Black Shanghai Silk, worth easily 75c; at 49c.

DON'T

DON'T you think it's hot? Why are we so troubled by the recently prevailing intense heat? It is unusual and it is severe. Why will the subtropical inhabitant bear it all and move with far less complaint? Simply because he is organized for it.

Organization is the antidote of heat. Food and drink, houses and clothes need careful adjustment to the conditions—then comfort. Ours to help you meet the conditions—the hints of the day all squint that way.

Slipper time and Slipper weather; why not Slipper Bargains? It isn't the regular way to be sure; but you know traditions don't count at Keely's. We have the Slippers for Women, Misses and Children, many of them at half prices. Fresh, new and bright. The lustre of none are marred by scratch, stain or dent; none are limpers from last season's business despite the liberal lumps from the prices.

Hyperbole about our Slipper show would be almost impossible.

Handsome French Faille, all colors, at only 69c.
All our dollar-grade Printed China Silk at 59c.
Fine quality Black Wool Nuns' Veiling, at 39c.
Fifty pieces Black Wool French Henrietta, at 37c.
The above item cannot be matched at 65c.
Balance of Black Lace Flouncings at nominal prices.

DON'T

DON'T miss an item of our printed quotations. Judicious skipping is wise in novel reading, but is very silly with the Keely Company Shoe advertising. The illustrations of Grand Retailing multiply here, as this announcement witnesseth.

It was utterly unreasonable—the statement made on the 6th inst. that over 800 pairs of Shoes for Women, precisely the same as sold in this market down to that very day at $3 would be offered at $2. But nothing is absurd here, and the impossible is often the possible. People know this and the Women's Shoes went with a rush.

Now comes a second herald more remarkable still. Another lot of that same sort of Shoes, French Kid, stout, well-made, plain and patent leather tipped, are ready for you, at the same price—$2.

We had no expectation of securing any more. The makers' losses are great, but it is far better that he should demoralize prices at but one spot. That's the way and the why of this latest chance.

Every remaining fancy Parasol at half regular price.
Keely's "Leader" Shirts for men at 50c is ahead.
Men's stripe Balbriggan Shirts worth 75c, at 38c.
Percale Laundried Shirts, with or without Collar and Cuffs, at 69c; sells everywhere else at $1.00.
One case Ladies' Ribbed Vests Monday at 8c each.
Immense assortment Ladies' Shirt Waists at 49c.

DON'T

DON'T ignore this effort to arouse your latent Shoe enthusiasm.

Extremes meet in Shoes. Never before have Shoes of equal quality for Men and Women, Boys and Girls been offered ready made. Buy wisely and you need not be bothered with Shoes to order. This applies equally to dainty and to rugged tastes.

The reverse is also true. Never before have sham Shoes been built with so much skill. They deceive the merchant. The times test the knowledge of Shoe dealers, and a tyro trying to buy and sell Shoes is certain to be a purveyor of fraud. Then, too, there are tradespeople quite willing to swindle for the sake of profit.

You are forced to trust the Shoe dealer—therefore be discreet.

Our Shoe business has been large for years, but past success has stimulated present endeavors. We are producing the model Shoe Store. Deserving your confidence, we are getting it, and our many-sided facilities touch every Shoe requirement.

This week the entire department vibrates with prices peculiarly interesting to the buyer.

Ladies' high-neck Corset Covers, with embroidery, 25c.
Ladies' fine Muslin Drawers, with hem, only 25c.
Ladies' fine Muslin Chemises, with lace, only 35c.
Ladies' fine Muslin Skirts, with tucks, only 39c.
Ladies' fine Muslin Gowns, with ruffles, only 49c.

KEELY COMPANY.

1866---THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Will last through another week and will embrace every department in the business.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, odd lots in Draperies and Shades, odd pieces in Oil Cloths and Linoleum, Table Linens, White Goods, Colored Lawns, Embroidered Muslins, short lengths in Wools and Silks, and in

BLACK SHORT LENGTHS

We will show some of the very finest imported fabrics. We have an immense quantity, representing the best and latest styles, all to be cleared completely out at some nominal price. These goods will commend themselves. See them at once and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

Important to Manufacturers.

OUR MODEL PLANT
AT THE EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS,
385 Broadway, New York City.

Over 100 distinct processes of manufacture in CONSTANT PRACTICAL OPERATION with the latest appliances in POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

New Methods and Improvements are being continually added.

Machines will be delivered at any point free of expense.

Important to Ladies.

OUR ART DISPLAY PARLORS
AT
929 Broadway, New York City.

THE MOST ELEGANT STORE IN NEW YORK.

Have Constantly on Exhibition
The Latest Designs in Art Needle Work from Imported and original models.
The Latest Novelties in Home and Table Decoration.

Ancient Tapestry and Renaissance Embroidery, Fine Linen Work, &c.

"WE CLAIM TO LEAD IN TASTE AND FASHION"

State that you saw our advertisement in the *Atlanta Constitution* when you write us.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
General Offices for the South { 205 E. BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. / 185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Directly represented in every principal City, where reliable men can always find employment.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY?

We Can Save You From 10 to 15 Per Cent

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WOOD MANTELS, TILE HEARTHS AND GRATES

Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures

IS THE LARGEST SOUTH!

—AND—

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

Our Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Gas Fitting and Architectural Galvanized Iron Cornice Work cannot be excelled. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS — DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL * PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggists for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

EMORY COLLEGE

OXFORD, GA.
Forty Miles East of Atlanta.
LOCATION PROVERBIALLY.
—Healthy; No Saloons.—

Degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M. conferred. 54th Session opens Sept. 16th, 1891; closes June 8th, 1892. Total expenses within $225.

For full information, address,
W. A. CANDLER, D. D., President.

FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES,
61 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

Profitable, Safe Investments in Mineral, Timber and Town Lands,
A. J. McBRIDE, 10 Gate City Bank.
HARRY LYNAN,
Manager city department. First-class Atlanta property always pays. Some choice business, factory and residence sites. feb28-d1y fin pr

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
76 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

OFFICE SAVANNAH, AMERICUS AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY CO.,
AMERICUS, Ga., June 24, 1891.

COUPONS FALLING DUE JULY 1ST ON THE first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of this company will be paid at the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Baltimore, Md., or at this office.

S. C. COOPER, Treasurer.
jun28 d1w fin col

NOTICE.

All Coupons Which Fell Due JANUARY 1, 1891,
To the first Mortgage Bonds of the
Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing Co.

Plus interest on said coupons from January 1, 1891, will be paid on presentation to John F. Higginbotham at the office of said company at the store of W. H. Huguley & Co., West Point, Ga., or at the office of N. J. & T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga., at the option of the holders.
HUGULEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
D. JANNOPOULO, President.

THE LEGISLATURE

WILL CONVENE ON THE 8TH OF JULY.

Some Important Unfinished Business and a Great Deal of New Matter Likely to Come Up.

The legislature will soon be here, and the indications are that the session will be interesting from the start. There is a large mass of unfinished business carried over from the winter session, and important new matters will claim the attention of the body.

The adjournment was until the second Wednesday in July. That is on the 8th, and at 10 o'clock of that day the house and senate will be called to order.

At the December session of 1890 more bills were introduced than for some time past. The number introduced in the house at the winter session of 1886 was 411, at the winter session of 1888, 371, and last winter 493.

Colonel Mark Hardin, the clerk of the house, has prepared a digest of all the business of the 1890 session, and it fills a pamphlet of eighty pages, closely condensed. Of the 493 bills 206 passed both houses and were approved by the governor. Of the rest, some were withdrawn, some lost and some tabled, but the larger part, perhaps a majority of them, remain in committee, or in the different stages of unfinished business. Many of them are local bills, of interest only to particular localities, but there are about a hundred general bills of more or less importance, the subject of which is given below. The more important matters involved are education, insurance, railroads, usury and various matters, such as livestock protection, which pertain to the advancement of agriculture. There will doubtless be much discussion of Mr. Twitty's bill to prevent the collection of 10 per cent attorneys' fees on notes

Mr. Whitfield's insurance bill to prevent pooling will also provoke a warm discussion, and both sides will come well equipped for the fray. It is said that certain cotton men are determined to break up the Southeastern Tariff Association, and the fight will be a bitter one.

In the matter of education, Mr. Fleming's bill for local taxation to support public schools is a promising measure.

Perhaps the most important matter to be disposed of at this session is the re-apportionment of congressional districts, so as to make room for the additional one which we get by the congressional re-apportionment bill which became a law last spring. The matter is about as intricate as the Chinese puzzle or a complicated chess problem, and is further complicated by conflicting political influences, which may desire to give different directions to district lines. But the matter has been so thoroughly discussed by the press and people that the problem may be solved without much loss of time or breath. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the new district will be located between Atlanta and Macon, and the old lines will simply have to be pressed back far enough to make room.

It was hoped that the railroads would not take up the time of the session as they did in the long session of 1889, but of late things are developing which seem to indicate a revival of important questions which have been long quiet. It has come to the knowledge of THE CONSTITUTION that certain active members of the legislature are gathering data which they propose to use in an aggressive movement at this session, and if the indications are not very deceptive there are lively times ahead.

Summary of Important Unfinished Business.

By Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta—To extend the powers of the railroad commission.

By Mr. Smith, of Decatur—To make penal the non-compliance of laborers or others with their contracts, etc.

By Mr. Campbell—To provide for pleading a failure of consideration of any note, etc., for commercial guano, etc.

By Mr. Gilbert—To promote secrecy of the ballot; to provide for election boards, etc.

By Mr. Crowder—To require agents of non-resident persons, firms or companies engaged in lending money in this state to make returns and pay taxes.

By Mr. Jackson of Heard—To enlarge the school term in Georgia. Referred to education committee.

By Mr. Twitty—To declare all obligations to pay attorneys' fees, in addition to the interest specified therein, upon note, etc., be void, and of no effect, etc. Passed November 25, 1890.

By Mr. Ethridge—To require all railroad companies running passenger trains to stop all passenger trains at crossings, etc.

By Mr. Monroe—To provide for compensation for the taking of agricultural statistics by tax receivers, etc.

By Mr. Hogan—To prohibit divorce for other cause than adultery.

By Mr. Pope—To accept for the state of Georgia the donation of the United Stated Agricultural college, etc.

By Mr. Jackson, of Heard—To prevent and cure contagious diseases among live stock.

By Mr. Davis, of Lumpkin—To suppress the crime of rape, and making appropriations to that end. Read first time November 13, 1890.

By Mr. Ethridge—To amend section 3554 of code, so as to make daily, weekly and monthly wages liable to garnishment, etc. Read first time November 13, 1890.

By Mr. Mattox—To protect the wool producers, etc. Read first time November 13, 1890.

By Mr. Holtzclaw—To render valid deeds made to secure debts, though debt be infected with usury. Read first time November 14, 1890.

By Mr. Holtzclaw—To make void any mortgage on crops before the maturing thereof, etc. Read first time November 14, 1890.

By Mr. Boifeuillet—To allow tax receivers same fees as tax collectors, etc. Read first time November 14, 1890.

By Mr. Heard—To change the constitution relative to election of judges and solicitors general.

By Mr. Tatum—To require prosecutors in criminal cases liable for costs, etc. Read first time November 14, 1890.

By Mr. Wells, of Lee—To prevent peddling.

By Mr. Lewis—To protect operatives in cotton and woolen mills.

By Mr. Goodwin—To authorize the city of Atlanta to open and extend Alabama street, etc. Tabled.

By Mr. Roberts—To increase the educational fund by appropriating the rental of Western and Atlantic railroad, etc.

By Mr. Davis, of Burke—To provide for the study of alcoholic drinks, narcotics, and of their effects.

By Mr. Trammell—To afford additional protection to farmers and purchasers against fraud in commercial guano.

By Mr. White—To build courthouses in militiary districts.

By Mr. Perry—To forbid the sale of liquor within five miles of any prohibition county.

By Mr. Norman—To protect the purity of the ballot.

By Mr. Sibley—To appropriate $24,000 withheld from Atlanta university.

By Mr. Edenfield—To prevent running excursion trains on Sunday.

By Mr. Edenfield—To prohibit physicians and prescription clerks from working while drunk.

By Mr. Cutts—To accept for the state of Georgia the confederate soldiers' home.

By Mr. Jackson, of Heard—To provide a permanent school fund.

By Mr. Ryals—To regulate hours of labor of trainmen.

By Mr. Martin, of Fulton—An amendment of the local option act.

By Mr. Fleming—To amend an act making councilmen and aldermen of any town or city ineligible during their term of office to any other municipal office, etc.

By Mr. Meriwether—To prohibit and make unlawful the sale, gift, exchange, in any quantity less than a quart, etc., intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. Dunwoody—To amend the pilotage laws.

By Mr. Tatum—To hire out by county authorities of misdemeanor convicts, etc. Read first time November 28, 1890.

By Mr. Martin—To regulate the return of taxes in cases where land is sold on time or installments.

By Mr. Whitfield—To require keepers and proprietors of public gins to keep record of their work. Read second time December 6, 1890.

By Mr. Martin—To appropriate money for securing the original minutes or records of the secession convention of Georgia.

By Mr. Goodwin—To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Clark university, etc.

By Mr. Huff—To create and establish a permanent penitentiary, or supply farm, for all convicts, etc.

By Mr. Johnson—To require railroad companies to furnish separate accommodations for white and black.

By Mr. Rembert—To exempt ex-confederate soldiers from payment of poll tax, etc.

By Mr. Hogan—To make it unlawful to work white and colored convicts together, etc.

By Mr. Kemp—To make drunkenness a crime.

By Mr. Hill, of Cherokee—To prohibit buying and selling "futures."

By Mr. Whitfield—To prevent combinations or pools of insurance companies or their agents.

By Mr. Banner—To provide for the incorporation of railroads in this state.

By Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta—To extend powers of railroad commission, so as to regulate express charges, etc.

By Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta—To extend powers of railroad commission, so as to regulate charges of sleeping car companies.

By Mr. Kemp—To require presidents of all railroad companies and other corporations to return all bonds issued on their property.

By Mr. Calvin—To create in each county a board of equalization of real and personal property.

By Mr. Ivey—To revive the office of state geologist.

By Mr. Fleming—To provide for local taxation for common schools.

By Mr. Seay—To provide revenue for branch colleges by taxing bachelors.

By Mr. Terrell—To extend the public school session to six months.

By Mr. Vincent—To abolish the department of agriculture.

By Mr. Johnston, of thirty-ninth district—A bill to make it a misdemeanor to bet or wager anything of value on result of an election, etc.

By Mr. Beck—A bill to provide for the punishment of pools, trusts and conspiracies.

By Mr. Boifeuillet, of Bibb—A bill to amend paragraph 1, article 8, section 3 of the constitution, so as to make the state school commissioner elective.

By Mr. Whitfield, of Baldwin—A resolution to cover into the treasury former appropriations to Atlanta university.

In senate. Read first time December 10, 1890, and referred to the committee on finance.

THE DEATH OF MRS. R. G. CLARK.

The End of a Beautiful Life Comes in Triumphant Death.

The death of Mrs. R. G. Clark at Rome on Wednesday night was a sad blow to her sorrowing family and a wide circle of friends. She had been a great sufferer, an invalid for years, and since the joyous days of youth had scarcely seen a time of robust health. Yet with all her suffering she was patient, consoling herself with the comfortable assurance of faith in God, and rejoicing, as far as her feeble health would permit, in the blessings which Providence had left her in the growing ties of an affectionate family. Every comfort, every affectionate provision that would alleviate suffering and dull the edge of pain, was hers, but the best that human effort could do was to brighten the life of an invalid. Her mother's heart rejoiced as she saw two rosy girls growing up to womanhood with the full blessings of health, and with all those graces which make womanhood attractive. She had lost a son and daughter in that period of prattling childhood when the young life is opening on the world like the bud of a fragrant flower, and when the new tendrils of affection root themselves deepest in the parent's heart. After that great grief, her two remaining children were more than ever the idols of her heart. But there was never a time when her sympathies did not go out to the suffering and the poor, and it was her pleasure in a quiet way to make happiness and relieve suffering wherever she could.

After her removal to the beautiful home in the suburbs of Rome, she was partly restored to health, and was permitted to enjoy life more than she had for many years.

Hopes were entertained of her complete recovery until a short time ago, when health began to fail and she descended into the valley of the shadow of death. As the end approached, her suffering was extreme, and she was most of the time unconscious, but the last few hours of life were free from pain, and the long suffering spirit passed into eternity through untroubled calm.

There is something peculiarly sad in the invalid's life, especially where patience surmounts suffering; but there is the halo of victory about that troubled spirit when it emerges, calm and triumphant, from the storms of life, to rest in that long sleep whose pleasant dreams are infinite and whose waking finds all things young.

Mrs. Susan Alice Clark was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asael R. Smith, who lived at Lawrenceville, Ga., at the time of her birth, about forty years ago. She was the sister of Major C. H. Smith, of Cartersville; Mr. E. R. Smith, of Rome; Mrs. B. F. Jones, of Kansas City, and Mrs. H. C. Cooper and Mrs. H. D. Cothran, of Rome. Twenty-one years ago she was married to Captain R. G. Clark, a leading citizen of Rome, and they have been given four children, two of whom, now grown to womanhood, remain with the disconsolate husband and father. As a young lady, Mrs. Clark was a great favorite. Her beauty and accomplishments made her a wide circle of acquaintances whose friendship has grown with years. The affectionate esteem in which she was held manifested itself in the unfeigned sorrow at her death.

Tom Reed on Temperance.

GREENSBORO, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greshamville is in a most flourishing condition. At the last meeting Colonel Tom Reed, of The Athens Banner, addressed them on the subject of temperance. He is a pleasing and gifted speaker and made some telling points in favor of temperance. Warmest compliments were bestowed on him by all who heard him. Hon. Weldon Price, of Oconee county, also made a strong and touching appeal to the young men, and the meeting was otherwise interesting and profitable. Several new members were received into the association.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, cured by Dr. Miles Nervine. Samples free at all druggists.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Distillers' and Brewers' Instruments.

Hydrometers, sacchrometers, thermometers, etc., kept in stock. Falkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 58 old capital, opposite postoffice.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore

Grind all kinds of spectacles and eye-glasses. Their facilities for optical work are unequaled in this vicinity. 58 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

Are your eyes failing you, or do you need a new pair of eye glasses or spectacles? If so the place to get them is at the closing out sale. Gold goods were never sold at such prices. They must go at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

Drink Iron-Ale at Beerman & Silverman's.

Wanted.

Energetic man to solicit life insurance as special agent in Atlanta and territory. Liberal contract. Will give same upon application. Address A. B., General State Agent, Augusta, Ga.

MERRITT'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., the pastor of this church, who has been absent from his pulpit for two Sundays, will preach this morning. The church has been repapered, and its seats cushioned in handsome style, and is one of the cosiest houses of worship in the city.

Gold, Silver, Steel and Zylonite

Spectacle and eye-glass frames made to fit the face with ease and comfort. Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 58 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for Children Teething. 25c a bottle

Drink Iron-Ale at J. H. Nunnally's.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

United States Government Inspection.

The Armour Packing Company would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the fact that in accordance with the new United States law, expert inspectors have been stationed at the packing house, Kansas City, to inspect every bullock before killing and the carcass after the bullock is slaughtered, attaching to every quarter a "sealed certificate" that the beef has been inspected and found perfectly healthy.

This government certificate will be found to accompany each quarter of beef shipped to this market, and is an additional guarantee of the purity of the animal food offered for sale by the Armour Packing Company. fri sun tues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASTURE—For horses and cattle; one of the best in Georgia on reasonable terms. Jersey pigs to sell. George W. Howard, Hapeville, Ga.

WHY not buy a watch or diamond while you can get them at such low prices. They will be closed out, even if they have to be sold on easy payments, at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

LADIES—A chance for a perfect stylish fitting pattern cut to order by actual measurement; also cutting and fitting done. Call on Mr. Albert Bruan, ladies' tailor, at Jackson's Palace Millinery, 48 Peachtree st.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell cheap, three pool and two billiard tables. Good as new. Address Box 691, Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—Parties desiring to invest in original pine lumber land to correspond with McRee & George, Camilla, Ga.

WANTED—To buy a medium-sized second-hand iron safe. Must be in good condition. Address, stating size, make of safe and price, postoffice box 320, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A light delivery wagon of some kind. Nunnally, 36 Whitehall.

CANVASSERS wanted for Southern Life. Apply at 30 South Broad street Monday.

WANTED—Second-hand Caligraph or Remington typewriter, in good condition. Address Postoffice box 366.

WANTED—To buy a second-hand four-seated car riage. Must be good and cheap for cash. Address, giving price and place where it can be seen, W. G. B., Constitution office.

DON'T fail to get goods at your own price this week as they must be cleared out, at L. Snider's 84 Whitehall.

WANTED—A pair bay mares; must work, be good travelers and perfectly gentle. Apply 210 Marietta street.

WANTED—Consent of 10,000 smokers to send each a sample lot of 150 5c. cigars and 20-year gold filled watch, by express C. O. D., $5.25, and allow examination. Key West Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. june 28, 6t, sun.

WANTED—To sell cheap, three pool and two billiard tables. Good as new. Address Box 691, Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—One four-mule plow team and plow at Ellen N., at once. Apply at works. W. H. Stocks.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Two rooms with private family, furnished for light housekeeping, in West End, near Ponce de Leon, or in country near street car line. Address Mrs. H. M. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent on the south side a centrally located dwelling with modern improvements Call or address Permanent Tenant, 112 Trinity avenue

WANTED—By two young men, large, cool furnished room, 3 or 4 blocks from Constitution building. Private house preferred. Address "Eugene," care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent an eight, nine or ten-room house partly furnished on north side suitable for boarders. Would like a few boarders to begin with. Address Energy, care Constitution office.

WANTED TO RENT—An eight or nine-room house on the north side, with shady yard; house must have modern conveniences; will pay as high as $1,000 rental for the right place. Address "L," care Constitution. june25-5t

PERSONAL

ENVELOPES, 6½, high cut, white, $2 per 1,000 in 5,000 lots; single 1,000, $2.25. All kinds printing. B. F. Bennett, 45 Broad.

INFORMATION WANTED of James M. J. Thomas grandson of John Langston. Last heard from was near Bowling Green, Ky. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Gus L. Stone and Sarah S. Stone, Johnstown P. O., Dawson county, Ga.

HAVE you obtained any of the bargains at the closing out sale? There will be a clean sweep this week. The goods must go. Cost or value no object, as they must be disposed of, at L. Snider, 84 Whitehall.

M. J. WALKER, stenographer, 49½ Whitehall st. solicits all kinds of shorthand work, correspondence, copying, etc.

WANTED—Heirs of Jos. K. Prichard, who died in Texas in 1858. Address A. C. Herndon, Houston, Tex. june26-1w

WRINKLES—With Almond Nut Cream you can positively rub them away. Sealed particulars, 2c. Mary E. Murray, 1059 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted. may31 6t sun

MRS. ROSE FREUDENTHAL MONNISH, M. D.—Specialist. Private Sanitarium for the successful treatment of acute and chronic diseases of women. Consultation free and confidential. Only a limited number of ladies accommodated. For further particulars look in daily professional column of this paper. Offices junction Peachtree, North Forsyth and Church streets, house Jack built, Atlanta. Officehours from a. m. to 6 p. m.

CANVASSERS wanted for Southern Life. Apply a 30 South Broad street Monday.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

JERSEY BULL yearling for sale or exchange for milch cow: will buy a milch cow. L. Snider, 84 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Two National Cash Registers at bargains. One showcase cheap. Nunnally, 36 White hall.

IF YOU want a four-gallon cow, don't write me mine dead. If you want a little beauty that will give less, write me tomorrow. Robert O. Watkins Palmetto, Ga.

FOR SALE—Graded Jersey milch cows now on hand and for sale by Robert O. Watkins, Palmetto, Ga.

ARE your eyes failing you, or do you need a new pair of eye-glasses or spectacles? If so, the place to get them is at the closing out sale. Gold goods were never sold at such prices. They must go, at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

PICTURE MOULDING at 114 Whitehall street.

CALIGRAPH No. 3 for sale, nearly new. Apply H. Cronheim, 53½ East Alabama street. june26-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—All the fixtures, counters, showcases, etc., now in Jacobs' Pharmacy, to be delivered when new fixtures are ready—about thirty days. Atlanta Manufacturing Company. may 28—1m

LADIES' COLUMN.

A If you wear elastic stockings, send your address on a postal card and learn of something greatly to your advantage. Curtis & Spindell, elastic weavers, Lynn, Mass.

McNEAL will paper rooms less than cost. Go see him, 114 Whitehall street.

LADIES, to sell our goods at their homes. Every body buys them. $10 to $25 per week easily made No experience necessary, goods beautiful, sell themselves. Address Royal Garter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. june28-3t sun wed

I AM determined to make a clean sweep this week of all goods. You will miss the grandest bargains ever offered if you do not seize the opportunity of getting goods at your own price. Cost and value will not be considered. They must go, at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

HOUSES papered; very cheap prices to suit summer change.

FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. dy

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. J. S. PRATHER, with the assistance of other teachers of ability, prepares pupils for any grade in grammar or high schools. For particulars apply to No. 362 West Peachtree street. june 14-4t sun

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Con stitutin. Night school also. jan17-tf sun

A YOUNG LADY who owns piano will teach and give art lessons for her board. For name and references, address P. O. Box 471.

CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 49 Whitehall street. Average time to attain a speed of 100 to 115 words per minutes about four months. Every graduate employed. We are prepared to prove every statement made in our advertisements. Would it not pay you to call at the school and investigate our claims? Visitors welcome. We make a specialty of giving lessons by mail. Catalogue free.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Beautiful set parlor furniture, $30, worth $60. Call 151 South Pryor st.

2 SECOND-HAND sideboards, $25, worth $50.
1 second-hand bookcase, $20, worth $35.
1 second-hand folding bed, $25, worth $40.
2 sets second-hand leather dining chairs at half value.
2 second-hand extension tables at half value.
1 dozen second-hand mattresses, best husk, $1.50, $2.
1 milliner's showcase, upright, $9.
1 second-hand letter filling case, $9, worth $15.
2 dozen second-hand black walnut chairs, 75 cents, worth new $1.75.
1 dozen odd sizes of springs, all kinds, 50 cents to $3.
A. J. Miller & Son, 42 and 44 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—One fine dapple gray mare, 15½ hands high; sound, kind and gentle. Also her three-months-old colt by Bay Wood. W. C. Link, city. fri sun

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—A bay pony with a complete set of new harness. Apply 80 Davis street.

WILL exchange horse for Jerseys; registered or grade Jerseys. Apply 210 Marietta street.

PONY horse for sale; fine saddler. Apply 210 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good, sound, young and gentle pony horse; a pet for a lady and good saddler. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday.

BEST family horse in the state for sale. Apply 210 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs, etc

A HEALTHY mocking bird, two years old; exceedingly sweet singer; price reasonable; correspondence desired. Miss Hamlin, care E. S. Parks, Cuthbert, Ga. fri sun

FOR SALE—A trained billy goat and harness. Apply at 285 Peachtree.

FOUND.

FOUND—Paints, oils, etc, selling at cost at 114 Whitehall street. Go see McNeal.

FOUND—All kinds of ladders, selling at cost. Go to 114 Whitehall street and buy from W. S. McNeal.

FOUND—Wall paper, cheap at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—$1,000 loan on first-class security. Address Security, Constitution office.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion on paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. sun wed

CANVASSERS wanted for Southern Life. Apply at 30 South Broad street Monday.

WANTED—Traveling salesman; specialties; worth $50 per week to good man; valuable side line. Allison, 177 Monroe street, Chicago.

WANTED—Engineers can obtain situations if have passed examination; Zwicker's Revised Practical Instructor will positively enable you to pass one; get only the genuine; worth ten times its cost; by mail $1. Agents wanted. Walter G. Kraft, publisher, 112 Van Buren street, Chicago. june28-2t sun

AN ACTIVE, PUSHING MAN can get a business interest, or salary, in a genteel, prosperous business. Call on or address Record Publishing Company, 8½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun

WANTED—Two men to travel on the road and handle a specialty; $75 per month and expenses. Address F. Hammon, 327 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ten bricklayers and eight laborers at corner Courtland av. and Harris st.

TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of school to begin 1st November. Address Trustees School, Locust Grove, Ga.

WANTED—By the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, an A1 life insurance man to work in Atlanta and vicinity. To the right man a "top" contract will be given. Also local and special agents wanted throughout the states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. Call on or address Florian & Morrison, managers southeastern department, rooms 24 and 25, Gould building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—By a manufacturer, a good salesman for staple line of goods. Big profit as a side line. Samples no trouble. Address, A. H. West & Co., Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED—Two first-class carriage blacksmiths and two first-class horseshoers. Good wages Central City Buggy Works, 522 Poplar st., Macon, Ga

CANVASSERS wanted for Southern Life. Apply at 30 South Broad street Monday.

BOY WANTED—One experienced in general office work. Address in own handwriting, giving references, stating age, etc., "Press," this office.

SHORTHAND—Nearly three hundred young people have received their shorthand education at Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall, and there is scarcely a prominent business man in Atlanta who has not tested the ability of our graduates. We claim to teach the simplest system of shorthand written. An investigation of our claims costs nothing. Catalogue free.

WANTED—Canvassers, at Thomas Kirk & Co's.

WANTED—Five train news agents at once. Must have cash security. Southern News Company, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED—Stonecutters to work at Mountville, near LaGrange, Ga. Union prices. Regular work. West Georgia Granite Works, H. J. Bruce, Proprietor.

WANTED—First-class man to take charge of carpenter work. Address "X. I.," care Constitution.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—An incorporated stock company, paying 12 per cent semi-annual dividends, wants a first-class young man capable of attending to correspondence and office work, who is in a position to take $4,000 stock in the business, provided investigation proves satisfactory. A permanent position and a fair salary to the right man. Address XX, care Constitution office, with references. sat sun

WANTED—A principal teacher for Talmage Institute at Irwinton, Ga. T. N. Beall, President Board Trustees. fri sa tu

WANTED—Two men on dairy; must know how to milk. Apply 34 Marietta street. wed,fri,sun

WANTED—Permanent officeassistant. Salary $150 Railway fare paid here. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 532, Chicago. mar 29 d6m sat,sun

WANTED—Permanent office assistant; salary, $750; railway fare paid; enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Manager, Box 532, Chicago. sun sat

ORGANIZERS WANTED—$50 and $100 in five months—First certificates in $50 class, date July 1, 1891. First-class organizers wanted. Write for terms. Supreme Lodge, The Universal Progressive League, 172 Washington St., Boston, Mass. jun12-d1m

ORGANIZERS WANTED—For the best short time order in the country. Address Supreme Lodge The Universal Progressive League, 172 Washington st. Boston, Mass. june9—1m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A competent house servant for half their time. Apply at 28 West Harris.

WANTED—A competent house servant for half her time. Apply 36 West Harris.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN wanted for the road, insurance men preferred. Address "M. R. C." Agency, Law Building, Atlanta, Ga.

A GOOD COOK wanted; must be a settled woman. Apply early Monday morning, 71 Fairlie street.

WANTED—At once, two ladies to join an amateur company in a specialty. Address care P. O. box 261, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Monday morning early, 35 pantsmakers and 15 coatmakers, both male and female, at Hall & Bickerstaff's, 61 Peachtree street.

WANTED—A first-class cook for boarding house; none other need apply. Call at once at 22½ West Mitchell street.

WANTED—A good white cook. Furnished room on lot. References required. Apply to J. C. Bridger, 14 S. Broad.

SITUATIONS, WANTED—Male.

WANTED—The 1st or 15th of September next, a situation as bookkeeper and stenographer with a mercantile, manufacturing or lumber firm. Salary moderate. Gilt edge references. Address W. J. Kelly Box Spring, Ga. wed fri sun

WANTED—A position as principal of a school in some small town by a young man 27 years of age, who has had two years' of experience in teaching. Have attended normal schools about three years. Hold a first grade license. Best of recommendations from old patrons. All questions answered. G. T. Kesner, 831 Telfair st., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation in store or office by a first-class bookkeeper; several years' experience and good reference. Address B. K., care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation in store or office. Reliable man. Well recommended. Reference, present employe. Address Work, care 86 McDaniel street, city.

WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, typewriter or clerk by a young man of experience. Address L., Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

A POSITION wanted by a young lady as companion for an elderly lady. Best of references if required. Country preferred. Address Miss Agnes Sinnett, Rome, Ga. fri su

WANTED—Position as music teacher, either in connection with school or private class. Best references furnished. Address A. S., care Constitution office.

WANTED SITUATION—A position by a graduate of the Peabody normal school; mathematics and science preferred; good reference given and required. Address Miss N., Box 317, Atlanta, Ga. June 8-d-3t.

WANTED—By a young lady with four years' experience a situation in a private family or school to teach the English course and beginners in French. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Miss Webb, 715 East Marshall street, Richmond Virginia. sun 28 6t

WANTED—By a young lady of education, a position in an office or store for July and August. Good references furnished. Address Miss L. P., care Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES wishing to spend the summer in the country, should correspond with Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Riverside cottage, Tallulah Falls, Ga. june14 3w sun wed

W. M. STRICKLAND, at Duluth, Ga., 25 miles from Atlanta, on the R. & D. R. R., will take boarders for the summer. Abundance of milk, butter, good cold water and vegetables. june 14 4t sun

THE Brunswick hotel, Norcross, Ga., is ready for summer guests. Parties wishing to leave the city for the summer cannot find a better or more pleasant place. The table is supplied with the best; for water there is none better anywhere; the nights are cool and delightful. Norcross is convenient to the city for business men; a first-class livery stable in connection with the hotel. For terms, etc., address J. M. Holbrook, proprietor, Norcross, Ga.

PLEASANT front room with board at 179 Capitol avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED—A nice front room with first-class table board. Call at 86 Ivy street. sun tues

GENTLEMEN boarders wanted 17 W. Baker street. Nice, cool rooms. Day boarders also taken.

WANTED BOARDERS—A couple to occupy front room. Modern conveniences. 96 Crew street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large airy rooms in suits or separately. Table supplied with the best. 'Phone 1017. Apply 15 Wheat street, new No. 35.

WANTED—Agent.

WE OFFER agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371, Clark street, Cincinnati, O. june 8, 3m sun wed

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous $3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 39 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb16 tf wed fri sun

GENERAL AGENTS and canvassers looking for a permanent money-making business, no competition, should secure the sale of the Patent Adjustable Shoe. Address with stamp, Consolidated Shoe Co., Salem, Mass. june12-4w-fri sun wed

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Forty-five-horse power engine and sixty-horse power boiler in good condition; will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for stock of goods or Atlanta real estate, or lumber; great bargain will be given. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor

LOOK HERE! The Buckeye engine will save 50 per cent in fuel over the ordinary slide-valve engine. Why not buy one and save this? Write to O. J. Morris, mechanical engineer, Opelika, Ala., for prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Nice upright piano, nearly as good as new. Price, $100 cash. 43 West Peters street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—If you wish a beautiful, well shaded lot near East Point, within seven minutes' walk of the suburban train on the Central railroad, and thirty minutes from the center of Atlanta, free from city taxes, with good water and fresh air, on terms to suit you; with perfect titles, apply to The Plowboy Company, East Point, Ga.

FOR SALE—A nice four-room cottage, large lot near Edgewood electric car line. Apply to P. M. Bealer, 75 Whitehall Street.

FOR SALE—Any one desiring to purchase a small cottage home on a very large, beautiful shaded lot, in good neighborhood, convenient to business address R. C. Lindsey, care Daily Constitution.

R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad Street.

10-ROOM, WELL-BUILT, modern house, Ivy street; close in; specially cheap.

WHY SHOULD you go to the country or to the mountains when I can sell a fine large shaded lot; South Pryor street, with good 10-room house, all for only $6,500; lot 100x210.

IF you want a fine lot for building, will sell one cheap, on Crew street; 50x190 to 13 foot ally; $1,100 this week.

BEAUTIFUL LOT, elevated and level, Mason and Turner's Ferry road, just at city limits. This is worth $1,000, will sell this week for $850.

50x160, WINSOR STREET, very cheap at $800. 50x190, West End, only $900 this week.

$1200—50x100, CREW STREET.
$1,300—50x200, Capitol avenue.
$800—50x195, Pulliam street.
$650—Corner Ormond and Crew.
$1,500—Very choice South Pryor lot.

ALL OF above are very cheap, and should be sold this week. Come see them. R. H. Randall.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Modern, improved, 4-room cottage, 158 Crew street; gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, all conveniences. G. M. Smith, 160 Fulton st.

EIGHT-ROOM house, South Pryor street; immediate possession given to party who will purchase small quantity furniture on premises. Address X., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Furnished, a very desirable home for the summer months or longer if desired, one block from each Peachtree and Ponce de Leon circle. Apply at 99 North avenue.

FOR RENT—8-room house, No. 16 Garnett street, $30. E. B. Rosser, corner Forsyth and Hunter streets. sun mon

FOR RENT—Fine office on first floor and two upper lofts, 45x100. 26 Wall st. Enquire at Wolfe's, 98 Whitehall st. sun wed

FOR RENT—No. 13 Powers street, 7-room house. J. C. Hendrix & Co. sun, mon, tue.

G. W. ADAIR'S rent list will be open for inspection the coming week. Call and examine it and take your choice. Stores and office rooms are not as numerous as last week, owing to the demands made upon me in the last few days. The Kiser law building is nearly ready for occupancy, which is good news to those who have already selected their rooms, and others that are waiting for its completion. G. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, separately or together. 205 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Six rooms in house No. 19 Williams street. Apply on premises, or to J. H. Martin, Journal editorial rooms

FOR RENT—Desk room in lawyer's office. Apply at room 5, 9½ Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Four elegant rooms, with kitchen, pantry and bathroom, gas and water; close in and convenient; desirable surroundings. 62 Luckie.

FOR RENT—Four nice connecting rooms; excellent water. Mrs. D. S. Kellam, 31 Hayden street.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two very pleasant furnished rooms at 58 Washington street. Delightful neighborhood and good board next door. Terms reasonable.

LARGE front rooms nicely furnished. Board if desired; two blocks from postoffice. No. 35 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—One furnished and two unfurnished rooms, with the use of gas, hot and cold water, all on first floor, 19 Formwalt st.

FOR RENT—Large, cool, airy room; well furnished; with bath; private family; board convenient Apply at 74 Ivy street, second door from Wheat street.

ONE furnished room to rent at 29 Ellis street; this is close in and nice. Call and see; rent reasonable.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room; also very large room on first floor; opens on veranda; gas, bath and attention. 83 Loyd st.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, centrally located, cool and pleasant. Call at 23 Brotherton street. Call Sunday or Monday.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—The best storeroom and basement in the city, 27 W. Alabama street. Possession given 1st July. Also 8 or 10 office rooms. A. D. & G. B. Adair. june 28-d7t

No. 137 Luckie street, 13 rooms	$50 00
No. 126 Luckie street, 9 rooms	40 00
No. 207 Luckie street, 4 rooms	12 50
No. 107 Luckie street, 4 rooms	12 50
No. 86 Venable street, 3 rooms	8 00
No. 88 Venable street, 3 rooms	8 00
No. 305 Luckie street, 5 rooms	16 00
Lovejoy street, 5 rooms	10 00
Lovejoy street, 4 rooms	10 00
No. 52 Hunnicut street, 4 rooms	12 50
No. 16 Fowler street, 3 rooms	7 00
Corner Lowe and Martain streets, 3 rooms	6 00
No. 196½ Marietta street, hall, 12 rooms	25 00
No. 200½ Marietta street, hall, 5 rooms	12 00

HERRINGTON & FORD, 64 Marietta street.

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street.

10-R H, 16 West Garnett st	$30 00
9-r h, 153 Mangum st	25 00
9-r h, Rawson st., large lot	25 00
9-r h, Ashby, West End, large shady lot, near car line	33 00
7-r h, McDaniel st	22 50
7-r h, Gordon st., West End, shady lot	20 00
6-r h, Foundry st	15 00
6-r h, 12 Formwalt st	25 00
5-r h, 290 Spring	16 00
5-r h, Lee st., West End	12 50
5-r h, Cherry st	20 00
5-r h, 128 Forest avenue	20 00
4-r h, 169 Ira	10 00
4-r h, 52 Hunnicutt	12 50

A nice list of 3-room houses, in desirable localities.

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

SPLENDID NEW, 7-room cottage, north side	$22 50
Good 5-room cottage, Forest avenue, gas	22 50
6-room brick cottage, close in on Washington st	30 00
4-room house, near Walker street school	13 35
5-room, brick house, very close in, north side, every modern convenience	25 00
New 4-room house, Orme street	10 00
3-room house, Chapel street	10 00
5-room cottage, North Butler street	20 00
Store and 4 rooms, near East Tennessee depot	14 00
3 rooms near the center suitable for light housekeeping	9 00
Good Whitehall street store, close in	40 00

A furnished house for three months. Call.
Office and sleeping rooms very cheap.

FOUND—Rooms are papered cheaper than ever by W. S. McNeal, 114 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL—A first-class investment. The Grant Park Electric Railway Company, through the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, offers its issue of bonds, $50,000 in bonds of $500 each, drawing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and running twenty years, upon the following terms: They will sell a $500 bond and $250 of the capital stock for $500. This stock is sure to pay 6 per cent the first year, thus making a 9 per cent investment. In two years the stock will be worth at least par, thus making an additional profit of 50 per cent on original investment. For further particulars, call on Woodward & Mountain, or Mr. A. Richardson, cashier Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, corner Pryor and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga. 5t

BARGAIN—Stock of drugs centrally located in Birmingham; business profitable; invoice $2,500; will sell 20 per cent less; purchaser can reject any hard stock; a rare opportunity. Address C. C. Brooks, P.O. box 480, Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—Stock of groceries, horse and wagon and fixtures, cheap; good paying business; good reasons for selling. Address D., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Half interest in one of the best paying retail drug stores in Atlanta, doing a good business; reason for selling, one of the firm wishes to leave the city. Address J. H. K., this office.

WANTED—A purchaser for a well established business in one of the livest cities in Georgia. Doing a business of $50,000 per annum. Stock of $17,000, consisting of dry goods, clothing and shoes. Will be sold at a bargain. Or would sell an interest to the right party if satisfactory arrangements can be effected. For particulars address "Business," care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—A stock of drugs and fixtures. Address W. H. H. Med. Co., city.

BUSINESS—Gentleman with experience and means desires partnership in business standing rigid investigation. Address, with full particulars, "Conservative," Constitution office. june28-3t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A pharmacist with a few hundred dollars is offered a splendid opportunity to buy half interest in a drug business. Good location, long lease. Trade already established. Address Drugs, care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—A paying business for sale on account of failing health; a rare opportunity for wide-awake man with some capital. Address "Rock," care Constitution. june26-7t

FOR SALE—Half interest in a steam laundry; net profits, $100 per week. Address 35, care Constitution. june26-3t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—At cost to close out business, our stock of mantels, hardwood lumber, consisting of oak, plain and quartered, cherry, maple, burch, sycamore and poplar, from 1 to 4 inches show cases and store fixtures, new and second hand. Will also sell the business and sell or rent the plant. Atlanta M'f'g Co., 19 Courtland ave. june 18, sun tues and thurs 1m.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—By gentleman, furnished room without board; private, quiet surroundings desired. Address P. O. Box 284.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

McDANIEL street, facing electric car line, and near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia shops, vacant lot, 50x100, for $425; well worth $600. Can be improved and made pay 150 per cent on investment. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH PRYOR street, new and cozy 4-room cottage, on very pretty lot, 49x160, $2,300; $1,300 cash, balance $28 per month without interest. The Pryor street dummy will soon be converted into an electric car line, adding much to the value of this property. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH PRYOR STREET—Two choice vacant lots very cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

ACRE PROPERTY—Thirty-two acres in the most rapidly growing part of town cheap. Call for particulars. W. M. Scott & Co.

PLUM STREET—Four-room cottage on lot 50x150, in one of the best renting sections about Atlanta, $1,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

81 PLUM STREET—Nice, neat 3-r cottage, newly painted and papered, that at $10 per month is 10 per cent on $1,200, and $950 buys it. W. M. Scott & Co.

THE NEW town of "Ellen N" is midway between Atlanta and the new town now being built by the Chattahoochee Land Company, on the route of the new electric line from the city to the river and Chattahoochee park.

PULLIAM STREET, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia shops and glassworks, one block of Pryor street, 9-room, two-story house, new, on nice shady lot. Price $2,400; $500 cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

ELLEN N occupies a beautiful elevated plateau, one of the highest points about Atlanta. From this commanding site you can look down upon Atlanta and see Georgia's handsome capitol apparently at your feet.

IF YOU want a beautiful lot, 65x190, on South Boulevard, at $1,450, come get it dirt cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

TRAINS will stop at the "Ellen N" depot, giving over a dozen trains into the city daily. Commutation round-trip tickets will cost 12½ cents.

BUSINESS property, Marietta street, close in; corner lot, 26x80 feet; rents for $25 a month as a lease; $200 foot. If you want property for enhancement take this. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST AVE., close to North Boulevard; splendid house on lot 50x214 to alley. Here is a place that we recommend for home or investment. Price, [illegible] ½ cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR HOMES "Ellen N" possesses a rare combination of attractions. To the people of Atlanta, as the city grow and becomes densely filled with inhabitants and manufactories, the greater will be the importance, if not the absolute necessity, of pleasant, healthy and convenient suburban homes, where business men with their families can dwell and enjoy the health-giving air; the refreshing slumber of cool, pleasant nights; the pure, cool spring water from the finest spring in Fulton county (which will not be sold at all); the pleasant shade and equitable temperature in summer—exempt from malaria, foul and unhealthy odors, mosquitoes, noise, smoke and dust.

NICE LOT on Ashby street, near West [illegible] street, 50x125, $175; $25 cash, balance monthly. Buy this so you can have a home. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE CAN sell you a nice little home of two well built 16-foot rooms, fronts dummy line, in rear of Grant park, lot 50x110, only $650; $50 cash, balance $10 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

TO THE HOME-SEEKER—At "Ellen N" you will be able to combine all the advantages of a suburban home—fine location, salubrious climate, excellent water and country air—with all the advantages of a city, with which you have quick communication day or night.

WE OFFER you the coming week a piece of property only one block of two railroad depots at $1,600; cost owner more money eight years since; this is a snap and no mistake. Come and see. W. M. Scott & Co.

GOOD new 5-room house on Pulliam street, near Pryor street dummy, $2,000; $500 cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

DO YOU want a good 6-room house close in, on lot 46x200, very close to new capitol, good street and good community? A rare bargain in this at $[illegible]. Owner cut price yesterday $500. Terms to suit. Come at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

WATERWORKS—We are assured by those who know, that the new waterworks for Atlanta from the Chattahoochee river will come directly through Ellen N and residents of Ellen N will have the same advantage as in the city. School. We have set aside one of the finest lots for school lot free. Church. We donate the handsome lot at head of Carolyne street for church purposes. It is the intention of the company to sell alternate lots at this time and to, in the future, improve lots and sell improved property.

COZY little home of three good rooms, a good cellar on a lot 52x100, side alley; very close to E. T., V. & G. shops, and twenty steps of electric cars, $1,150; $[illegible] cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

SUBURBAN HOME, 9-room, 2-story house on 1½ acre lot near Grant park; just out of limits; high and commanding view; fine water, shade, fruit, etc.; owner wants $3,500 on liberal terms; make us an offer. W. M. Scott & Co.

For Sale by Smith & Billings No. 12 W. Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone 225.

$1,000 WILL buy a Windsor street corner lot 100x110.

$2,500 FOR a beautiful new south side home. Easy terms. Lot 50x140.

$750 GETS a nice West End lot, near Gordon street, 60x170.

$650 CASH will buy the cheapest lot in West End; 60x136.

$5,500 GETS a beautiful north side home, new house of 8 rooms; all conveniences; lot 56x158.

$600 WILL buy a splendid south side corner lot 50x175. This is cheap.

$1,700 FOR the cheapest piece of property on South Boulevard; 65x190.

$1,200 ON installments for a splendid south side lot 50x160.

For Sale by G. J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street.

5-R H, West Hunter st	[illegible]
4-r h, Fortress ave.; 50x150	[illegible]
5-r h, Orange st	[illegible]
7-r h, Smith st., big lot	[illegible]
6-r h, nicely papered, 50x150, terms easy	[illegible]
4-r h, new, near car line; installments	[illegible]
4-r h, big lot, close to car line	[illegible]
3-r h, Henry st	[illegible]
75x175, near in on Luckie st	[illegible]
7-r h, East Ellis, 50x150, handsomely papered	[illegible]
5-r h, Hayden st., new	[illegible]
5-r h, Davis st., large lot	[illegible]
9-r h, Highland ave	[illegible]
10-r h, Houston st., near Jackson, 50x200, w. & g.	[illegible]
5-r h, Irwin st; terms easy	[illegible]
9-r h, Rawson st., 90x275; installments	[illegible]
9-r h, Crew st	[illegible]
5-r h, Eugenia st., near Pryor	[illegible]
4-r h, near Pryor st., big lot	[illegible]
2-r h, Williams st., 50x100	[illegible]
4-r h, Stonewall st., near Walker	[illegible]
100 acres land 6 miles out; 6,000 feet railroad front. Per acre	[illegible]
90 acres on Peachtree road; good 4-r h; per acre	[illegible]
150 acres, East Atlanta; lays well; per acre	[illegible]
14 acres 3½ miles from center city, and joins East Atlanta Co.'s land; per acre	[illegible]
Some vacant lots, Copenhill	[illegible]
1 vacant lot on Dora st., 50x100	[illegible]
2 vacant lots on Chestnut, each	[illegible]

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter Street.

90 IN THE SHADE, the hottest weather we had last week, did not prevent a number of home-seekers from going out with me and buying homes for themselves in the beautiful suburbs of Edgewood, South Atlanta, Copenhill and West End, where the breezes are cool the water pure, the society choice, taxes light and prices low at present [illegible] be soon.

6-R H, Walnut near W. Fair street, fine shady lot and good garden, tenant house in yard. The owner is about to leave the city, therefore will sell very cheap. Easy terms, $1,800.

BEAUTIFUL new 8-r h on East Atlanta avenue on a lovely high shaded lot, 52x200 to alley, only one quarter of a mile from city limits, one block from the soldiers' home dummy line. The house is well and new and well built, but is a perfect home, having a good garden and fine fruit trees. This property is considered cheap at $3,000, but owing to the owner moving away, I will sell you this nice home on easy terms for $2,800.

CHOICE 6-r h and large lot 50x200 on corner of Gordon street, West End; electric cars by the door every 15 minutes. There is a large shady lawn in front and good garden in rear. I offered $[illegible] for this property last winter. Although this property has advanced in value since then, I can sell it to you tomorrow, on easy terms, for $3,500.

ALL THE ABOVE are bargains and no mistake. Besides these I have a number of small houses for sale on monthly payments of from $15 to $25.

FOR RENT.

4-R HOUSE, Chapel street	[illegible]
3-r h, 85 Kelly street	[illegible]
4-r h, 278 Rawson street	[illegible]
6-r h, West End	[illegible]
4-r h, Grant street	[illegible]
4-r h, Kelly street	[illegible]

Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter st.

Key & Bell.

8 BEAUTIFUL LOTS at auction July 2nd, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. We will sell on the ground at [illegible] o'clock p. m. these pretty lots, situated on [illegible] street, fronting the city; nice elevation above the side walk. Four of these lots between Jones and [illegible] 150 to an alley in the rear, and four lots south of [illegible] street, 42x150 to an alley. These are the prettiest residence lots there are now on the market in the [illegible]. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Call at our office for plats. We will have plenty of ice-cold lemonade. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball house.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, at lowest rates, on improved city or farm lands in or near Atlanta; [illegible] anyway to suit borrower; prompt attention; [illegible] S. Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. feb25-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time [illegible] small amounts, or installments, no delay. [illegible] Brandon, 38½ South Broad street.

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans [illegible] rates. Room 33, Traders' bank building.

HOW THE FOURTH [...]

A Story of the [...]

By JOHN HABBERTON—[...]

HOW THE FOURTH CAME BACK

A Story of the Fourth of July.

BY JOHN HABBERTON—Author of "Helen's Babies."

[Copyright, 1891.]

For The Constitution.

"I wish the Fourth would come again," remarked old Jefferson Purley one summer afternoon, as he assisted two or three acquaintances to keep the sidewalk rail in front of Leatherton's store from feeling lonesome. Leatherton was the most popular of the general stores on the main street of Berryburg, and Leatherton's competitors declared that it was all because of the unrivaled attractions which its front offered to summer loungers. All along the outer edge of the sidewalk ran a rail just high enough to sit upon in the attitude dearly beloved by men who spend much of their home leisure in ornamenting with themselves the tops of fences; there was a lower rail just low enough to accommodate boot heels, and over all a couple of mulberry trees cast a grateful shade during the warm summer days, and according to many frequenters of the place, kept the dews of evening from the men who gathered after dusk to smoke and gossip.

"The Fourth of July?" queried Leatherton himself, who leaned against the door-frame of the store and chatted with the crowd while keeping an eye on his competitor's doors to see what might be going on in the way of afternoon business, "You won't have to wait very long, Mr. Purley, if that's any comfort to you. The Fourth is only about a week off. I wonder whose house or barn will burn down this time, and who'll get into the lockup?"

"Oh, yes;" said the old man, "the day will come, according to the almanac, unless judgment day should steal a march on it. But the Fourth ain't the Fourth any more—not the way it used to be, in the days before the war. There'll be lots of them infernal firecrackers, and plenty of drunks, I s'pose, but I'm longin' for one of the Fourths that used to mean somethin'. Most of you fellers was too young to get anythin' out of it to remember—some of you wasn't born, but I reckon Leatherton can back me up when I say that there's nothin' now in the way of celebrations that can hold a candle to them days."

"That's a fact," said the storekeeper.

"Raisin' the flag in the mornin' at sunrise," continued the old native, "an' every man an' boy in town in a ring around the pole all ready to holler an' cheer when it got to the top, an' women standin' in doorways an' hangin' out of winders all around, to get a look at the dear old rag. Like's not, too, we'd have a cannon to fire a salute; we'd have it if there was one to be borrowed anywhere; the young fellers in town didn't make nothin' of trampin' twenty miles to a town where there was a cannon, big or little, that could be borrowed or hired, an' draggin' it here by hand. They didn't care how heavy it was, the bigger the better, an' then we all chipped in to buy the powder."

"Fact," asserted the storekeeper, with a sigh. "I've sometimes sold two kegs of powder a day for one of those cannons to fire. No money to be made that way nowadays—though I did use to make it a rule to sell it at about cost when it was wanted for a cannon on the Fourth."

"And the processions—gosh!" exclaimed the old man. "The town band, when we had one; fife and drum when we hadn't, an' a-playing music that everybody knowed, instead of the kind of stuff that bands play nowadays. Then a great big wagon full of gals in white an' ribbons—one gal for each state—an' a little wagon load of smaller gals to signify the territories, an' all of them in white an' lots of ribbons, too."

"Fact," again said Leatherton, with a sigh over business which had declined. "Sometimes I've sold as many as ten rolls of ribbon on a single Fourth—some red, some white and some blue, a dozen yards to a roll. Lots of the big girls that stood for the states bought mighty nice stuff for their white dresses, too. Such goods cost a good deal more money then they do now, but there wasn't any beating down the price—not for that day, anyhow."

"I reckon that was so," the old man said. "I know when my gal, that was afterwards my wife, was picked out to ride in the wagon, to represent our state, I just bought her a whole piece of each kind of ribbon—red, white an' blue, an' sold a colt I was mighty fond of to get the money to pay for 'em with. I tell you there was love of country in them days."

"And love of gals, perhaps," mildly intimated Clay Burnitt, a healthy looking young man who leaned against the rail.

"Don't seem to be either kind now," said the old man, at which some of the others looked at Clay, who flushed and scowled. But the older man continued; his mind was not inclined to leave the blissful past to starve on the barren present: "It used to be the biggest chance a young man could have to show off for a lot rode horseback in the procession, and the very finest young man in the town was always picked out to read the declaration, an' 'taint no small job to read that old paper right, either; the feller that was to do it would study on it, weeks ahead, until he almost knowed it by heart; I know one young man that had it by heart so that he hardly had to look in the book when he got on the platform. I'll bet you there ain't a young man in these parts today that can say any of it off-hand."

"You'd lose your bet, Mr. Purley," said Clay Burnitt, respectfully, yet with something in his voice that made the old man look at him inquiringly, and with some sign of approval, as he said:

"Is that a fact? Hurrah for you, then—that's what I say."

The young man seemed greatly pleased by this remark, and Leatherton winked at him encouragingly, at which he looked somewhat sheepish.

"I'd give everythin' I've got, seems to me," said the old man, rising, "to see one of those old Fourths come back again, but I s'pose there ain't no use hopin'. Decoration Day this side of the Ohio, an' Memorial Day down south wherever I've been, seems to have run the Fourth out of the peopies' heads. It's a darned ornary shame—that's what it is."

"That's where you're right, Mr. Purley," said Clay.

The old man sauntered homeward; Leatherton followed him with his eyes a moment or two, and then remarked:

"Big offer the old man made, Clay. He'd give anything he's got. Did you take that in?"

The other loungers looked keenly at the young man, but got in return a glance so indignant that they made excuses to depart.

"Big offer, Clay," repeated the storekeeper, "yes—yes; I heard you, Mr. Leatherton."

"Well, don't you see a chance of business in it? He thinks so much of that only gal of his that I suppose he treats you as he does everybody else among the young fellows, but if I was a good-looking young bachelor, and on the inside track, like I believe you are, I'd demand the pay—every cent of it, or pound of it, I suppose it would have to be in that case."

"Thunder, Leatherton," said Clay, looking somewhat embarrassed and as if he would like to change the subject, "I believe everything is business—matter-of-fact business, to your mind."

"Of course it is," said the storekeeper; "so it is to everybody else, too, though some pretend it isn't. Statesmen, preachers' girls—but that's neither here nor there. I'll make a straightforward bargain with you, right now. You want to marry Luce Purley—confound it, man, stop blushing; there's nothing wrong about it; every young fellow in town wants to marry her. Well, her father likes you almost as well as he does anybody else, but she's all the family that's left to him. As for me, I wanted to wake up my business a little. There's scarcely anything doing at this season of the year. Let's you and me get up an old-fashioned Fourth. There isn't much time left, but it can be done by hard work. You do the work and I'll supply the ideas—I know how it used to be done. Between us we'll get all the glory. Individually, I'll get most of the extra trade it'll make, and you'll get the girl. Is it a bargain?"

"It is," exclaimed the youth, with tremendous emphasis.

"Good! I'll telegraph an order for ribbons and white dress goods at once, and I'll talk up to everybody that comes into the store. I'll say that the idea is yours, and ought to be put through, and that I'm backing you up with all my might; you must say so too, so that I'll get all the trade, though I guess I'll be pretty sure of that anyhow; I don't believe any of the other stores have got any amount of the necessary stuff in stock. And I'll spread it around that you're going to read the declaration on the platform—'twont do to have anybody else do that."

"Oh, say," exclaimed Clay, with a look of alarm; "I can't do that. I'm no public speaker. I haven't spoke a word in public since the last time I was in a school exhibition. I wouldn't know how to do it."

"You'll have to learn, then. Don't say 'Can't' You're not going to let a little thing like the declaration of independence stand between you and a girl like Luce Purley, are you?"

"No," said Clay, from between closed teeth.

"Of course you're not. Now get out and get all the young fellows in the spirit of the thing. Let's see; better say we'll have it in the big maple grove that I bought of Smith; all the old people will remember that there used to be such celebrations there. Tell them it's to be a picnic, and everybody's to bring plenty of cake and fried chicken. Start a subscription to hire a brass band from some other town and make up the difference yourself, if you have to sell your horse at a sacrifice—I'll buy him. I guess that's all now, except you want to say that I'm in it with all my might—was the first man that gave you any encouragement, and that I've promised to see you through, no matter how much trouble it takes. I must make sure of the extra trade, you know. We can talk about the rest in the morning. Better find time along about the middle of the evening to drop in at the old man's and let Luce know what you're doing, and that its being done to please her father; that sort of thing don't do any harm when a fellow's making up to a gal. The thing will work all right if it's managed according to business principles."

"Leatherton," said the young man, "you've been taking my breath away, but now that I'm beginning to get it back I want to say that you're the most hard-hearted, practical fellow that I ever heard of. I do believe you'd be equal to the job of starting a revival of religion in this town, just for the sake of waking up the trade."

"Good idea! First rate! I never thought of it before, but I'll do it as soon as cool evenings begin. Much obliged to you for the notion. I'll take you into the scheme as soon as the time comes. Now hurry along and get the boys waked up. Say, I wouldn't waste any time over Luce this evening. Here she comes down street; just leave her to me and I'll explain everything to her."

Clay Burnitt started off in what is known as "a state of mind." He had long thought Lucia Purley the only woman in the world whom he could love, and he sometimes had dared to think his regard was returned in some measure, but the girl's father had often declared that his daughter should not marry until there came along a man who was like what men used to be—a man who was not at all likely to appear. Sleepy and out of the way though Berrysburg was, it had not been off of the route of the march of progress. The young men had learned how to play croquet and forgotten how to pitch dollars. They had neglected the local half-mile race track of their fathers, where every man rode his own horse and bet upon it, placing the money in a friend's hands. Now they trained horses only to sell them, and the only races they bet upon were run on race tracks in cities hundreds of miles away, by horses they never had seen; they sent their bets by mail or express to men whom they never had seen—men called bookmakers, whom they never wanted to see unless to punch their heads for suspected tampering with owners or jockeys to make the right horse lose. Truly such times were evil, and made young men good for nothing; Luce Purley, with her splendid face and figure and heart, was much too precious a creature to be given to any man who had not heart enough to love a horse for its own sake.

How Clay Burnitt got through that afternoon, and successfully too, he never understood until he found time to think, which was not until the Fourth had passed. He had the pleasure, however, of assuring himself as he went to bed, that nearly all the young fellows in the village had fallen in heartily with his plan, and were willing to take part in a Fourth of July celebration or anything else that would vary the monotony of village life, and that the plan of having a lot of the prettiest girls in the village to pose for the various states of the union went right to the hearts of all. For a little while there seemed danger of everything going to pieces through the insistence of each young man that his favorite girl should represent the state in which Berrysburg was situated, but Clay settled the matter diplomatically and without giving himself away by showing that the honor of posing for the state belonged by right to Luce Purley, whose father had originally suggested the celebration. When all the young men agreed with him, Clay suddenly found himself frightfully jealous, for Luce appeared to be everybody's favorite. Clay never had talked love to her, for it seemed unfair, in view of her father's ideas; and because she was the old man's all; could it be that others had not been so fair and honorable of spirit?

During the next few days he did not have much time for either love or jealousy. Leatherton had assured everybody that Clay Burnitt had assumed entire management of the affair and that he was the proper person to be consulted, by anyone who wished to ask questions. Soon the young man was consulted, and driven half crazy by the villagers and farmers who wanted to do something, but had not the slightest idea as to how it should be done. He appointed committees, passed subscription papers, heading each one with a liberal sum, he drilled the mounted guard which was to escort the stars and stripes in the procession, he wrote invitations to distinguishedmen in the country round, including one to the governor of the state, he made business lively for the local telegraph operator while searching the state for a cannon and a brass band, and he talked with women who came to tell him what refreshments they would provide until he felt that the leading features of the Fourth would be a mountain of home-made cake and a young man who had lost his mind.

In addition to all this there were two great and special burdens from which he could not free his mind, sleeping or waking. One was the duty of properly reading the declaration of independence, and the other was that Luce's father had treated the scheme with apparent coldness and suspicion from the moment he heard of it. His daughter was his informant, bringing the news direct from Leatherton's store, and embellishing it somewhat with the treasures of her own imagination, but the old man listened critically, and replied that no young fool nowadays could manage such a thing in the old-time style. Afterward he listened to whatever might be said about it by his neighbors and the loungers at the store—and nobody talked of anything else in those few eventful days—but he gave no signs of approval, and it appeared from what Clay could gather at second-hand, that the old man really resented, on the part of past generations, the attempt to restore the Fourth of July as he had known it.

To make matters worse, Luce also acted strangely. Hitherto she had been among the most enthusiastic of the great body of young women who welcomed any change that chanced to disturb the placidity of life in the sleepy old village, and she always had been frank and unembarrassed when she met Clay Burnitt, but now she was as reserved and non-committal as if the proposed celebration had been devised by a rival belle. Clay could not understand it, nor could he look to any one for sympathy, for Leatherton, who was the only sharer of his secret, was giving his entire mind to his own personal interest in the celebration.

The young man forced a stiff upper lip, and determined to succeed in spite of everything, even should he afterwards be obliged to leave the town with a light pocket and a heavy heart. If the old man and his daughter held themselves aloof he would have the sweet revenge of showing them that they were alone. He succeeded in interesting all the local pastors and politicians, secured the judge of the circuit court, and even found a congressman, from another district, who was willing to deliver an oration. A jolly southerner, who had strayed north after the war and married at Berrysburg, suggested that a barbecue would not be a bad thing at an out-door celebration of the Fourth. Clay promptly supplied, at his own expense, a fat ox to be roasted whole, and spent a day on the Kentucky side of the river in searching for men who were equal to the task of preparing so large a morsel for the table. As he returned from his quest, successful but weary, and stowned a moment in front of Leatherton's store, he heard the voice of Luce's father, saying:

"Barbecue? Don't tell me anythin' about it! Nobody nowadays can do anythin' of that kind without makin' a fizzle of it."

Clay slipped noiselessly and dejectedly away, and repeated the entire declaration of independence before he got his heart back into its proper place. What nonsense it all was, anyway, he said to himself; here he was spending his time and money on as wild a speculation as he ever had heard of—trying to win a girl by gratifying a fancy of her father, who might change his mind half a dozen times before the decisive day. Suppose something should go wrong, as something always is possessed to do in great popular celebrations? Suppose—horrible thought!—suppose the day should be rainy? The mere thought of it unnerved him so completely that again he had to read the declaration to get command of himself.

At last the eventful day arrived, and Clay envied the sun, which rose as placidly as if nothing unusual was about to happen, whereas Clay had risen two hours earlier, after a sleepless night. The flag raising was a grand success; all the school children who could sing, assisted by many who could not, formed a circle around the foot of the pole and gave a verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" as the colors were slowly hoisted skyward; then a cannon which had been through the war, burned about a keg of powder and gleefully destroyed much window glass in houses facing the town square, making so much noise that small boys were ashamed to fire any crackers afterward. Clay looked nervously about in the crowd of adults who observed the flag raising and shuddered with delight as the salute was being fired, but he could not see either old Purley or Luce. As he walked home to breakfast, however, he saw in a side street a feminine figure which he could not mistake, and a man wearing a hat that any one in town could recognize as Purley's; the couple had not been out so early just for the pleasure of a walk before breakfast; evidently the old man was interested, at least to the extent of criticism, but why need he be so "offish" about it? Clay resolved that when his own time came to be an old man he would not have any crotchetty nonsense in him to torment young men who were doing their best.

There was not much time for reflection, however. Clay had succeeded in shifting the care of the procession to the shoulders of a veteran of two wars, who had no difficulty in finding other veterans to assist him, but it was necessary to impress upon all of these the special features and procedure of such affairs before the war, and all of this Clay had been obliged to get in detail from Leatherton and repeat to the officers, prompting them again and again on the eventful day. Whenever he had a moment or two to himself there was some passage of the declaration of independence to turn over in his mind and mutter under his breath, to be sure that he had the proper idea as to the inflections, for he had learned that the reader to whom the old man had alluded as having "got by heart" the historic paper before reading it was no other than old Purley himself. Clay almost wished, in his anxiety and excitement, that those old rebels of '76 had been pacified somehow by George III, and become good royalists again, so that the glorious, awful paper need not have been written. Still, no declaration, no Fourth; no Fourth, no celebration; no celebration, no chance to capture Luce by first capturing her father.

Finally, to his great relief, the procession started for the grove. And what a procession it was. Matter-of-fact souls, who never had seen an old-fashioned Fourth, lined the sidewalks of the main street to scoff but remained to cheer, and to finally follow the column. Berrysburg was a small place, as all of them knew, but they told one another that there was a great deal of it when it was all there. First came the grand marshal, on horseback, in the uniform of a major general—he had hired it of a customer at Louisville. Behind him tramped a brass band playing, as well as it could on short acquaintance, "The Good Old Colony Days," which by a lucky chance Clay had learned the old-time Fourth of July processions at Berrysburg always started with. Then came the national colors and the state flag, escorted by forty young men on horseback, and in uniform so far as staw hats from the same box could make them. There was not much opportunity for display of horsemanship, but each young man was looking his very best and carrying himself with the air of a prince, for right behind the color guard came three wagons arranged as one and bearing as many interesting girls as there were stars in the flag. Between these and the wagon which carried the representatives of the territories was a carriage in which rode the orator of the day and the reader of the declaration, the former looking thoroughly at ease, thanks to some seasons at Washington, while the younger man was wishing that he might reach the grove on foot, through the back streets. While gazing ahead, however, he finally distinguished, through the thicket of tresses and ribbons in front of him, the head and shoulders of Luce Purley, and the spectacle seemed to strengthen his heart greatly, for Leatherton, who stood with Luce's father under a tree to view the procession, thought that he never knew before that Clay Burnitt was such a handsome fellow, and the old man muttered:

"Neither did I—durn him!"

After the carriage came one containing the reverend clergy, and then followed survivors of the union and confederate armies, some of them in their old uniforms, crippled veterans being provided with carriages, while in an old-fashioned gig, all by himself, rode a survivor of the Mexican war, carrying the sword with which he had taken part in the historic charge of May's dragoons. An ex-dragoon in a gig was not in accordance with the fitness of things, but nobody said so—not on the Fourth. Then followed all the school children, each class under command of its teacher, the boys with their faces washed, and looking as uncomfortable as if going to church, while the girls were doing their best to outshine those who rode in the wagons. The whole town followed, accompanied by crowds from other towns, and so large a delegation from the farming district that Leatherton, who with old Purley had fallen into the column, groaned:

"What a splendid day for business, if a fellow could only keep his store open."

"Durn business," replied the old man, upon which the storekeeper wished he could get ahead and tell Clay that the thing was bound to work.

Arrived at the grove, the two flags were affixed to the right and left of the platform, upon which the reverend clergy, the orator, the reader, and the representatives of states and territories were placed, the girls forming three sides of a square and forming a background which one of the reverend clergy said reminded him of heaven. The forty horsemen formed line at right and left of the platform, the crowd massed itself in front, and as a result of an afterthought the survivor of May's dragoons was taken to a prominent seat on the platform, as the nearest approach to a revolutionary veteran that the town could supply. There was a hush of expectation; the grand marshal asked the oldest clergyman to open the exercises with prayer; then the band played "Hail Columbia," and a delicious aroma of patriotism and barbecued ox enveloped everything and everybody as the grand marshal arose and announced:

"Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Clay Burnitt, Esquire."

Clay got upon his feet in some way, he scarcely knew how, and opened his old school history at the appendix, where the declaration was printed. The courage accumulated during the ride had all vanished. Clay looked around him with an air which the sheriff of the county said reminded him of a criminal's last glance from the gallows. Indeed, the sensation was much the same, for Clay felt himself bidding farewell to hope and at the same time looking for a reprieve or for strength from some power outside of himself. He got it, for as his eye hurriedly swept the platform it was arrested by that of Luce Purley. It was only for a fraction of a second, but as Clay faced the great crowd in front it was with the firm conviction that Luce Purley's heart was with him and wanting him to succeed. He was so sure of it that when his eye fell upon Luce's father, who leaned against a tree near the front, with folded arms and critical face, it was with a flash that cowed the stout-hearted old fellow and compelled him to seat himself on the ground, where he meekly remained during the reading. Then Clay tossed his head upward, closed the book and began in a loud, clear voice, "When, in the course of human events." The remainder need not be printed here, though it would be entirely new to many readers.

Absolute silence was maintained until the reading ended; but the instant the words "second house" had announced the end and the grand marshal was about to announce "Music, Yankee Doodle," old Purley sprang to his feet and shouted:

"Three cheers for Clay Burnitt—and the declaration."

Everybody loyally roared, the marshal brought the band into action as the last cheer died away, and then—well, there's no room in a short story to tell what the strains of "Yankee Doodle" can do for a crowd of two or three thousand people who have not had the force of old association refined out of their blood. Clay Burnitt rose to acknowledge the compliment to himself—and the fathers of the republic; then he stole a glance at Luce Purley. The cheeks that ten minutes before were pale were now two glorious roses; the eyes that had looked anxious were now dancing with joy, yet telling a story which Clay was sure he understood. The oration which followed was a fine effort, but Clay could not repeat a word of it afterward; neither could Luce. As for Purley himself, he was in wait for his daughter when the exercises concluded; he also caught Clay's arm and led him aside, put the girl's hand in his, and remarked:

"She's your'n. I couldn't have done it better myself—I didn't do it better, the time I read it."

"How did you like the rest of the celebration, Mr. Purley?" asked Clay, when he had recovered from his surprise at the suddenness of things.

"First rate; just like old times. Mighty glad you got it up."

"Then, why did you act so very distant about it from the very first? And," this with a gentle pinch of Luce's arm, "why did you follow your father's example?"

"Because," said the girl, trying to look angry, "we knew why you were doing it."

"You knew? How did you find out?"

"Leatherton told father, and we were afraid he would tell others."

"The scoundrel! If I'd known that you knew I——"

"I'm so glad you didn't," murmured the girl, leaning heavily for a moment on her lover's arm. The old man looked cheerily at both, while he gesticulated and said to himself:

"Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

There is one family in Berrysburg to whom Independence Day is now a double holiday, and a leading feature of its celebration always is the story which Grandfather Purley tells his daughter's children of how the Fourth came back.

A Truly Rural View.

From The Chicago News.

An esteemed rural contemporary refers to the tax on tobacco as an unjust tax on agriculture It probably has the cabbage leaves in mind.

Coal oil is a great advantage; and brittle lamp-chimneys go far to offset it.

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The Railroads and the People.

In an elaborate and a very interesting address before the railroad committee of the house of representatives a year or so ago, Mr. Patrick Calhoun, in speaking for the Terminal system, used this argument to demonstrate the fact that "combination cheapens transportation and gives uniform rates:"

Another direct effect of railway combination is to cheapen the cost of transportation, and by cheapening the cost of transportation, to cheapen the rates of freight; for both go hand in hand. It not only enables a company to render better and more efficient service, but it enables the company to render it at less cost to the shipper.

It may said that this quotation from Mr. Calhoun's speech formed the text of his able remaks before the committee.

In arguing against the bill then under discussion he pointed out the benefits to be derived by a combination of the railroads, giving assurance "that this alliance will help every enterprise in this state."

We quote further from the same address:

In this business report submitted to these railroad men, who are to be held up to the country as cold-blooded monopolists whose only idea is to grasp a dollar, you find our general manager studying the interest of the people and our railroad company doing what is being done not even by the state herself, for the benefit of her citizens.

Likewise, again:

Every restriction placed in the Central railroad's charter for the protection of the people of Georgia is there still. Let me call your attention to one or two of the most prominent: Eleven out of the thirteen directors must be residents of Georgia, and the president forfeits his position when he permanently removes from the state.

And again:

This combination of roads, or rather as we should always term it, this alliance between the roads, will be productive of most positive good to the state. It will not destroy, but promote, legitimate competition.

That Mr. Calhoun was honest and sincere in the quotations referred to, no one who knows him can doubt. In laying the plans for the foundation of the Terminal system, which attained its first conspicuous growth when Mr. Calhoun and his associates obtained control of the Central system several years ago, we are satisfied that he was fully in earnest in his assurance that the consummation of these plans would prove a genuine benefit to the people of the state, nor can it be said now that the consolidation has worked an injury to the people, for whatever bad features there are in it, they are no worse than the pooling system by which independent roads combine to advance rates.

It cannot be denied that there are advantages in consolidation that would give great benefit to the people if care were taken to avoid the evils generally incident to such combinations. It was Mr. Calhoun's purpose to give the people the benefit of the good, and to avoid the bad results which were generally charged against the new combination, in view of its growing power in the state.

We believe firmly that if the voice of those who brought about this combination were listened to, the people would not now be in open revolt against the extortion being made against them in the new coal rates, which will raise the price of coal to every consumer in Georgia.

We fear that the control of most of Georgia's railroads has passed into hands whose conduct will completely upset the arguments of Mr. Calhoun and others in behalf of the combination.

"You find our general manager studying the interests of the people," said he. If this is so, it is a pity that the leading result of this investigation has been to levy an extra tax of several hundred thousand dollars on the people of Georgia, by increasing the cost of the coal they consume.

"Eleven out of the thirteen directors (of the Central) must be residents of Georgia, and the president forfeits his position when he permantly removes from the state," said Mr. Calhoun. Yet the Georgia directors of the Central railroad are absolutely helpless in putting a stop to the outrageous coal extortion which has been ordered by the combined railroads, and by the recent deal between the Central and the Georgia Pacific systems, the president of the great Central system becomes nothing more than the president of a railroad bank in Savannah, having little or no more to do with the operation of the railroad system than if he had no connection with it. He is to all intents and purposes an officer in name only. The real head does not live in Georgia.

"Another direct effect of railroad combinations is to cheapen the rates on freight," said Mr. Calhoun.

But, on the other hand, the rates on freight have not been cheapened, and in the matter of coal rates the people are to be squeezed to an extent to which they should not, and will not put up with. Just here let us inquire in what particular rates have been cheapened?

Let us say in justice to Mr. Calhoun that we think the system has grown too big for its original promoters, and we are confident that their advice has not been heeded, for we know that his assurances were given in the utmost good faith, and that he has endeavored to make the policy of the great system of roads conform to the principles enunciated by him in his arguments before the legislature.

It really seems as if the railroads are challenging the people, to announce such an extortionate rate just in advance of the assembling of the general assembly.

Surely, surely, they forget very soon the promises made in their behalf when they were under attack, and they leave those who have befriended them in a very embarrassing position. As to THE CONSTITUTION, we are frank to say that in outlining the arguments of Mr. Calhoun we present, in part, the views advanced by us in opposition to the bill against which he was directing his efforts.

We do not believe that "the Olive bill" would have remedied the evils which seem since to have arisen.

We have always held that in the matter of transportation the control of railroads should be vested in the state. From the present tendency of things we are of the opinion that it is the duty of the state, through its general assembly, to teach the railroads that the people are the masters of their own interests, and that they will not be imposed upon.

The President's Southern Views.

If President Harrison was correctly reported in the interview printed in our telegraphic columns, yesterday, his views concerning the south and her people have been considerably modified by his recent tour of observation.

The president says that he found loyalty, industry and prosperity everywhere, and the progress of the Piedmont region in the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee impressed him very favorably. He saw nothing to complain of, but much to commend.

This is the substance of the interview and it is to be hoped that it will receive the thoughtful consideration of northern republicans. It is now in order to ask our northern brethren who differ with us in politics if they see any wisdom, justice or statesmanship in waging a sectional crusade against a loyal, industrious and prosperous people, whose energies are devoted to peaceful pursuits, and whose influence is on the side of law and order. After more than a quarter of a century of peace, is it right to threaten these people with a bayonet election law? Is it right to revive the old issues of the past to inflame the popular mind and divide the people on sectional lines?

These questions are naturally suggested by the president's talk, and they are capable of only one answer. Differences of opinion will continue to exist, and there will be many an angry battle of ballots in the future, but if the southern people are all that President Harrison paints them, they are no longer to be treated as the alien inhabitants of conquered provinces, and it is a poor recognition of their loyal patriotism and progress under difficulties to denounce them as rebels, traitors and outlaws, who cannot be trusted with a free ballot.

We believe that the president's talk will open the eyes of some of his partisan followers. It contains food for thought.

A New Jail.

The grand jury's presentment in the matter of the Fulton county jail deserves prompt consideration and action.

This is the second time, if we are not mistaken, that a grand jury has complained of the present jail, and recommended the building of a new one. The statement that the jail is objectionable from a sanitary point of view, and that the evil cannot be remedied, unless the county builds a new structure, is a very serious matter. A large city like Atlanta cannot afford to maintain this breeder of disease within her limits. Dickens's graphic description of the yellow spectres of fever following the prisoners into the courtroom and reaching out for victims among the lawyers, the jury, the judges on the bench and the spectators may be a part of Atlanta's history if we neglect timely warnings and persist in confining our prisoners in a death-trap, a place so badly equipped and so cramped for room that protest after protest has been made.

A new jail will cost money, but it will be poor economy to stick to the old one, if the grand jury has made no mistake in the facts of the case.

Colonel McBride and The Herald.

It is needless to say that Colonel A. J. McBride and the Georgians associated with him in the Tallapoosa Land Company have not been injured where they are known by the recent attack of The New York Herald upon their enterprise. Colonel McBride speaks for himself in a card on the subject. He is a man of spotless integrity and fine business judgment, and he has never been mixed up in unsuccessful or doubtful enterprises. In this controversy he is showing up to better advantage than The Herald. He believes in Tallapoosa, and the progress of that town certainly vindicates his judgment.

A Good Suggestion.

President W. T. Baker, of the executive department of the world's fair at Chicago, in his letter to Mr. J. N. Shipp, of Chattanooga, shows that it is plainly to the advantage of states like Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama to join together and make a collective exhibit.

These three states are adjoining neighbors with similar resources. They are on the same line of progress and have the same interests. If they get together and erect suitable buildings for their exhibits at the world's fair their collection will attract more attention than it would scattered about in separate state exhibits.

The fact that Georgia's constitution bars her from making an appropriation for the purpose makes it all the more necessary for her to go into an arrangement of this sort. By combining with Alabama and Tennessee comparatively a small amount of money contributed by private citizens, corporations and business firms will enable us to make a very creditable exhibit. We commend Mr. Baker's letter to the public.

The Agricultural Situation.

The letter of Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, state commissioner of agriculture, in another column, is full of ideas and facts, and deserves the thoughtful consideration of our readers.

It is only necessary to glance backward with Colonel Nesbitt to the old days, and then look at the present, to see that the depression of agriculture is a condition and not a theory. There was a time in the recollection of men now living when our farms were more than self-sustaining—when plenty sat with peace at every fireside, and when the average farmer was thoroughly independent, out of debt, and with cash in hand.

We now live under very different conditions. We raise cotton at an actual loss of several cents a pound. We depend upon the west for our grain and meat, despite the fact that we could raise it for about what it costs to freight our supplies here. Worse than all, our farmers are in debt, and getting out very slowly.

Colonel Nesbitt thinks that it will take years of scientific, diversified farming to reclaim our worn-out lands, and make them profitable after they have been so long under a mistaken system, but the work will have to be undertaken, and the sooner we begin the better. We must regulate cotton production—plant less of that staple, and more food crops. We must reclaim our lands by judicious fertilization and culture. In this work the commissioner thinks that the agricultural department can render efficient aid if properly backed by the state. It is his idea that the department should send out experienced and successful farmers to impart their methods to their less fortunate neighbors, and to make experiments in various parts of the state. As he strkingly puts it, the farmers have contributed a million dollars to our school fund, and we can afford to return a small portion to them for their common benefit.

We must not underate the importance of this subject. Prosperous agriculture will make us all prosperous. Depressed agriculture will. bring hard times upon us every year and every month in the year. The commissioner's letter will suggest much to our lawmakers and thoughtful citizens to ponder over, and out of their deliberations it is to hoped that the solution of the problem may come.

"The Color Line."

The Christian Union, commenting on some very sensible remarks made by Rev. A. L. Phillips at the Mohunk negro conference, advises its white brethren of the south, with that serene austerity that goes with conscious superiority, to "ponder the example of Jesus Christ." Mr. Phillips, who seems to understand the situation, told his hearers at Lake Mohunk that the northern teachers would do a great deal better work in the south if they would cease to ignore the fact that there are no social relations between the whites and blacks.

The common sense of Mr. Phillips's remarks lies in this: that people who are really in earnest never ignore facts, but recognize them and make the best of them. Some very good men and women from the north have crippled and destroyed their own usefulness in the southern field by failing to recognize the fact which Mr. Phillips points out.

Taking this for its text, The Christian Union reads the south a very severe lecture on its social attitude, and begs the brethren here to ponder the example of Jesus Christ. The editor of The Christian Union ought to bear in mind that the southern brethren are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and, meanwhile, it should turn its attention to its own friends and neighbors, reforming them slowly and by degrees before pushing its reforms southward. While we are pondering the example of the Savior, it would be worth while also to ponder the example of the northern people from among whom come the prophets whose mission it is to persuade the southern whites to enter into relations of social equality with the negroes. It would be interesting indeed to observe the results of such missionary work at the north, where prejudice against the negro is intensely bitter.

We think the real field of the social equality prophets is in the north and east. It is not possible, of course, to bring about any immediate reform, but if The Christian Union could convince its northern and New England friends that it is their duty to give the negro a living chance in his struggle for existence some very happy results would follow. To be sure, this is not social equality, but it is far more important. The negroes at the north, without exception we believe, would rather see the avenues of business and the professions opened up to them to the extent of their abilities than to sip syllabub in the dinning room of The Christian Union or to sit cross-legged in its parlors.

Why should The Christian Union and those who profess extra friendship for the negro so persistently deal in non-essentials? What does any self-respecting man care whether he is admitted to the parlors of any race or class? To insist on such a thing is to destroy the very essence of manliness and self-respect, and it is surprising that our extra zealous northen friends.

It is surprising, too, that the class of reformers and philanthropists to which The Christian Union seems to belong do not perceive that the campaign they are making and the discussions they are carrying on relative to a situation that is not in the least affected by campaigns and controversies are working infinite harm to the very race they are pretending to help. If their arguments were merely futile, no great harm could be done, but they are worse than futile. They are educating a great number of young negroes to become the veriest snobs ever seen on earth, destroying their self-respect, if they ever had any, and teaching them to believe that social equality is merely a matter of argument.

Some of the results of this sort of missionary work have already been manifested, and they are pitiful indeed. Negroes who have been contaminated by it are not with their own color, their own society, or with anything else that gives them an opportunity to build up and develop their race. They want to force themselves on the whites, and they would change the color of their skins if they could. They have neither pride of race nor self-respect.

We want to ask The Christian Union if this is the best the northern philanthropists can do for the negrees?

The Home for Negro Orphans.

In the pressure of affairs we are sometimes led inadvertently to ignore the humbler demands that are made on our attention.

Over and over again the people of Atlanta have demonstrated that the instinct of charity is a part of their daily life—that they are always ready to respond to worthy demands seasonably made.

It is for this reason we desire to call the attention of our readers to the home for negro orphans, an institution that has been projected and carried forward nearly to completion by Carrie Steele, a colored woman of superior intelligence and business tact, who thoroughly understands the necessity for a home for negro orphans, and who has already demonstrated the fact that she understands the management of such an institution. She has gone about this work with a great patience and energy and now has the home almost completed. All that it needs is a roof, and she asks the friendly co-operation of those who are disposed to aid in a work which has for its purpose the rescue of the negro orphans who are to be found here, as in every community, and who would otherwise grow up to be a dangerous element.

Though the home is not yet completed, Carrie Steele is already providing for twenty-two orphans, whose ages range from six months to nine years old. It is her purpose to make the institution self-supporting. The little negroes, under her supervision, have already made a fine garden, and enough vegetables are sold to keep them comfortably. They are all to be taught to do useful work—the girls are to become cooks, housekeepers and dressmakers, and the boys are to be taught some useful occupation.

What the home needs now is a roof, and it must be put on before cold weather. It is a mere pittance that Carrie Steele asks for, and it ought to be forthcoming. She is doing and she proposes to do a good work.

Our Veterans' Home.

Within three miles of Georgia's capitol stands a handsome and costly building surrounded by grounds embracing 120 acres. The edifice and grounds are the generous donation of many big-hearted citizens of Atlanta and other Georgians, to say nothing of our friends in other states, who have prepared this home for confederate veterans and tendered it to the state as a gift upon certain conditions.

The communication from Colonel D. U. Sloan in this issue states the facts of the situation and makes an unanswerable argument in favor of the immediate acceptance of the gift. This property is now valued by competent judges at about $100,000. In twenty-five years it is thought that it will be worth between $300,000 and $500,000. All that the state has to do is to take it and pay its running expenses as a confederate home for twenty-five years. These expenses cannot possibly amount to more than $10,000 a year, or say $250,000 in the aggregate for the period named. Then the state will have this valuable property to dispose of at its pleasure. It will be able to sell at a profit of at least $100,000.

Apparently our duty is plain enough. If we neglect this opportunity, Georgia will be the only southern state, with one exception, that will be without a home for the veterans. The other states have built them, generally at the expense of the public. We are more fortunate. The home is offered as a gift, on condition that we maintain it. Already applications have come in from many counties and quite a number of old confederates are anxiously waiting for the opening of this noble charity. The bill authorizing the state to take charge of the home is now sleeping on the table of one of the committees. The summer session of the legislature should take it up and push it through. It must never be said that Georgia lags behind when any of the heroes who stood between her and an invading enemy for four long years are unable to help themselves and in need of shelter and protection in their declining years. We must have the confederate home!

THE ATTEMPT to create prejudice against Governor Hill in the south by reproducing republican and mugwump charges against him will hardly pan out. Governor Hill's enemies are the enemies of the democratic party.

THE RAILROADS have the power to tax. That they are willing to employ this power unjustly is shown in the increase in coal rates. This piece of enterprise is a direct challenge to the Georgia legislature, which shortly meets, and we doubt not that the representatives of the people will accept it as such.

TO THE Esteemed Railway Managers—Dear Sirs: Perhaps before the summer session is over your increased rates on coal will cost you more than they will come to. Yours truly.

THE INCREASED rates which the railroads propose to charge on coal amounts to an unjust taxation of the people—especially the poor. Do the corporations suppose that the people will submit to this arbitrary and unjust taxation?

THE POWER of the railroads to tax the people is almost as large as that of the state itself. When they undertake to use it unnecessarily, as in the increase of the tax on coal, the state should step in and protect its citizens.

THE TAX which the railroads have placed on coal, like all taxation, falls wholly on consumers and most heavily on the poor. We shall endeavor to keep this fact prominently before the legislature which meets shortly.

THE BREAKING up of the college barrooms in Massachusetts is justly regarded as in the nature of a social event.

GREAT CONSTERNATION has been created in Kentucky because the republican state convention has endorsed the new constitution. Conservative democrats naturally conclude that there is something desperately wrong with the new instrument.

EDITORIAL COMMENN.

THE ARTICLE of Judge R. H. Clark in THE CONSTITUTION on some famous preachers of fifty years ago, both Catholic and Protestant, but mainly of Bishop England and Dr. Fuller, has been extensively reproduced. There is an old lady in this city eighty-six years of age, from Charleston, a member of the family of John W. Stokes, who was present at the funeral of Bishop England, and she says her attention was attracted at the grave by a tall, dignified and distinguished looking man, who was much affected, and on inquiry, she was surprised to hear he was the Rev. Richard Fuller, who only two or three years before, had had the famous controversy with Bishop England. This is an interesting fact.

THE BOSTON GLOBE thus discourses: "In a recent sermon, the Rev. Dr. Talmage informed his hearers in all seriousness that the work of creating the world began 'on a morning in May.' This has given rise to much discussion, and authorities are produced to show that the undertaking must have begun in the autumn, and as evidence of this the fact is cited that fruit was already ripe in the Garden of Eden, and that it would be absurd to expect ripe fruit in May. It is greatly to be deplored that men of light and learning should fall into dispute on such a question, and it is far from our purpose to encourage it by taking sides; but it really seems as though it might be admitted, by those who hold that a man and a woman were created full grown, that a peach or a plum or an apple might have been created in its mature state, in season or out. Admitting the one, there is nothing 'absurd' in the other."

JOHN MORLEY, the leading English essayist, advocates signed articles in journalism. He says that the anonymous system is losing favor. People prefer the French style. They want to know who writes an article, whether it is good or bad. In France, when a journalist writes anything the people know his work, but in England, and generally in this country, the readers of a newspaper do not know whether the advertising man writes the editorials or whether the editors write the advertisements.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Picnic at Selina.

That picnic at Selina—it covered lots o' ground;
Thar was wimmen, men an' hosses from fifty miles around,
An' fiddles squeaked and brogans creaked the merriest kind o' song,
An' 'twas "Balance to your partners!" an' "Swing!" the whole day long.

'Twas a powerful site o' pleasure jes' to see the fellers whirl
Them lovely forms in calico, an' swing girl after girl.
It was quite intoxicating; you could hear the the rafters ring,
'Till the old men couldn't stand it, an' out the "pigeon-wing!"

The old-time "double-shuffle" made the dust fly from their heels,
An' 'twas sich a jolly scuffle in the Old Virginny reels;
The young men jes' a-sweatin', an' the rosy gals a-blowin'—
But they didn't mind the weather while they kept the fiddle goin'!

"It's jolly!" roared the rafters: "It's painful!" groaned the floor:
"It's dusty!" said the wimmen, but they only danced the more.
An' the young men called it "stavin'," an' I think that they was right,
For the old-time Georgia "breakdown" made the stars dance with delight!

All day the fiddle's music was ringin' wild an' sweet:
The nigger-parson rolled it off an' kept time with his feet;
An' day—with jes' a breathin' spell 'long 'bout the — time o' noon,
The [illegible] kept in motion an' the fiddle kept in tune.

That picnic at Selina—it ain't to be forgot,
For a feller felt as happy's if he owned a house an' lot;
And when I think about them gals in ribboned calico,
I feel like singin': "Praise the Lord from whom all blessin's flow!"

There'll be good times at Selina in the happy days to be,
But never any times like that for all the boys an' me;
For the mem'ry of that picnic—it'll live a hundred years,
An' I'll feel my old feet shufflin' when I climb the golden stairs!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

This is the season of the year when the Georgia editor advises the legislature to meet, shake hands and—adjourn.

"No paper next week," says The Sparta Ishmaelite. "Fourth of July week is too sacred for work, in our estimation." A hundred and fifty Georgia weeklies will endorse that statement and follow suit.

A SILVER DISCUSSION.

Burglar No. 1—The country is—safe!
Burglar No. 2—Yes; we're going to get free silver. Hand me the drill.

The Oglethorpe Echo is a model country newspaper. In its editorial coumns the news of the day receives able and judicious comment, while its local news service is unsurpassed. Editor Shackelford deserves credit for what he has done and is still doing on the paper.

The Southern Lodge Secret has been greatly improved. The paper appears this week with a new and attractive head, and contains a variety of interesting matter.

HIS DAY OF REST.

Rural Editor—Thank the Lord, tomorrow's Sunday.
Visitor—You rest on that day, I suppose?
Editor—Yes, all I have to do is to cut wood, light the fire, milk the cows, dress the children, clean the well and praise the Lord.

The Brunswick Times is sensitive about its gold-bug tendencies. That is the way with the anti-silver papers: They don't like to be twitted about their follies.

THE BILLVILLE BANNER

There is money in a weekly newspaper—no matter what folks say. The sheriff sold us out last week, and we made $40 cash.

The hanging set for next Friday is hereby declared off. The murderer swallowed six monthly crop reports and two copies of The Congressional Record. He expired soon afterwards with the dry grins.

Our preacher is sporting a new white beaver. He caught a burglar in his room one night last week.

Our town has a bright future. There are three stores, two churches, seven moonlight stills, ten doctors and five graveyards.

Major Jones got a divorce from his wife last week. We wish the happy couple much success.

Colonel Brown will make a speech to the veterans next Monday. We sold the colonel a history of the war, and he knows all about it.

The "regulators" have given us $10 and twenty-four hours to leave town. Nothing succeeds like success.

One of Ours.

From The Illustrated American.

Perhaps the best known of all southern women journalists, and most sincerely admired for her charming personality, as well as her admirable newspaper ability, is Mrs. Maude Andrews Ohl, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. As Miss Maude Andrews, a few years ago, this clever lady made a first appearance in print as the author of a number of excellent poems, both strong and sweet. Serious or gay, they were always wonderfully acceptable to editors, found appreciative readers, and so brought her sufficient encouragement to test her powers in prose. The results were so highly satisfactory that the late Henry W. Grady, then editor of the biggest Atlanta paper, awarded her an important position on his staff, the duties of which she has always filled not only to the satisfaction of the editors but to that of the public as well. Her circle of admirers is large.

Flourishing Like a Bay Tree.

From The Buchanan, Ga., Banner-Messenger.

The best of all them is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. She has lately added a forty thousand dollar press, and the Lord only knows where she will stop. She flourisheth like a bay tree upon a watered valley.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Solicitor John Candler, of the Stone Mountain circuit, who lives out at Edgewood, adjoining Inman Park, has quite a pond in the rear of his house, and he is making that pond pay a handsome dividend on the amount of ground it covers.

Colonel Candler is one of those men who have a knack of making something out of everything. Besides having fish in that pond he has converted it into a regular green frog farm. Frog legs with him are as common as chicken with the ordinary country folks, and he has a cook who knows how to prepare them to perfection. Colonel Candler has perhaps 200 or 300 frogs of eatable age in his pond. At certain hours of the day the banks are simply lined with the big green fellows, and it is great sport to sit out under a shade tree with a parlor rifle and bag enough for a meal.

Colonel Candler will not sell his frogs, but his friends are enjoying them.

* *

Do you know that the richest nation of people on the face of the earth are Indians?

They are the Osage Indians and they live in Indian Territory. This tribe of Indians has money enough due them in the United States treasury to make each and every one of them, men, women and children, worth $15,000 each. The government pays them the interest on the sum on deposite every year. There are but about one thousand five hundred of the tribe, but no class of people anywhere live better than they.

The Osages came by their wealth through the sale of their lands in Kansas when they were removed to a reservation in Oklahoma. One Indian abandoned his tribe and clung to his Kansas lands. Through appreciation in value of that land he is today worth a million dollars and is perhaps the richest Indian on the globe.

In buying the Kansas lands from the Indians the government did not make any actual payment for it. It announced to the Osages that they had been credited with the amount of the purchase money and that they would receive interest on that amount. The amount of interest due them each year is so large that the Indians cannot spend it all, and they leave a portion of it in the treasury every year.

* *

I met Colonel W. E. Kay, of Brunswick, here yesterday.

Colonel Kay ranks among the very brightest of Georgia's young lawyers, and when Brunswick is in a congressional district of her own, he will, perhaps, be heard from politically.

"I am just making arrangements," said he, "for a trip to the Pacific slope. I want to go out over the Northern Pacific, spend a few days at Yellowstone Park, thence into Washington and Oregon, and down to San Francisco. Perhaps I shall take a flying trip up to Alaska, but I shall not decide upon that until I reach San Francisco."

* *

Solicitor W. H. Felton, of Macon, came up yesterday. His family is summering at Marietta.

* *

Hon. Frank Davie, ex-representative from Hall county, was in Atlanta yesterday.

"Things are dull up our way," said he, "but we look for better times next fall. I am mighty glad to see THE CONSTITUTION urging the farmers to plant less cotton, and to diversify their crops. That is what Georgia needs more than anything else."

* *

Hon. Mark A. Hardin, the veteran but sprightly clerk of the house of representatives, returned to Atlanta yesterday after an absence of a month, during which time he has been on an extended trip through the west. He was warmly welcomed back to Atlanta, and speaks in glowing terms of his trip, having gone as far northwest as Oregon. He is now ready for the arduous duties of the summer session, and began work yesterday in getting the records of the house in order.

"That is a big country out there," said he, "but I am better satisfied than ever, after having been there, that we have the garden spot of the United States right here. The thing that struck me most in the west was the magnitude of distances. I have always been under the impression that it was a comparatively short distance from Oregon to San Francisco, and I venture to say that there are not more than one out of 100 readers of THE CONSTITUTION who would think that it was more than a night's ride from Tacoma to Sacramento. While in Oregon I thought that I would run down to California and put in a day in San Francisco, but on looking further into the matter I found that it was a trip of 1,400 miles—as great a distance as from New York to Jacksonville.

"I went elk hunting in Oregon with a party of gentlemen with whom I traveled, and while we had a mighty good time, we did not see any elks."

* *

Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Northen will be one of the officers in charge of inspection while the Atlanta boys are in camp at Chickamauga.

The jolly colonel has been exercising himself for a week or two in mastering the art of horseback riding. He sallies forth before daybreak, but has not yet accustomed himself to a graceful enough poise in the saddle to venture out in daylight.

Whether or not the colonel develops into a graceful horseback rider, it can be truthfully said that he is the most popular member of the governor's staff, and if there is a more popular man of his age in Georgia, his name has not as yet been recorded in these columns.

KING HAROLD.

King Harold, sea-girt Norway's stalwart lord,
With all his knights, sits at the festal board;
In wassail, whiling the swift hours away,
And jest and song, or tales of hunt and fray;

The fir-log's flames, that in the huge hearth roar,
With waves of shimmering splendor flood the floor,
Or fling dark shadow-shapes, that rise and fall,
In dance grotesque and weird, on roof and wall.

Without, the Storm King raves and howls, and shocks,
With thunder-blows the castle's [illegible] rocks,
And fiercer than was e'er their wont before,
The North sea's sullen billows smite the shore.

None heed the tempest's ire, the midnight gloom,
For light and warmth and joyance fill the room;
And one recounts some valiant Viking's deed—
"Here's to his health!"—the cups are drained with speed.

When suddenly—most wondrous to behold!
A bird, whose wings shine bright as burnished gold,
Flits like a lightning-flash athwart the room,
And lo! is lost to sight in outer gloom!

"Such is the life of man!" exclaims the King,
"Like yonder bird, poor, wandering, storm-tost thing,
We, also, plunge from darkness into light,
And then are lost again, in storm and night!"

An aged warrior, then, arose and said,
In reverence, bowing low his hoary head:
"Yea, Sire! but why should we thereat despond?
We, like that bird, will find a home beyond!"

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Atlanta, Ga.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Forecast for Sunday: Fair; cooler; northeasterly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.00; thermometer, 78; dew point, 66; wind, northwest; velocity, 5; cloudless.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 29.90; thermometer, 91; dew point, 62; wind, northwest; velocity, 5; cloudless.

Maximum thermometer, 92; minimum thermometer, 73.

MMERCIAL UNION. WHAT IT MEANS.

tus Wiman Wants the Barriers Removed

HE PEOPLE MAY BECOME ONE

Political Union Might Follow Later On.

LORNE DENOUNCES THE PLAN

a Preparation for Treason to the Crown.

TREAL, Can., June 27.—[Special.]—It is singular that while prominent Canadians acknowledge the possibility of an, that the relations between the two are with them the sole topic of polit ussion.

a frightened man, whistling in the keep this courage up, the Canadian are all protesting loyalty for fear that one might divine their real condition.

dominion parliament is now in session. governor general—an importation from —announced in his message that he the United States to be notified of willingness of the government of Canada in making efforts for the extension and ment of trade between the republic and dominion, as well as for a friendly adjust of those matters of an international char which remain unsettled.

am pleased to say," concluded the gov general, "that these representations have in an assurance that in October next ernment of the United States will be to enter on a conference to consider means of arriving at a practical solu of these important questions."

tus Wiman, though for twenty-six years in the United States, is the real in al leader of the liberal party. He de the condition along the northern boun of the United States as one of "commer belligerency." He assures the people of public that Canada is far more attractive field for opportunity to the American peo earer, and likely to be more contrib to their profit and greatness, than is the st of Africa, which England and Ger carve in two for the purposes of Its possibilities of commerce vastly ex those of the distant southern nationalities Mr. Blaine has beckoned, and whom has called. Between the United and these southern countries not only intervenes, but difference in language of development, limited by meager wants, the small range of articles to be affording a market only limited in, and striven for by the most vigorous in the world, already intrenched and in financial control of all the of trade.

Wiman, while stating that a little hos annexation exists in Canada, admits "the material advantages which would have always been apparent," and, fur admits that the growth of "annexa timent is to be found among young He then declares that it should always be in mind that the whole body politic in is "permeated through and through loyalty to the British throne."

assumed for his own satisfaction that union is out of the question for the he presents a scheme for commercial urging that the United States should down all the bars, notwithstanding hostility. He outlines the situation of hostility on the part of the tories, the liberals, with such a bait thrown the federal government, could regain and then enact corresponding legisla The consequences of this obliteration of mercial barrier will be that the area of of the United States could be doubled; inasmuch as an enormous development follow in Canada from the open market would thus be afforded in this country, volume of trade would increase in the manner, with the same rapidity, and the same profit as it increased with the of the western states.

ada," says Mr. Wiman, "by the success liberal party, would demand the right recognized in making treaties which her interests. This is rather a start for a colony, but it will be enforced people so decide. Again, unrestricted with the United States implies that goods are not only to be admitted duty, but for the purposes of revenue, prevent Canada from being the back smuggling into the United States, the foreign goods will be maintained at rates, which are practically equal which prevail in the United States, can readily be made to conform to Thus there is proposed a discrimination of American manufactures, which are admitted free, while British goods are prohibited from entering in com by the exaction of a duty."

possible," says Mr. Wiman, with a look, "to conceive of a movement significant in British North America attempt at fiscal freedom from Brit? If, as the first step towards in the Canadian people were asked upon the proposition to procure for political freedom, no one act could be which would be more significant in than the one which the liberal practically ask the Canadian people in."

Charles Tupper, one of the most promi leaders, denounces this scheme, which give free trade to the United States, keeping a tariff on British goods as ," and declares that by it Mr. Wi convicted of being engaged in a treas conspiracy, to subvert British institu Canada."

marquis of Lorne, Victoria's son-in-law, figured as governor general of Can called upon to speak for the royal the dominion. He rejoices that in election the tories won, but makes a which admits more than he intend to the effect that "commercial impossible "so long as there are two central control—one at Washington at Ottawa. So long as such a dual exists, commercial union would no assured foundation."

the royal family regards commercial "veiled treason" may be readily from a recent statement of Lord

that there is little use in discussing an for which nobody cares; the Ameri having enough to do at home, and not of any covetness for their neigh So it is in the main; but if the main a few energetic individuals, whether secretaries of state from near the frontier members of congress, to pursue a pol pressure through diplomatic devices, or acts raising the tariff against their neighbors over the frontier line, there be misunderstanding as to the attitude It is more likely that it will be that, judging from appearances, there is of disposition to engulf the smaller only the northern row of states who desire it. But if, as the official announcement says, there is no desire on the part of the United States to engulf Canada, or on the part of Canada to be annexed, is there no intermediate result aimed at by the heightening of the American tariff, and the refusal to consider the free interchange of raw products only? Yes; there is first, commercial union, which the advocates of annexation believe will lead to their object being attained.

The necessary consequence of this statement is, that since peaceful trade relations on an equal basis cannot exist, there would either have to be a state of war between the two countries, or one would have to engulf the other. In either case Candaa would be at a disadvantage, for there is not solidarity enough among her people to carry on war, and when the period of absorption came, the story of Texas, Florida and Louisiana would be repeated.

The recent visit of Canadian commissioners to Washington, when President Harrison postponed consultation until October, was a cause of disappointment to the thimble-riggers of Canadian politics, who hope to build themselves up at the expense of a trusting people. It is a semi-official warning that the United States is not anxious to be made the sport of a few "sir knights," who expect to establish a parvenue aristocracy in the new world.

In the meantime the best indication of the situation is found in the statement of Mr. Wiman that it is among "the young men" that the annexation sentiment is to be found.

P. J. MORAN.

THE TRI-STATE EXHIBIT.

An Interesting Letter on the Subject from the World's Fair Authorities.

The following letter to Mr. Shipp, of Chattanooga, will be read with interest in Georgia:

"CHICAGO, June 9, 1891.

"*J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

"DEAR SIR:—Your telegram to Solicitor General Butterworth was received this morning, and in his absence I take pleasure in offering to you such suggestions as appear to be timely as to the plan of several states joining in the erection of a building for the purpose of presenting, in an advantageous manner, their collective exhibits at the world's Columbian exposition.

"From the enclosed copies of the rules governing state exhibits, you will observe that no articles of manufacture or competitive exhibits are to be allowed in the state buildings. These will be displayed in the main buildings of the exposition. There will be left to the states for their buildings an ample field, of which it is hoped that they will avail themselves in the fullest possible manner. The result will redound to their own advantage and credit in proportion to the amount of judicious effort put forth and the thoroughness with which the work of preparation is carried out.

"There should be displayed in the state buildings the evidences of their resources and natural advantages, and doubtless a large amount of ingenuity will be brought to bear by the state's participating, with a view of making this display of resources as instructive and interesting as intelligent human effort can make it. The character of the soil and its fertility must be made apparent by means of exhibits, statistics, etc.; the woods to be found within its borders, and the purposes for which they can be utilized; the rainfall and water power; the ores, stones, fuel, etc.; facilities, natural and otherwise, for transportation; advantages to settlers; educational institutions; cities and towns; systems of government, state, municipal, etc.; all these and many other things which could not be herein enumerated, but which will occur to all upon a little reflection, must be brought out in such a manner as to arrest the attention of visitors.

"There are two questions which must be carefully considered in this behalf. The one is, as I have indicated, the matter of a creditable state exhibit and the other, the housing of this exhibit upon the exposition grounds in a manner so attractive as to arrest the attention of the largest possible number of visitors. There is good reason to believe that no better way of reaching this latter result can be found than by having adjoining states, whose resources, history, etc., are to a certain extent kindred, if not identical, join in the erection of buildings. Such an arrangement is likely to prove more economical and productive of better results than would be the construction by each state of a separate building for the housing of its collective exhibit. Buildings can be erected in such a manner as to give to each of the states participating in the outlay all the floor space they need, and much more than they could obtain for the same amount of money if invested in separate buildings. Aside from this, by such an arrangement a hall or meeting room could be provided for the common use of the states. This hall would be of great advantage for official receptions and social occasions of various kinds, and for the use of the visiting citizens. Its advantage could hardly be overestimated.

"A building so constructed would be much handsomer, would meet with more general approval, and would attract a larger throng of visitors than would any individual state building that could possibly be erected at anything like the same cost.

"There has been some discussion as to the advisability of a union of the states which were carved out of the northwestern territory for the purpose of erecting a building large enough to permit the housing of their separate exhibits and to afford a hall for their common use. The form of a Greek cross has been suggested in their case. There is a manifest fitness about this proposition which cannot but occur to every one who considers it thoroughly. The states which could be included in this arrangement would be Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The fifth state, Illinois, would necessarily be excluded, as, in the character of the receiving state and the hostess of the occasion, she is to erect a building of her own. The fitness of things in the union of these states extends not only to their resources and geographical position with relation to each other, but to their history, which is to a large extent common.

"It would seem that equally cogent reasons can be found for unions of other states in different parts of the country for exposition purposes, and it is urged, with considerable warmth, that this arrangement is the only one that can rescue the state exhibits from the oblivion which would overtake them if housed in small separate buildings. It would prevent their having the appearance of insignificance in the presence of the magnificent structures to be placed upon the grounds. It might be practicable to have the buildings so designed as to give a wing to each state, with a common hall in the center; indeed, this is the basis upon which the union of the states of the northwestern territory is proposed. These wings might even be constructed of materials from the states occupying them, a due regard being had at all times to harmony of architectural effect and the necessity for avoiding anything that would even suggest grotesqueness.

"No effort will be spared by the officers of the exposition to assist the various states with information, advice and personal attention in order that their plans may be wisely laid and successfully executed. As to the advantage that will result to the states from a creditable exhibit, no doubt can be entertained. Every field of human endeavor will feel its quickening impulse. As to this, it is only necessary to point to the effect of previous expositions which have been to any extent successful. With great respect, I have the honer to be.

"WILLIAM T. BAKER, President."

Limberlip on Umpiring.

From The Boston Courier.

"They tell me, Parson, that you've consented to umpire the ball game this afternoon between the Squash Hollow Baptists and the Zion Brotherhood. Is that so?"

"Dat's de gospel trufe, sah!"

"It strikes me that's a rather precarious position for one of your calling, isn't it?"

"Now, looker yer, Mister Man! I hain't no price fighter, to be sho', needer. I hain't nuvver wukked in no quarry an' got mix' up wid a blas', but a gentleman er my perfeshion dat's umpired fo'teen chu'ch 'lections, whar de a'r was dat bris'lin wid razors dat the ve'y wuds dat yo' done spresserfy git chop' up inter silly bubs fo' dey gi half out de mouf, lemme tell yo' dat kine o' chap hain't gwine tremble 'bout rumpirin' over deze yere ebby day baseball erfa's, 'deed he hain't, sah!"

A Valuable Beast.

From Brooklyn Life.

Gentlemen—But I'm afraid he wouldn't make a good watch dog.

Man with purp—Why, lor' bless yer 'art, it was only las' week that this 'ere very animal held a burglar down by the throat and beat his brains out with his tail.

THE HOT WEATHER FELT BY THE BOYS.

CAMP ROUTINE SOMEWHAT BROKEN

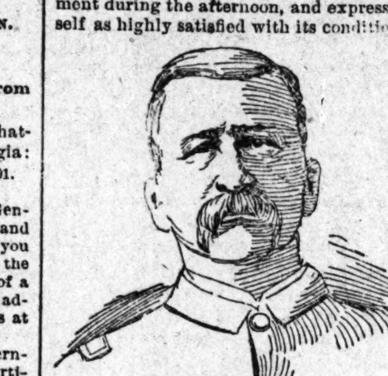
Up by the Very Sultry Weather at Chickamauga.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMPANIES.

The Officers of the Past Week. Stray Points Picked Up.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—This was one of the greatest days Camp Chickamauga has yet had. It was hot, so hot that camp routine had to be almost abandoned, many of the men being so enervated by heat that they could not take part in the usual discipline. No dress parade was held on this account, but several companies gave exhibition drills in the evening.

Captain Field inspected the Second regiment during the afternoon, and expresses himself as highly satisfied with its condition, both



COLONEL C. M. WILEY.

as to men, equipment and discipline. Tomorrow morning he will inspect the Third battalion.

The exercises tomorrow will consist simply of guard mount and dress parade in the afternoon. If the weather will permit—the fact is, the weather is a very serious question here—religious service will be held also.

Monday another sham battle will be held, which winds up the camp life of the Second regiment and Third battalion.

Colonel Girard, of the Third battalion, returned to camp from his home in Savannah this afternoon. The news of the arrival of a little visitor at his house preceded him, and the boys gave him hearty congratulations and a welcome in an informal way.

Quartermaster Dunn and Assistant Quartermaster Bob Bruce, of the Atlanta Rifles, were in camp today getting pointers for Atanta's crack company. They are arranging for the Rifles in royal style, and will probably come up again before Atlanta week.

Mr. H. T. Inman and party, after a short but delightful stay, left for Atlanta this afternoon.

Colonel C. M. Wiley.

Colonel C. M. Wiley, commander of the camp during the present week, is one of the most popular men in Bibb county, of which he is ordinary.

He is a gentleman of fine presence, and from the moment he took command has administered the duties of his rank with an ease and grace that show him to be the true soldier that he is.

Colonel Wiley is a native of Macon, and in the Central City he is held in the highest esteem and confidence by everybody.

Entering the confederate service as a corporal in the Macon Volunteers in 1861, when the first call for patriots went out over the beleaguered southland, after serving eight months as such he was promoted for valor and competency to be adjutant of the Forty-fourth Georgia regiment.

Colonel Wiley fought in the Virginia campaign all through the war, and in the battles around Richmond was very seriously wounded in the leg. This wound has never healed entirely, and today causes him pain and trouble. For three months he lay in the hospital recovering from this wound, at which time he returned to his regiment, remaining gallantly with it until the gunshot again got the better of him, and he was sent back to the hospital to recoup.

When able to return to service, after three weeks' stay in the surgeon's hands, Colonel Wiley was made captain of a company of sharpshooters, remaining in this command, and striking telling blows for the fated confederacy until the surrender in '64.

At the time of the surrender of Lee's army, with which he and his command served all the time, Colonel Wiley, however, was in the hospital again, being incapacitated for duty on account of wounds.

Braver soldier, a truer gentleman never lived than he.

When the Macon Volunteers were reorganized after the war, Colonel Wiley was elected first lieutenant, and shortly afterwards captain. Then, when the Second battalion was formed, who more fit to command it than Colonel Wiley, having first served as major thereof.

Colonel Wiley was elected colonel of the Second regiment at its formation, and has filled the rank with that dignity and ability that have characterized all that he has done in life.

Like many other of the gallant men who fought in the dear old suits of gray, Colonel Wiley is a graduate of the Georgia Military institute, at which fount he early imbibed the military spirit which has ramained with him on down through a quarter of a century of war and peace.

Lieutenant Colonel Huguenin.

Directly in command of the Second regiment is Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Huguenin, one of the cleverest fellows who ever passed the lines of Camp Chickamauga.

To use a saying of his own, the colonel has no war record except that of his father who fitted out a company at his own expense, "The Huguenin Rifles," many of whom now sleep on the field of Chickamauga as a proof of their valor.

Colonel Huguenin was too young to enter the service of the south, from which I judge he is about the youngest militiaman in the state who wears stars on his shoulder straps.

He is not a graduate of any military institute, but the fact that he holds and so efficiently fills the rank that he does is excellent evidence of his splendid ability as a soldier.

In '73, when the Macon Volunteers were reorganized, Colonel Huguenin entered upon his military career as third corporal in that fine old company.

His tactical skill soon resulted in his promotion to first sergeant and then to adjutant of the Second Georgia battalion in '78. As adjutant he served with high credit until last February, at which time the Second regiment was formed and he was made lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Huguenin received the nomination for the mayoralty of Macon some time ago, but being of no political ambition, declined the honor conferred by his fellow citizens.

Among the boys in camp, Colonel Huguenin enjoys the height of his deserved popularity. He is whole souled and genial, yet as a soldier firm in discipline—without which his charm would be lost.

Sickness in Camp.

There has been considerable sickness in camp this week, but only one case that was really serious.

As many as a half dozen and more men have been confined to the hospital and cots at one time. Friday there were between thirty-five and forty patients prescribed for at the hospital.

Dr. Gervinner, of Macon, camp surgeon, has had his hands full. The complaints have been mostly bowel troubles, with prostration caused by heat, the most serious being several severe cases of cholera morbus.

Friday Private Nunn, of company J, was found lying in a grove near the camp, suffering intensely from cholera morbus. He was unable to move, and had to be carried on a litter to the hospital. He had been lying in the woods several hours, and Surgeon Gervinner said it was a serious matter to pull him through.

Today, however, Private Nunn is doing nicely and now there is no apprehension of serious results from his attack.

Several cases of bilious fever are under the surgeon's care, and yesterday afternoon two men were overcome by heat and fell to the ground at dress parade.

Colonel Wiley is very vigilant in looking after the health and comfort of the men, and but for his prudence there would doubtless be much more sickness in camp than there is.

At the outset he realized that it would be dangerous to require the men on guard duty to patrol their beats during the heat of the day, where their beats are not protected by shade trees.

So with thoughtful discretion he issued orders relieving the men from doing guard duty in the sun in the heat of the day on these unsheltered beats. The men, however, were all kept on duty in the rear, those releived from the sunny beats being doubled up with their comrades in the shade.

Last week the heat was not so intense, and this precautionary measure was not resorted to. In fact, last week the men did guard duty when the rail fell in torrents, which is somewhat of a contrast to the present week. The men did not mind the rain, though, but rather enjoyed it, and so far as is known there was no sickness caused on account of it.

A Watchful Colonel.

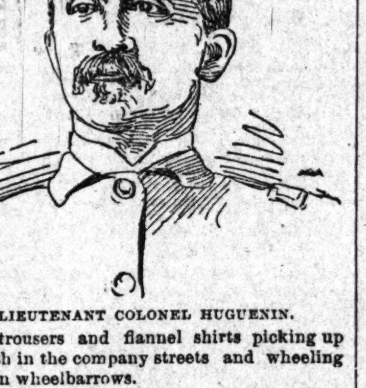
Last night was the first time Colonel Wiley was away from the camp since he took command. He has remained steadily at his post, not even visiting the hotel. He is deeply interested in all that tends to the advancement and success of the encampment, and wants to be among the men at all times.

There is no foolishness about the colonel, While he is as kind and gentle almost as a woman, always with a pleasant smile and pleasant word for officers or private, he is as firm a disciplinarian as is often seen among militia or regulars.

The other night some of the boys became a little too hilarious, and complaint was made by some of the men who wanted to sleep. Promptly the colonel ordered out a detachment of the guard and arrested the revelers, and next day they paid penance by doing police duty.

Soldier Boy Bloods.

Speaking of police duty among the boys, it is amusing to see some of the veriest dudes that ever trod "don'tcher know" rigged out in



LIEUTENANT COLONEL HUGUENIN.

jeans trousers and flannel shirts picking up rubbish in the company streets and wheeling it off in wheelbarrows.

But they know they will have to do it if they get "funny," and consequently they keep eyes to the front pretty much all the time.

Some of the "bloods" couldn't find their way to camp last night, and had to wait until sun-up before they approached the pickets. They were halted of course, and this morning their comrades enjoyed their rake and wheelbarrow evolutions immensely. These boys had probably never had a rake handle in their hands before in their lives—they are high-flying society young fellows—and their initiation was interesting to a degree. The boys say they are going to tell the girls about it when they get back home.

This week is the camp of the dudes—that is, comparatively. There is a whole legion of heart smashers here, and the Chattanooga belles, who come down by the trainload every day, are in their glory.

But in camp, dudes are not like dudes elsewhere. They are sort o' on sufference, so to express it. As long as they stand in they are all right, but when the fur gets ruffled they are liable to get in the soup.

Last night a bevy of camp swells became so enraptured by the smiles of some of the visiting belles that they forgot to hie themselves tentward at the proper hour. And thereat they came to grief.

While they were having a regular lah-de-dah of a time doing the gallant around the hotel, their joy was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of an armed guard, who unceremoniously placed them under arrest, and marched them into camp. This morning they will continue their promenade—but they will walk with rakes and shovels in their hands instead of beside blushing maidens. Such is soldier life.

Discipline is no respecter of persons.

One unlucky follow—a member of the Savannah battalion; I won't give his name—forgot what time the moon set the other night and mistook it for the rising sun. He made a circuit of the camp in an effort to run the gauntlet, but just as he emerged from the woods, where he had been hiding until he thought the watchful sentinel was out of sight, that nemesis stepped out from behind a tree and took him in.

The poor fellow will now have to walk the straight and narrow path many hours to atone for his distorted vision. I mention these instances for the benefit of some of the Atlanta boys who are subject to optical illusions.

Dollars and Cents.

It is not unlikely that there will be trouble between the state and at least some of the troops when it comes to a settlement of their per diem.

The troops contend that they are entitled to per diem for time en route to and from the encampment, and while this is not as yet positively denied by the state officials, the question has not been settled.

Colonel Wight's battalion sprung the issue last week, and it is understood said his men would not accept pay at all unless they were allowed their time coming and going.

None of the officers here know just how the matter stands, but are of the opinion that they are entitled to their per diem, although the law does not so explicitly define.

One week's encampment is all that is provided for by the appropriation, and if mileage is allowed the appropriation will probably run short, as it will be equivalent to about nine or ten days.

But outside of this the chances are that the appropriation will not hold through. Not nearly so many men were expected to go into camp. Every company so far has brought an excess of the required number, and this will count up rapidly against the appropriation.

Right here a word about the business method of the camp may be interesting to taxpayers and others generally.

Accurate detailed reports are kept of the companies as they enter and leave camp.

The men are put down on a roll called the morning report, and unless a man's name is marked present on that, he does not get per diem for that day. If an officer or man absents himself from camp or leaves, his pay stops while he is away. Lieutenant Satterlee has brought the camp reports down to a regular system of timekeeping, and at the close of the encampment his books will show just how long each man served in camp, some coming in after the opening and others leaving for home before their week was out, while some will appear short on account of leaves of absence.

Militia "Babies."

This week there are in camp quite a number of very young companies, at the same time others that have years of interesting history.

One of the youngest—in fact, the baby company—is the Macon Light Infantry. It is only about four months old, having been admitted to the state service three weeks after its organization. But while the Light Infantry is youthful in years, it is still one of the very best disciplined companies in camp.

Captain Mallory and Lieutenants Smith and Nelson are the officers. The company has a membership of fifty-five men, and the number in camp is forty-three, which is a fine representation.

The "babies" of Macon wear a handsome uniform, with oak leaf braid, a novelty here, and whenever they appear upon the parade ground attract more than passing notice. On parade and review the company carries the banner for turning out the largest number of men comparative to the number in camp.

Another of the newly organized companies is the Americus Light Infantry—Light Infantry appearing to be a favorite name. This company was reorganized in January, 1890, by General Watts. H. C. Bagley, however, succeeded him and is now captain. Last year the company attended the encampment at Augusta.

The year 1890 was a popular military year. The Eastman Volunteers were organized then also, and rank as to age along with the Americus boys. Captain Buchan has brought his company up to a high standard already, and the hearty enthusiasm of the boys insures that it will go still higher.

Companies with Histories.

There are commands here whose banners have been unfurled in the smoke of many a battle, and there are men with them who have bravely endured the hardships of these campaigns.

When the dogs of war were turned loose in 1861, one of the first gallant companies to offer itself to the confederacy was the Quitman Guards, of Forsyth, which is distinguished in Camp Chickamauga by having Senator Cabaniss for its commander, and, as lieutenant, Hon. R. Q. Berner, one of the leading members of the house of representatives.

The Guards entered the service under Captain J. S. Pinckard, as part of the First Georgia regiment. Captain Cabaniss, the present commander, entered with the Guards as a private, but, after a month, was promoted to a captaincy of the Dahlonega Volunteers.

After remaining with the First Georgia twelve months the Guards were mustered out of service, but reorganized again with the Fifty-third Georgia, serving in Lee's army until the end of the war.

In the seven days' fight around Richmond the company lost heavily, and at Gettysburg was one of the most gallant commands on the field.

BALDWIN BLUES.

Another of the old veteran corps.

The Blues were organized before the war and entered the confederate service under Captain John P. Doles, who afterward became brigadier general and was killed while fighting bravely for his native southland at the battle of Cold Harbor.

General Lee had no more staunch or gallant fighters than the Baldwin Blues. They distinguished themselves on the bloody fields of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and among the sons of the brave men who fought there, who now uphold the luster of the old company, these reminiscences are held most dear.

MACON VOLUNTEERS.

The Macon Volunteers were organized April 23, 1825, their first actual service being in the Seminole war in Florida. After doing good service there the Volunteers entered the Mexican war in 1846. The company volunteered in the confederate service in 1861, and with the Floyd Rifles, of Macon, and the City Light Guards, from Columbus, were the first troops to report for duty in Virginia, arriving there on the morning of the 23d of April, while the Gosport navy yard was still burning.

The Volunteers was one of the companies of the famous Second Georgia battalion, which surrendered at Appomattox. The company reorganized after the war, with George S. Jones as captain, followed by Charles M.

ADJUTANT JOHN P. ROSS.

Wylie, the now commander of Camp Chickamauga. Then W. W. Carnes, a graduate of Annapolis, who had served as battery commander during the confederate war with Cheatham's division Army of Tennessee. Captain Carnes's successor was Granville C. Conner, an old member and officer. On the 17th of March, 1890, the present commander of the Volunteers, Captain Joseph E. Wells, was elected, and is in command of his company in camp. Captain Wells joined the company in 1860, and has been a member ever since.

They Make the Music.

The Zouave band, of Atlanta, which is engaged to furnish music during the encampment, is being praised by everybody. And the band deserves this, for it is certainly doing fine work.

Professor Frank Marston, who is at the head of the band, has brought together in his organization a body of musicians who are not surpassed anywhere in the south, and the result is a band that Atlanta can easily feel proud of.

In the band there are eighteen pieces with Joe Stewart, our little drum major, who can't be beat on the face of the earth. Speaking of Joe reminds me that when the encampment first opened everything was run upon a strictly regulation scale, and, consequently, the little drum major was barred from indulging in any of his fancy baton twirls and curleques.

For days Joe was the saddest man in camp on this account. It almost broke his heart to be compelled to march up and down in front of the band without flinging his baton in the air and performing various other feats in batonology.

But recently Joe has not been subjected to such severe restraint, and now smiles as happy as ever, twirling his stick to beat the world.

In addition to Professor Marston the other members of the band, most all of them Atlantians, are: J. W. Magill, A. D. Magbee, W. Leger, C. R. Plumley, C. C. Manning, A. G. Myse, G. D. Bach, B. Taliaferro, N. Hatton, J. H. Marston, Paul Hubbard, George Parker, J. S. Sanders, Joe Stewart, C. L. Hoffman, A. A. Brink.

Colonel Jones, who is in command next week, has not yet made any arrangements for music, and Professor Marston may take his band home until the Atlanta boys come up.

Camp life and exhibitions would be rather tame affairs without the presence of a band, and when they realize this it is more than probable that next week's colonel and his boys will go down in their pockets for the necessary ducats, the expense attached being the stickling point with the Ninth regiment and its colonel.

No Harm Was Meant.

A bright young lady, who has taken great interest in the encampment, is responsible for this:

It was during the sham battle, and numerous comments, complimentary and otherwise, were being made.

Some one remarked that the men were all in such nice, straight "rows."

"Yes," she said, "they are all 'he-rows.'"

And the band—quit playing.

Then here is another by the same sweet girl:

The boys were explaining to her the different commands and calls—the ones that they liked to hear—mess call—and others that were not so pleasant.

"I know what your favorite is," she said slyly.

Of course they all asked what.

"Re-treat."

And the boys didn't even smile.

General Gordon will be here during Atlanta week. His presence will inspire the boys.

"Talking about war days," says Colonel Wylie, reminds me of this mot Jule Cuming tells:

"It was during battle when a rabbit sprung up and ran first from one line to the other, not knowing which way to go. Finally, however, he made a break through the confederate lines.

"As he did so Jule says his captain—no use to tell his name—turned wistfully and exclaimed:

"'Go it little cotton-tail. If it wasn't for my reputation I'd go with you.'"

Which is interesting because it has a smack of truth in it.

ED M. DURANT.

MONEY FOR THE PEOPLE.

It Must Be Cheap, Good and Not Controlled by a Ring.

Senator Kyle, in The Christian Union.

A third, but by far the greatest, problem before the nation is how to secure relief from unjust financial legislation. The stronghold of the oppressor is in the lawful recognition of a distinctive money power. It is not an overstatement to say that 80 per cent of all national laws in regard to finance enacted during the past thirty years have had direct reference to the welfare of the banking and bondholding fraternity. This is true to such an extent that banking and money-loaning are kings among all lines of business. Their profits have increased though the misfortunes of the masses. In case that money becomes a drug upon the market, a further contraction of the currency has been resorted to, and a corner held on the people's money by Wall street. As proof that this has been their plan, we have but to refer to the United States treasurer's report to learn that the circulation has decreased from $52.01 per capita in 1866 to $4.97 in 1889 (making the due allowance for worn-out, lost, mutilated, or hoarded currency). During this time our population has increased from 35,819,281 to 61,717,936, and the volume of business—which should largely determine the volume of money—has been correspondingly enlarged. By what economic principle can we harmonize such an enormous increase in population and business with such a marked decrease in the volume of currency? Five hundred and twenty business failures with $17,625,000 liabilities in 1865, as against 13,277 failures and $312,496,742 in 1889, will answer the question. During these intervening years 162,000 business men suffered the woes of bankruptcy, with a loss of $4,000,000,000, all because of the oppressive power of a contracted currency.

The poor are not particular as to the kind of money, being supported as they are by some of the ablest financiers of the nation in the view that money is merely a medium of exchange, known as money only by the stamp of the government, that it need not necessarily possess intrinsic value, that no nation has a right to make one product money to the exclusion of another—thus, as in our case, making every produce bow in obeisance unto gold—and that it is the government's duty to furnish her people with a cheap money in sufficient volume to carry on all business.

The laboring man's national platform makes this its cardinal doctrine, with the additional proviso that money should be furnished directly to the people without the intervention of banks of issue. The people farm out the privilege of furnishing themselves with money. They support 3,000 national banks by granting them money at 1 per cent., and furnish them $60,000,000 without interest, all for the laudable purpose of paying them a heavy interest for the same money. No less a person than the Hon. S. P. Chase said: "My agency in procuring the passage of the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly which affects every interest of the country. It should be repealed." Farmers expect to see money loaned by the government at cost upon real estate security. For this reason they look with gratitude upon the Hon. Leland Stanford for his courage in introducing a bill into the United States senate providing for such loans. They plead for free coinage of silver, not as the best measure, but as one which will, in a measure, prevent banking corporations from controlling the nation's money market, and will materially increase the volume of currency.

The alliance is emphatically opposed to class legislation, and will not advocate a measure which does not materially benefit more than 50 per cent of our population. It stands for justice and honesty, and believes that congress will yet yield to the reasonable requests of those who "earn their bread by the sweat of the brow," and whose prosperity signalizes a contented and prosperous nation.

Morrison Talks Sense About New York.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"No matter what either party does about silver, the democrats will not carry a state west of the Mississippi river at the next national election." This from Colonel William R. Morrison, of Illinois, who has been a democrat ever since he was old enough to think of politics, and whose friends are stirring up a rather prosperous presidential boom for him. He has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast with the interstate commerce commission, of which he is acting chairman. He is stopping at the Palmer house. Heretofore he has declined to talk politics, claiming that his duties on the commission kept him so busy as to leave him no time to devote to any other subject; but yesterday he talked freely about the probabilities in 1892.

"I do not agree with Henry Watterson when he says that the republican party will carry only four states during the next campaign," continued Colonel Morrison. Neither does Colonel Morrison agree with the "Star-eyed Goddess" of Kentucky that the democratic party can get along without New York and be successful.

"New York will dictate at the next convention the republican as well as the democratic nomination," said the colonel, "and a nomination will not be made unless the Empire State favors it."

Every woman should know that Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

THAT QUESTION STRIKES ONE.

These Hot June Days, As Being Decidedly Superfluous.

GOSSIP ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Atlanta People at Home and Abroad.

What is going on in society?

The very question is enough to make one give a last gasp of dying weariness. What does anybody care about society in weather when we'd all prefer to get rid utterly of our mortal and physical selves?—when we'd like to take off our flesh, sit down in our bones, crack our heads open and empty the few brains that the heat hath left. Even some of our nights have been parched and arid—a rare state for the Atlanta climate.

Even the camels at the "zoo" look as if they wanted to tell passers-by of the cooler days they had known in the desert of Sahara.

If the young man whose fancy turnetn in spring time to thoughts of love has continued his sentimental feelings to the full effulgence of June tide heat, then the victim of it had better accept him, since he has proven that the sticky bang and moist countenance cannot dampen his ardor.

There's a great deal written about the summer girl, but the summer girl of poetry is the one who seeks cool climes; not the one who remains in the city. The most effusive of poets, had he met on Whitehall at midday yesterday every handsome woman in Atlanta, would have stolen sadly away, disgusted with sentiment and idealism, devoted his future to poetical advertisements and made a fortune which will ever escape him while he haunts the home of the summer girl.

A drive late in the afternoon is about the only pleasure the people have to live for these days. A number of fashionable rigs find their way to Fort McPherson Wednesday for the 6 o'clock drill. The drive there is a pleasant one, and the bright array of summer bonnets and parasols along the drive surrounding the parade grounds makes a very pretty part of a scene whose principal interest centers of course in the drill.

The band is a delightful one, too, and open-air music and military uniforms are certainly inspiring when they can draw so many onlookers of the Solomon lily class.

The bugle notes from Mr. Lowry's tally-ho are heard in the land at evantide, giving proof that parties of congenial people, after a lovely afternoon, are wending their homeward way, and other pretty rigs come home from the driving club by moonlight.

The departure of Captain and Mrs. Jacobs for their new home will leave empty a social niche which has been most exquisitely filled. Captain Jacobs is a courtly and polished gentleman, and was always a distingue figure at social functions, and a delightful host in his own home. Mrs. Jacobs is a lovely, gracious, cultivated woman, and she received and extended courtesies to the cream of society. Her home was an ideal one, bespeaking the refinement and charm of its mistress in every detail, and those entertained therein will ever recall it with other rare and sweet memories of perfect pleasures.

Miss Corinne Stocker has returned from St. Simon's.

Mrs. Lochrane and Miss Lillian Lochrane returned from Tallulah last evening.

Mrs. Lochrane Austell leaves this week for Lookout inn.

Misses Emilie and Lillian Agricola are attending the commencement exercises of the Gordon institute. They are the guests of the Misses Rose, of Barnesville.

Miss Susie Pittman will sail for Europe, on the Servia, July 4th, with Rev. Mr. Barrett's party.

Mrs. A. C. Bruce and daughter, Mamie, and Miss Zack Crockett, of Jonesboro, will be at the Wigwam next week, having gone there last evening.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. J. J. Pelot, Miss F. Gertrude Pelot to Mr. J. W. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Anderson officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will leave for Macon Monday.

Mrs. James L. Logan and Miss Mamie Johnson returned yesterday from St. Simon's and Cumberland. Misses Ruth and Stella Carr remained in Brunswick visiting friends.

Miss Park Lambert, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mrs. Henry Potts at her charming home in West End.

Mr. Sigmund Weil, Mrs. Jacob Eiseman and little Miss Selma Eiseman left for Indian Springs yesterday where they will stop at the Wigwam.

Colonel Samuel Weil and his niece, Miss Gertrude Eiseman, are at Indian Springs. They expect to remain there for several weeks.

Messrs. Will Kiser and Alf Fowler are at the Wigwam, Indian Springs.

During the national medical convention at Hot Springs last week, Mrs. W. M. Durham, who has recently returned from the Cincinnati College of Music and Elocution, recited the "Royal Princess" at the opera house one evening, and was very highly complimented.

Mrs. Durham has a great deal of natural dramatic talent, which, with her indomitable energy and perseverence, will no doubt in the near future place her along side of the best artists in the country.

The Belgium Rems, of June 13th, says amongst the visitors to the battlefield of Waterloo, on that day, were Mr. H. F. West, Andrew West, and Misses Genie West and Minnie Cabaniss, of Atlanta.

Miss Leonora Beck has enlarged the quarters for her college by adding to other buildings to those she already had in Angier terrace. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Angier will sail for Europe next month, and their house will be used by Miss Beck for school purposes. The boarding department will be located in the last house of the terrace, and will be presided over by Miss Cox. There will be twenty boarding girls—from Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia.

Miss Beck has engaged a faculty of fifteen, among whom are Professor Collonge, French master; Miss A. E. Cox, teacher of sciences; Miss Allen, kindergartner; Miss Lowry, elocution; Miss Hattie Ellis, art, and Miss Williams, mathematics.

The prospects are that the school will be very large. The fall term opens the 14th day of September.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Sanger and Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Beck leave on Tuesday for St. Paul, Minn., and other points in the northwest. They will return in August.

Flowery Branch Journal: Mr. Walter Mooney and family, of Atlanta, are on a visit to his parents near town.

The N. S. Club has issued invitations for a dance on Monday evening.

Mrs. E. J. Harris, of Citra, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. C. Spence, No. 204 North Boulevard.

The Utopian Club has adjourned for the summer. It met last Monday night at the residence of Dr. Newton, 51 Capitol avenue, and the members proceeded to Little Switzerland where they enjoyed a delightful evening on the lake, and after partaking of refreshments decided to adjourn the club until September. Resolutions were adopted thanking their hospitable entertainers in the past, and the Utopians dispersed to rest until more favorable weather. The chaperones of the club were Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, of Madison, and their presence added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

Mrs. J. C. Kimball and Miss Bessie left for the north on Wednesday. They will spend two weeks at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J., where Mr. Kimball will join them and go on to Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod for the summer.

Mr. E. R. Pendleton has returned after a pleasant visit to Cumberland and St. Simon's.

Mr. Harry Pendleton is back from Florida, where he spent a delightful winter.

Mrs. Sarah Douglas, of Eastman, is in the city, the guest of friends and relatives.

Miss Mary Lou Woolf for the past week has been the guest of friends in Marietta.

Mrs. I. F. Gibbs and Master Ralph Gibbs will leave this week for Indian Springs, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. John Mell and wife have returned from St. Simon's and Indian Springs.

GREENSBORO, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. A. Davis, Sr., has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives in Ohio and other western states.

Mrs. Fannie Stocks is spending the summer months at Gainesville.

Our people are anticipating an intellectual and oratorical treat in the address of Colonel F. H. Richardson before the Thomas Stocks institute next Tuesday morning.

Mr. James K. Sanford, of Augusta, is spending a few weeks with relatives in Greene county.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas Briscoe and her grandchildren, of southwest Georgia, are visiting relatives at Union Point.

Professor P. P. Carter, the artist, is at work upon a number of handsome paintings. He will paint, among others, a life-size picture of the "Birth of Venus." The picture will be 42x70 inches in dimensions.

The closing exercises of Union Point academy will be held tonight and tomorrow night, and promise to be unusually excellent and interesting.

Mr. Bowen Davis and family, of Tampa, Fla., are visiting relatives in the Fork.

Miss Hannah Hines, of Macon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. M. Stewart, at 54 W. Harris street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Honour, accompanied by their sister, Miss Maggie McMaster, left a few days ago for Greenville, S. C., where they intend to spend a few weeks with their relatives and visiting the mountains.

Mrs. David W. Lewis, with her daughters, Mrs. James H. Littlefield, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Luther B. Ramsaur and Mrs. W. F. Crusselle and their families, left yesterday to attend the annual commencement of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, and the unveiling of the monument to Colonel David W. Lewis.

Mrs. C. L. Fay has returned from her trip south, and is at 170 East Hunter street.

Mrs. John A. Colvin and Mr. John A. Colvin, Jr., are at Asheville, N. C., for the summer.

Mr. J. C. Hunter, of Atlanta, leaves today for Birmingham. He is to marry Miss Ursula Abney, of that place, a popular and accomplished society belle. Their future home will be in Atlanta.

Miss Willie Tinsley, of Macon, is visiting Miss Wyolene Lowe at her home, 124 Peachtree. Miss Tinsley is an attractive young lady, and will be the recipient of many pleasant attentions while in the city.

Mrs. E. C. Estes and children, from Columbus, Ga., are at the Leyden for the summer.

Mrs. Walter Curtis and Master Will Curtis, of Columbus, Ga., are visiting Mrs. A. J. Lowe, 124 Peachtree street.

ROME, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—A very pretty wedding ceremony occurred at the First Presbyterian church Thursday morning at 6:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. J. Harris Chappell was united in marriage to Miss Etta Kincaid. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell left on the morning train for Milledgeville where Mr. Chappell is connected with the Girls' Industrial school.

A moonlight ride down the Coosa river was given last night by the Young Men's Library Association. The steamer Clifford B. Seay was well filled and a delightful ride was enjoyed.

CUTHBERT, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The progressive eucher party given by Miss May Beall on Tuesday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Nellie Deveny, of Augusta, was the happiest social event of the season. The prizes were elegant, and were delivered to the winners, Dr. Boozer and wife, by Colonel Robert Moye in a happy style. The booby prize went to Mr. John Walden, the handsome and popular young shoe drummer from Macon. It was a marriage license in proper shape, but in blank. This was to be supplied by the winner. It was a delightful occasion, and rendered doubly so by the elegant hospitality sandwiched with delicious ices served during the evening. Miss Beall was assisted by her beautiful sister, Miss Livie, who is a social favorite.

The Shakespeare Club met at Colonel Hood's residence Thursday evening and discussed the play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for two hours, to the delight of all present. These meetings occur once a week and are growing very popular. The club is limited to a membership of fifteen. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. C. N. Simpson.

Mr. Charles W. Standley, a popular young man of the county, died at the home of his brotner here today. He will be buried in the Eastern cemetery.

The Junior Whist Club held a pleasant meeting at the home of Dr. Toombs last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Burbank's Wife.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Samuel Burbank, of Hempsted, L. I., is probably moralizing over the ancient aphorism "don't pay for a thing until you get it."

For years Mr. Burbank roamed this vale of tears as a bachelor, but, on Monday last, he was asked for a $5,000 loan by Harry Oxford, of Brooklyn.

Now Mr. Oxford had, and has, a fair daughter named Lillie, and Mr. Burbank said he would not only loan the $5,000 asked, but would give Lillie's father $10,000, if the girl could be persuaded to marry him.

She could, and was, and after her father got the $10,000 the ceremony was performed. Then Lillie told her Samuel she would not go home with him, and she didn't.

So the bachelor is out $10,000, a wife, and his temper, and probably believes that "marriage is a failure."

At the Boarding House Table.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

"Well, I'm rather stuck on you," remarked the fly to the boarding-house butter, as she slumped in.

"Keep your grip on him—you're strong enough," said the sugar to the butter, and the latter replied:

"Well, you have got sand."

This made the cheese laugh so hard that it fel to the floor, and the sugar got his revenge by exclaiming:

"How are the mitey fallen?"

They Come High.

From Texas Siftings.

Brief—Why do you stand out there looking at this house?

Broker—Admiring it. It was built by typewriting industry.

"Typewriter! That reminds me I want one; they come pretty high, don't they?

"Some kinds. My last investment cost me $5,000."

"Whew! Was it a caligraph?"

"No; breach of promise."

The Alcoholic Art.

From Truth.

"What is the first step, Mr. Soaker, in learning to paint the town?"

"A course of drawing, sir."

"Correct, and what do we draw?"

"Corks, sir."

Mammoth Cave Will Do.

From The New York World.

F. Randolph Curtis, a well-known university club man, thinks of organizing a company to keep Chicago from moving Cumberland Gap to the world's fair grounds until after the Sons of the Revolution have met once in Tennessee's beauty spot.

Drink Iron-Ale at W. E. Venable's.

Don't fail to get goods at your own price this week, as they must be cleared out at L. Snider's, 94 Whitehall.

THEY SETTLED IT

AND NOW MRS. GROOVER AND HER HUSBAND ARE PARTED.

A Novel Plan for Adjusting Domestic Differences—Referees Appointed and Their Decision Cheerfully Accepted.

ROME, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—A special to The Tribune from Coosa, Ga., says: Mr. Groover hailed from Tennessee and planted a crop on the farm of Jeff Johnson, in Chattooga county, which was not out of the usual line; but Mr. Groover did something out of the usual line. A few days ago Mr. Groover and his wife disagreed from some unknown cause; it may have been that she said it was a mouse, while he maintained 'twas a rat. At any rate matters went from bad to worse, till the only thing that they could agree on was that they should separate for life.

But they also disagreed about a division of their chattels and children. However, they hit upon a novel and satisfactory method of making a division, which was again out of the usual line. No bandying of epithets, throwing of rolling pins, nor smashing of china was indulged in. They each simply selected two of their neighbors, who, in turn, selected a fifth man, and proceeded to arbitrate the case in a business-like and pleasant manner.

When the referees had assembled they furnished them a schedule of their effects, which consisted of $500 in cash, $700 in notes, a cow and a calf, a pair of mules and wagon, their household goods and three children.

Each made a statement before the referees of how the division should be made, and expressed a desire for the children, but was willing for the other to have them if the referees so decided, both, however, insisting that whichever kept the children should have the largest share of the property.

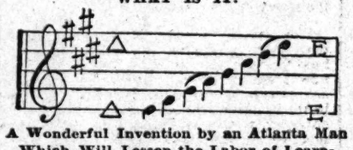
While the referees were out deliberating over the matter, Mrs. Groover and her husband busied themselves preparing dinner for the party in perfect harmony. By the time dinner was ready the referees had reached a decision. After dinner the verdict was announced as follows:

Mrs. Groover was awarded the three children, the cow, all the household goods except one feather bed, $465 in cash, and the larger share of notes, while Mr. Groover had the wagon and mules, one feather bed, and $35 in cash.

Whereupon they both expressed themselves as satisfied and thanked the referees.

Mr. Groover hooked up his team and headed for Tennessee. Before starting, however, he made Mrs. Groover a present of the feather bed, kissed them all goodby, and told them to write to him.

"WHAT IS IT?"



A Wonderful Invention by an Atlanta Man Which Will Lessen the Labor of Learning Music at Least One-Half.

Atlanta, the wonderful, is always coming to the front with something new. Inventions seem to flourish and grow ripe in her salubrious atmosphere. Originality is inherent with Atlantians. New thoughts and creations bubble forth spontaneously and take their proper place in the great world of progress. The world is the better for Atlanta's genius. This time the favored city steps to the front with a musical prodigy to whom all the world will be glad to pay tribute. Mr. E. A. Nelms, one of the Gate City's most enterprising young men, has invented a musical chart, which will be a boon to all students and teachers of music. By its aid music can be learned with ease and pleasure. All the tediousness and irksomeness of learning and teaching music is reduced to such a simple science that one-half or one-third of the time will suffice for the dullest student to master all the rudiments of this beautiful accomplishment. By use of the large chart little children can be taught at home by parents who have little or no knowledge of music themselves. The child is impressed with all the essential details in a most simple but effective manner. The A B C of music is taught thoroughly, and when once learned by this chart will never be forgotten, as it is stamped indelibly on the child's mind. One hundred pages of instruction books, all reduced to a small chart, which not only contains the entire system of music, but shows it in such a simplified form that the mind of the student sees and embraces the whole art of music at a single lesson. The chart is issued in two forms, a large chart 22x36 inches, which is sold at $2, and a small chart designed to be carried in the pocket. The price of the pocket chart is $1. Each chart is accompanied by a short letter of instructions. Mr. Nelms's address is 87 Whithhall street, Atlanta, Ga.

The testimonials of some of the best professors and teachers in Atlanta are here given. Read what they think of the chart of the rudiments of music.

From the foremost organist of the south, and a graduate of the most noted music conservatories of Europe:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5, 1891.—I have examined Mr. E. A. Nelm's's musical plan, and find it a very clever work. It sets forth the rudiments of music in a very clear and concise manner, and is of incalculable value to a beginner.

J. P. O'DONNELLY,
Organist First Baptist Church.

From the leader of Wurm's famous band, a teacher of twenty years' experience:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have examined the work of Mr. E. A. Nelms, on the rudiments of music, and find it the best thing of the kind I have ever seen. I think it is the very thing for teachers to use with beginners. A. J. WURM,
Leader DeGive's Opera House.

I endorse the above in every particular.

MRS. CHARLES ALTENEDER.

From the great pianist, Professor Denck:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—Nelms's musical charts please me very much. I think them practicable and well adapted for use in public and private institutions where music is made a feature of education. JOSEPH H. DENCK.

See what is said by Professor G. W. Lyon, the composer of many beautiful pieces of music, who has taught and composed for forty years:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6, 1891.—I hereby certify that I have examined Mr. E. A. Nelms's plan of fixing in the mind of the pupil the important elements of musical notation, and do heartily endorse the same as a most unique and valuable method of imparting so desirable a knowledge. I would specially mention the combining of the leading notations of the United States into one system as a most important feature of his work, and as calculated to do much good to all classes of students. G. W. LYON.

From the celebrated banjo instructor at 43½ Whitehall street.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4, '91.—I have examined the work of Mr. E. A. Nelms on the "Rudiments of Music" and consider it the best thing of the kind I have yet seen. I think it will prove valuable to all teachers, and especially valuable to students commencing the art of music.

J. C. CARLISLE.

From Madame Annie Simon-Werner, Atlanta's noted songstress:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, '91.—The new chart for learning the notes and different keys in which music is written, arranged by Mr. E. A. Nelms, will prove very useful to students of music.

MRS. ANNIE SIMON-WERNER.

From a noted violin soloist, formerly of the College of Music, of Hamburg, Germany:

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24, 1891.—It gives me pleasure to recommend the musical charts of Mr. E. A. Nelms. They are practical and ought to be read by all who make the divine art of music a study. For beginners they are simply invalnable.

NATORP BLUMENFELD.

From one of Atlanta's brightest musicians and most successful teachers:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10, 1891.—Mr. E. A. Nelms. Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to say that I have examined your chart, and think it most practical and useful.

Please send me one when you get them out. Very respectfully, EMMA HAHR.

From an organist of great ability and undoubted genius:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have examined Mr. E. A. Nelms's musical chart, and find it a helpful guide to musical students. I recommend it to students generally. R. J. ROBBINS,
Organist Fifth Baptist Church.

I fully endorse the above. J. H. STIFF,
Of Miles and Stiff's Music House.

From a bright and successful teacher:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28, 1891.—I have carefully examined Mr. E. A. Nelms's plan of condensing the rudiments of music for the benefit of students, and find it a very clear and concise work, and which will prove of great value to any one studying music. MISS CORA BERRY.

From the Sunday school leader who has been "toting" the banner of the Fulton County Sunday School Association for six years:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29, '91.—Nelms's Musical Chart is so simple that a child can easily learn to read music in a short time by its use. Great results will now from its introduction, as it makes the learning of music an easy matter to any one. J. A. BUCHANAN.

From the celebrated opera tenor, who has sung all over the world:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—This is to certify that I have fully studied the merits of Mr. E. A. Nelm's chart of the rudiments of music, and pronounce it a most valuable work for use of musical students. HUGH ANGIER.

From one of the famous Wurms, of the Gate City:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have examined Mr. E. A. Nelms's concise system of musical notation.

This combination of the musical notations will be most useful to all musical students.

A. F. WURM.

From a vocal teacher of many years experience:

WEST END, Ga., April 3, 1891.—This is to certify that I have examined Mr. E. A. Nelms's musical chart and recommend it to learners of music as a great help, especially in determining the key in which music is written. E. C. MERRY,
Principal West End Academy.

From the leading musician of West End:

WEST END, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have examined Mr. Nelms's musical chart and I think it is the greatest help to students of music that has ever been devised. I heartily recommend it to all teachers and students.

MISS LELIA G. HANBURY,
Teacher of Instrumental Music, in West End Academy.

From a musical prodigy.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—Mr. Nelms's musicalichart is a very valuable work to students of music. ANNIE MARTIN,
Formerly Instructress at Shuqualak Female College, Shuqualak, Miss.

From the former organist of Ascension church, New Orleans.

WEST END, Ga., April 3, 1891.—It gives me great pleasure to recommend Mr. Nelms's chart of the rudiments of music as especially valuable to students. By its use a great deal of time can be saved. MRS. R. A. HANBURY.

From a great vocal teacher of Sunday school classes, musical director at the Sixth Baptist.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—This is to certify that I have thoroughly examined Nelms's chart of the rudiments of music, and I am free to say that it is of the greatest value to students. It will enable students to learn music in one-half the time required by ordinary textbooks.

J. A. LYON.

From an experienced teacher of vocal music.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15, '91.—During an experience of fifteen years as a teacher of vocal music I have never seen anything to approach Nelms's Musical Chart. It is clear and concise. In the combination of the leading notations in so condensed a form I think he has accomplished a work of inestimable value to students.

DR. N. J. GRIZZARD.

From a successful teacher, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I consider Nelms's musical chart of great value to beginners. By the use of this chart students can save a great deal of time in learning music. CHARLES A. BARTSCH.

From a graduate of the Milwaukee School of Music.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—After carefully examining Professor E. A. Nelms's musical chart, I can conscientiously say that I have never seen any device so well calculated to shorten the labors of young students. For learning sight-reading to singers, it is invaluable. A. A. WEISENFIELD.

From a great bandmaster. Everybody knows him.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—It affords me much pleasure to recommend the musical chart of E. A. Nelms to all students and lovers of this beautiful art. E. F. MARSTON,
Bandmaster Fourth Georgia Battalion, 47 Peachtree street.

From an accomplished teacher of twelve years' experience.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have carefully examined this work, and think it of great value to students who would wish an abridged work of rudiments convenient at all times for references. MRS. C. P. BEDINGFIELD,
Instructress.

From Professor Krueger, for seven years organist at the Second Baptist church, and a teacher of twenty-five years' experience.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—I have examined the musical chart as arranged by Mr. E. A. Nelms, and find it a very valuable assistant. It is a great help for reference, and is very useful to students of music. E. H. KRUEGER,
41 East Cain street.

From two well-known musicians, heads of the music house of Freyer, Bradley & Co., Peachtree street.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3, 1891.—We have examined Nelms's musical chart and would recommend it to all students as being handy and useful and of great value. CHARLES ASTIN,
SAMUEL BRADLEY.

From one of the most popular teachers in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9, 1891.—Mr. E. A. Nelms has shown to me a pocket map designed by him to aid musical students in remembering the clefs, letter and syllable names of staff notes, relative value of the different notes and signatures of twelve major modes (keys). I consider it an ingenious contrivance, and think it may prove useful.

OTTO SPAHR, Professor of Music.

From the author of "The New Sacred Harp."

It gives me great pleasure to recommend to the musical world generally, and especialy to students Nelms's chart of rudiments of music. It is of the utmost importance for every student of music to procure this chart, and it will pay all to investigate its merits. J. L. WHITE.

From the talented Professor Wedemeyer.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20, 1891.—Mr. E. A. Nelms. Dear Sir: After a careful perusal of your "Chart of the Rudiments of Music," it affords me much pleasure to recommend it to all beginners as of very much benefit to them in learning the different clefs, keys, etc., which is so essential to all who hope to become in any way proficient in the grandest of all arts, music. Wishing you all success, I am, respectfully yours,

FRED WEDEMEYER.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Atlanta Wants It, and It Looks Like She Will Get It.

The national prohibition convention will be held next summer, and Atlanta wants it.

Other southern cities—Nashville, Chattanooga and Birmingham—are using their best efforts to secure it, but the chances are largely in favor of Atlanta.

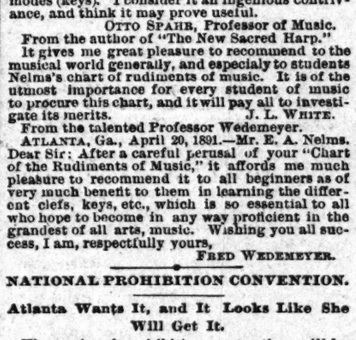
Should it be held here it will be the first time that a presidential nomination was ever made in Georgia. The national prohibition party will indirectly greatly influence the presidential election, and the convention will doubtless be a large and enthusiastic one, attended by several thousand delegates and friends of the objects and aims of the party.

The waters of Indian Springs are said to possess remarkable curative powers for alcoholism, and the attention of temperance people having been called to it, the question of locating a sanitarium there has been freely discussed. If the convention meets in Atlanta there will be an excursion to the springs.

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

Drink Iron-Ale at John Venable's.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



SIMPLY IMMENSE!

UNEQUALED FACILITIES!

The invitations and menu cards which we engraved for the East Atlanta Land Company were delivered two days after work was begun. We engrave and deliver visiting cards the same day order is received if necessary. Wedding invitations delivered two days after order is left. We have our own engravers and printers in our establishment in this city. Other houses here send their orders to Philadelphia to have the work done; this entails delay and uncertainty. If you wish to avoid disappointment give us your orders for fine correspondence stationery and engraving.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers.

DRESSMAKER,

Late of Louisville, Ky., 119 E. Ellis Street
(Old No. 94).

Ladies of Atlanta wishing to place their orders in competent hands, please call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine work a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.

WE AGAIN BLOSSOM FORTH

—WITH—

Some Rousing Big Millinery Bargains

TOMORROW'S SALE

The Cream of Millinery

Your choice of every untrimmed Hat in stock which means $2, $2.50, $3 up to $4; choice 95c.

Your choice of our fine, untrimmed Hats, that were $1, $1.50 and $2, for tomorrow, choice 65c.

Tomorrow we offer all our 50, 75, 85 and 95c untrimmed Hats all at one price; choice 39c.

French Chip Hats, new shapes; Belgrade Lace Flats and Shapes, also about 50 other styles choice 19c.

Low-crown, Wide-brim Sailor, in plain or rustic straws, the latest shape; tomorrow 15c.

The "Sea Wand" is a Milan Crown Sailor, cashmere covered brim, with bandeau all trimmed ready for wear, at 98c each.

Rose Sprays, with leaves, and hundreds of others at 3c each.

We intend to give you an eye-opener in Flowers at 10c each.

Wreaths which are long, both in Blossom and Buttercup, at 15c each.

Sprays and Wreaths, including some beautiful Rose Sprays, six roses to the spray, all colors at 21c each.

Fine Rose Wreaths, with long, trailing foliage, at 45c each.

Your choice, tomorrow, of all our $1, $1.50 and $1.75 Flowers; these are all imported goods; choice at 75c each.

The finest Flowers that were ever brought to Atlanta, original prices were $2, $2.50, $3 and $4 choice at $1.25.

We sell Moire and all-silk Gros Grain Ribbons Nos. 5 and 7; also No. 40 Embossed Ribbons, choice at 5c per yard.

Moire, Nos. 12 and 16, in all silk; Nos. 9, 12 and 16 Gros Grain, in every shade, also Tinsel Ribbons, choice 10c per yard.

We shall put out on Monday one hundred (100) pieces of fine Ribbons that will astonish you at 15c per yard.

500 boxes of Tourist Ruching, six yards to the box, 10c per box.

Large size serge Umbrellas with oxidized handles, 55c each.

26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas with oxidized handles, 95c each.

26-inch Silk serge Umbrella in a silk case, with natural sticks, worth $2, at $1.45.

All silk Milanese Mitts worth 25c a pair at 15c a pair.

Gents' Silk Scarfs, all shapes, not one can be bought in Atlanta for less than 50c, tomorrow, 25c each.

Ladies' solid Leather Belts, goods that were made to sell for 50 and 75c, choice 25c.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, 10c a pair.

Ladies' Hermsdorf or Onyx dye Hose, 40 gauge, spliced heels and guaranteed fast black, 25c a pair.

Children's Mull Caps, Embroidered; also Pique Sun Bonnets, your choice 19c each.

Big lines of Embroideries tomorrow, one line 1 inch to 8 inches deep, will be sold at 5c per yard.

THE SURPRISE STORE

40 Whitehall Street.

...UND THE WORLD WITH MISS BISLAND.

...TRIP TO THE LANDS OF POESY ...ld of in the Most Exquisite Possible Manner.

...ONE WHO APPRECIATED ALL SHE SAW

...e Most Delightful Story of Travel of the Year.

...have just laid aside with an indrawn ...sh of exquisite wonder and delight a little ...k in a sea-foam cover, entitled "A Flying ...Around the World." The author is ...beth Bisland. In it, this gifted woman ...s of her swift trip around the ... in a way which makes one ... himself following the flight of a ...n who has stolen the sandals of Mer...

The frontispiece to the book carries out ...ancy, since it shows the face of a woman ...singly beautiful, who looks you in the ... with that wonderful honesty which be...s to children and the rarely realized ideals ...ect women.

...en Miss Bisland essayed her flying trip ...d the world on the 14th of November, ... causing thereby many sensational ...paper articles and hideous facial traduce...s of herself, those of her friends given to ...ering and to conservative opinions, ...ed mightily over the temerity of this

ELIZABETH BISLAND.

...g woman who had heretofore displayed ...absolute repugnance to any newspaper ...ety.

...n telling of this journey she herself ...ains how she chanced to make it, since ...ays "I had heretofore appeared in the ...s as the contributor of unsigned articles ... the amount of distress I ex...enced when I first saw my name in ...cline was beyond even my anticiptions."

...e goes on to tell in a deliciously humorous ...y of her preparations for the journey.

"To the masculine mind," she says, "there ...ears to be something strangely exhilarating ...the thought of a woman being abruptly ... from her home without sufficient time to ... her wardrobe in order; and to all the men ...sible for this voyage, the most delightful ..., apparently, of the whole affair was ... fact that I should be forced ... get ready in five hours ... a seventy-five-days' voyage around ...world. Why this should be so a woman ...t easily divine. It fails utterly to appeal ...r sense of humor. It is one of those hope...warps in the male mind that my sex no ...r attempts to comprehend or to straighten, ... finding it incurable, have learned to bear ... and ignore as far as possible."

...e manages the journey quite comfortably ...decently, however, in two cloth gowns, ...a dozen light bodices and an evening ...

...It is after she bids adieu to her friends and ...ins to look around at the new land ... her that a revelation of ... exquisite artistic perceptions, her ...ible poetical genius comes to the reader ...has heretofore known her in the practical ...of a brilliant and versatile newspaper ...man. From the beginning to the end of ...journey, she carries you upon the flights ...fancy as fresh and fragrant as a flower, as ...deliously stimulating and flavorous as rare ...wine.

...The descriptions of countries and peoples ...vivid, comprehensive, poetic. More ...cially in her painting of trop... lands does her soul seem to ... its most exquisite interpretations. ...s here that the southern nature born and ...ured under the warm skies of Louisiana, ...transplanted to northern climes, outpours ...pent-up love for color and light—its splen..., tender, fragrant luxuriousness.

...Everybody followed her in her newspaper ...unts of her journey across the United ... to San Francisco, and from thence ... the world via the Pacific ...; but she had not time to tell them the ...ite revelations of nature which she de...s in this book. Upon the first morning ...awakens at dawn and to her eyes the night's ...curtain revealing a new Jerusalem * * * ...if to one who should rise to pray at the mo... when God gave his great daily fiat of "Let ...be light," there should be vouchsafed a ..., luminous foreshadowing of that which ...not entered into the heart of man to under... Not the strangely narrow and urban ... of Patmos; no streets or walls, ... a limitless land of pearl. Soft ...ations, full and tender as the bosom ...eeping mother, rose and fell far beyond the ...each, and melted into the sky. No tree or ...broke the suave outlines, but where the ...silver veins of the streams slipped through ...curves of the plain, slim leafless willows ...like glistening fringes. In the night a hoar ...had fallen that was to snow as sleep is to ...; and the pale, reaped fields, the sere mead... and silent uplands were transfigured by the ...gleam of day to a mystery and glory of silver ...pearl. As the light grew, nacreous ... of milky blue and rose flushed ...argent pallor of the land and ...the yellow disk rolled up over the horizon's ...I traveled for some brief space in a world of ...terrible splendor, where innumerable billions ...frost crystals flashed back to the sun the re... of his shining face.

"What poet, what painter has ever made a ...more exquisite picture of day dawn and sun... than this?

"And again, as she passed through that por... of the plains known as the Bad Lands, ... is revealed to her ...most wonderful coming of the light. The ... wan with the dawn hung ...ssly in the zenith, and on the east... rim of the ghostly gray plain, under the quiv...ing jewel of the morning star burned the first ...rose flush of day. Slowly a dusky amethyst ra... filled the sapphire bowl of the sky, quench... the stars one by one as it rose, and when the ... showed over the world's edge the cup was ...turned, and the pale moon shone faintly in its ..., like the drowned pearl of the Egyptian ...queen.

"Reaching San Francisco in about four days, ...grew some charming pictures of life in that great city. Then her ocean voyage begins, and for four days after the only memory is of a foaming flood of emerald roaring past the port hole. After this the sea subsides, and there are some clever descriptions of the cosmopolitan life on deck, and then comes a marine water-color:

The sea is becoming very blue. The emerald fades as we pass into these vast, liquid fields, and the blue deepens until one finds no word to express, no simile to convey the intensity of its burning azure. Sapphire would be pale and cold beside this sea—palpitating with wave shadows deep as violets, yet not purple, and with no touch of any color to mar its perfect hue. It flames with unspeakable, many faceted splendor, under a sky that is wan by contrast with its profundity of tint, and the very foam that curls away from our wake is blue as the blue shadows in snow. The cutter-like prow of our ship flings up two delicate plumes of pearl, and the sunlight shining through these has wrought upon the blue floor beneath us a rainbow arch that encircles our onward path, moves with our moving and shimmers upon the waving flood as the iris shimmers upon a peacock's breast.

Her first port is the island of Nippon, off the coast of China—an enchanted island, surpassing one's childish dreams—which she describes as peopled with toy folks who live in houses like "delicate little match boxes of thin, unpainted wood," and where the shop fronts are merely curtains of bamboo, rolled up at night and hung with "soft soap bubbles of tinted light—lanterns of many shapes and sizes."

She describes the place in which she takes her "tiffin" as "a little latticed glove box of a teahouse, the polished daintiness of whose interior will not permit of our wearing our shoes; and a grostesque spectacle they make, those American shoes, standing in a row just inside the entrance, while we tiptoe awkwardly and shamefacedly in our stocking feet up the stairs. A mild, diffused light through the paper panes illuminates our tiny upper chamber, whose only furnishings are sweet-smelling mattings, a kakomono hanging on the wall and a tall jar full of red-berried branches in the corner. We are served by a moon-faced little maid in a flowered gown who bows at each entry and draws in her breath to signify what a privilege it is to breathe the same air with us—one of the customs of a national courtesy so thorough and far-reaching that even the domestic animals are civilly addressed as Mr. Cat and Mr. Dog. She brings us braziers to warm our fingers and wadded rugs to sit upon, tailorwise, and serves us delicious tea, sugarless and straw-colored, in tiny cups without handles."

In her descriptions of these mild-eyed eastern folks who serve her, the writer is remarkably happy. She describes her table attendants at Singapore as "Hindoos in garments of white muslin, who have slender, melancholy, brown faces, and eyes that shine through wonderful lashes with the soft gleamings of black jewels."

"I can," she continues, "scarcely eat my tiffin for delight in the enchanting, pathetic beauty, the passionate grace and sadness of the face of the lad who brings me butter on a lordly dish, the yellow rolls laid upon banana leaves, and serves me curry with a spoon made of a big pink shell."

But of all her descriptions of people, that of the beautiful Indian women, called klings, is the most exquisitely poetical.

"They are very tall," she tells us, "with round, slender limbs. Their garments—a long scarf of thin white wrapped firmly about the hips, drawn lightly over the bosom and crossing the back from shoulder to waist—but half conceal beneath the semi-transparent drapery the fine outline of breast and hip, clear and firm as ancient statues, and warmly brown with a curious faint bloom—almost as of a grape—upon the skin. As they go forward, lightly and fleetly, on their thin, bare feet they have the proud, upstanding grace of palms, and with a strange sinuous motion make all their heavy anklets and bangles tinkle like little bells, and a wave of fluent movement stirs their garments from throat to heel. The ripples of their hair, drawn back from the broad brown brows and knotted in silken abundance at the nape, glitter like polished jet, and the fine, haughty, dark features lit with little gold points, tiny studs set in the high nostrils and the upper rims of the little ears.

As we pass, they raise lanquid great eyes of unfathomable blackness with a gaze half mystical, half sensual that stirs the heart with a vague sudden pain of yearning and sadness."

I am fain to go on and on with quotations from this magical book with its simple title. I, who have been bored by Stanley's lectures and exhausted by a few pages from the books of some famous travelers, have read three times already this story of a woman's journey around the world with passionate ardor and supreme enjoyment. The story is told with that grace of a tasteful refined nature which defines what other people want to know and a comprehensiveness which in itself amounts to genius.

In a little volume the hand and brain of a woman has engirdled the world with a chain of precious stones that shall shine on her beautiful brow—a crown of immortal luster.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

WOMEN SHOPPERS.

And What a Little Shopwoman Thinks About Them.

From The New York World,

She was a sullen little woman of twenty-two, and she stood behind the veiling counter with her hands on her hips waiting for 6 o'clock.

"The shoppers you can put in one of four groups," she said, combing her bang with the point of her lead pencil. "First, there is the silent set, who come to the counter, ask for what they want, get the price, give the order and don't say another word. They hate the working class, and thank heaven they are not in it.

"The gabby group have a little money, show off and give their orders in a bossy way. They have no use whatever for us. Then there is the church set that 'feel so sorry for us,' and want to help us save our souls. They just make me sick. The last group are in with the politicians, and want to get legislation for us. They have petitions, and want to find out all about our persecutions at the hands of capital. My, oh my! how I do hate the whole lot. The nice women are too nice for any use, and hold themselves away from us as though they were afraid of catching some disease."

Tried One to Learn How.

From The New York Herald.

She—Why was it the Creator made woman after man?

He—Possibly because He wanted to finish the job before the critic arrived.

A NIGHT IN SUMMER.

For The Constitution.

The burning light of day has ceased to glow
And twilight's dusky shades have westward flown;
While o'er the earth a noon of light has grown,
Shed from the moon in soft and lustrous flow.

And where clouds gleam above, it seems as though
The scene of some past vision, that no tone
Could e'er express in on their bosoms thrown;
And rest and stillness wrap the world below.

In forests light and shadow stangely blend,
And weird a weird enchantment o'er the scene,
While in the fields the dew gleams in the light,
And flow'rets through the air their odors send;
And earth and sky form in the light serene
The varied beauty of a summer night.

—C. G. MERIWETHER, JR.

Atlanta, Ga., June 23, 1891.

Drink Iron-Ale at C. O. Tyner's.

FAIR WOMAN AND HER WAIST.

CANOVA VS. REDFERN AND WORTH.

The Forms Divine of the Famous Venuses.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Small Waists Not Entirely Due to Corsets.

What are the perfect proportions for a woman's figure?

The question is as difficult to decide as all others concerning the sex.

The ancient sculptors give us women with an opulence of outline, which looks monstrous to the tailor-made girl.

The French artists follow the slender, willowy ideal, and the carved or canvased women of Englishmen and Americans have arms and legs somewhat long for their bodies.

Of course, these general statements do not include all the artists of these nationalities. The work of an artist great enough to stand above his fellows has no nationality, nor mannerism.

The true artist idealizes and glorifies everything he touches. This ideal of womanly perfection is not gained from one model. It is a composite form of all the highest perfections of every beautiful woman he has ever seen.

VENUS OF MELOS.

First among all the ancient ideals of womanhood which has descended to us in marble is the Venus of Melos. The sculptors and artists of today, because of her large waist, cry out against corsets, declaring they had no such models for the fashioning of such a figure.

The fact that such genius as moved the hand of that ancient sculptor has never since then been born never seems to occur to them. I believe, although this figure satisfies me absolutely, that the same sculptors could have carved a woman equally as noble and as beautiful with more tapering proportions. The pose of this Venus, the draping of the limbs, the beautiful poise of her head and shoulders, and above all, the chaste serenity and grandeur of the countenance have more to do with its immortality than its full-waist outlines.

Many artists are complaining that corsets have destroyed all possibility of good models, and that assertion I deny, as a woman who knows her sex intelligently and observingly. With the exception of a very small percentage of addle-pated women who lace, the figures of women are as nature intended them. No woman's waist is changed by wearing a corset in a comfortable way though stiffness of stays will, while worn, make a figure what artists call tailor-made.

If slender waists were the result of corset-wearing, then the women of savage races would all be generous of girth. As it is, many Indian girls have remarkably long, small, tapering waists, and I have known many tall young negresses whose waists measured eighteen inches.

CANOVA VS. LADIES' TAILOR.

I believe the proportions of women are largely due to climatic influences. The women of tropical climates have large busts and hips, small, tapering waists and small hands and feet. The Flemish painters show their women to be broad and untapering, and certainly the fair maid of England cannot lay claim to those graceful, tapering outlines possessed by her brunette sisters of Spain and Italy.

To prove that corsets haven't ruined the prospects for unborn Venuses I will tell you of a woman whom everybody sees and knows in Atlanta. She's a model for Redfern in a tailor-made gown and, divested of her garments, her measurements are exactly those of the Venus de Medici.

The figure from which Bartholdi modeled his Statue of Liberty is that of a young French girl only nineteen years old. This girl in now in New York and she looks as she walks the thoroughfares on her way to artists' studios like any other handsome, well-formed woman.

Her story, by the way, is rather an odd one. A French nobleman and dilettant artist, while summering in the provinces, saw a peasant girl bathing in the stream beside which he sat sheltered by overhanging boughs. Enraptured with her beauty he became enamored of her and persuaded her to return to Paris with him.

And did they marry and live happily forever after, as the fairy story goes?

Oh, no; he was married already. It was an artistic friendship which led to the profession of a model for her—an art model be it understood.

I believe he, the man in the case, is expected to visit notable people in America shortly.

But from ancient art I have descended to gossip.

FACTS ABOUT WOMEN.

A statistical inquiry undertaken by Dr. Dedoe has brought out the curious fact that in England a brunette has ten chances of being wedded to nine chances if she is a blonde, and the English women are gradually losing their fairness of skin and hair in darker types, simply because men persist in electing the darker women for wives. The same thing is happening in Germany, France and Switzerland, and it would seem that the reign of the fair-haired belle is doomed.

* * *

An old lady died in Russia late in the winter, untitled and unknown, but the czar of all the Russias followed her remains on foot through the snow, in the teeth of an icy wind, to the cemetery, and brushed tears out of his imperial eyes when the frozen earth fell on the hothouse blossoms which covered her plain coffin. She was the old English nurse who took care of the emperor and his brother when they were children, and the royal family of Russia has ever manifested a most kindly regard for the servants of the royal household.

* * *

As you drink a cup of tea about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, did you ever think how tea came to grow? asks a newspaper woman. Tell your next visitor the story. A Persian prince on his way to meet his betrothed, vowed that he would not sleep until he saw her. After traveling seven days he stopped to rest under a shade tree, and there, being no longer able to resist the temptation, he fell into a sound sleep. When he wakened up he was so sorry that he cut off his eyelids and threw them on the ground. From them grew the tea plant. It is rather unfortunate that the story stops here, because it would be interesting to know what the lady thought of a sweetheart without eyelids, and whether it would be possible for them to grow again.

* * *

Marion Harland (Mrs. Terhune) has written fifteen successful works, half a dozen books on household matters, founded a magazine, contributed largely to journalism, is an active member of Sorosis, a busy and capable worker in church matters, a mother and a grandmother. She says when she gets her grandchildren safely through measles and whooping cough, finishes half a dozen stories, sketches, and essays now promised, and has time, she wants to take up bee raising as a hobby.

* * *

Mussed ribbons or soiled laces will rob a summer gown of its special attribute—entire freshness. Better have no trimming at all than that which isn't perfectly dainty and indeed altogether spotless. Simplicity is always in good taste. Just remember that with your summer gown, and it had much better be without any trimming than have on it things that are out of place, and which do not bear the stamp of lily whiteness.

* * *

The small woman who fervently prayed that there might be no "best clothes" in heaven, certainly ought not to be unhappy now, for even the best clothes are simple, and are made so that she can move and be happy in them. Silks, satins, laces and flummery on children are only evidences of the folly of their mothers, for the wisest and wealthiest women dress their children in the simplest and plainest manner. You see babies who quote Shakespeare at five, or who are looking for microbes at seven, are counted bad form, while those who dig in the sands for precious stones, or build houses that are washed away by the incoming waves, are the ones who are going to be healthy and wise.

* * *

The favorite wife of the sultan was once a poor girl living in the coal mines of France. She was a beautiful girl, as she is now a beautiful woman, and some charitable person found her occupation in a famous dressmaking establishment in Paris, where her superior intelligence soon made her the madame's most valued assistant, and she was sent to Constantinople with dresses ordered by the sultan's mother. Nothing more was heard of her for many years, until a little inheritance was left to her by a relative, and notices were published asking for her whereabouts. In answer to these notices a wonderful equipage, escorted by mounted eunuchs, stopped at the door of the embassy, and the sultan's only legal wife stepped down to declare herself the once Flora Collin, and renounce the legacy in favor of her kindred, who are still poor. It was the old story of love at first sight between the sultan and the beautiful modiste.

* * *

It may encourage the humble maiden of limited resources and busy life to know that during the life of the Danish king's daughters, the royal sire was comparatively poor, and consequently the two most popular and powerful women of Europe, the Princess Alexandra of Wales and the Czarina Dagmar of Russia, used to trim their own bonnets, fashion their own gowns, and do up their own laces, besides looking after several other things not nearly so easy of accomplishment.

HER WALK CAPTIVATED THEM.

How a Girl Made the Most of Her Own Natural Advantage Over Her Sisters.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

An observing writer says it is extremely interesting when three or four attractive women of fashion, who are not too old to be vain, and not young enough to be giddy, get together and exchange confidences. Their placidity of retrospection is charming, and what they say usually has a point and a moral. A group composed of a few very successful and contented women of this kind was assembled at a recent reception. The beauty of a young girl present had been spoken of.

"When I look at her," said one of the complacent ladies, "I am reminded of the ease with which all girls can achieve a physical success if they will only do a little studying. For years we were telling her what a pretty mouth she had. It was only pretty then in a crude way, but gradually she began to make the best of it, and now the first observation that is made about her is sure to refer to her expressive and exquisite lips.

"She had a far better basis to start on than another girl of my acquaintance, who was ambitious to shine as a belle. The girl used to look at herself in a mirror and frankly acknowledge that she was far from lovely. No feature was delicate, and her coloring was commonplace to a degree. Her hair was just the least bit pretty, but pretty hair is never remarkable. The young woman had been out nearly a whole season when one night a man said to her that she had an original and graceful gait. She was thrilled. It was really the first honest compliment she had ever received.

"She thought it over and then went to work to discover what it was in her walk that called forth the admiration of the man. She soon learned that it was a slight swagger, an involuntary swaying of the hips and shoulders. She accentuated this swagger very discreetly, and before long she heard every one talking about her fascinating walk. Presently she was flattered by seeing the greatest beauties attempting to imitate her, but none of them could do it with the natural grace that she exhibited. She at once began to gain a confidence that hitherto she had lacked. At dances she was sought after by the best men with the same assiduity that was inspired by the handsomest belles.

"She bloomed as a rose encouraged by the sun and dew will bloom, and soon she gloried in the finest figure of her set, as well as the most captivating walk. She was, as one clever fellow put it, the most delicious girl in the back that mortal eye could wish to see. It would have been a joy to watch her walk a thousand miles. Well, she was the rage and made one of the most desirable matches of the year.

"And I tell my girls when they complain that they are not so pretty as some of their friends, that if they are not clever enough to hit on some attraction to take the place of mere bodily loveliness, by the time they are twenty they won't be worthy of a mother who overcame with the utmost ease such drawbacks as a turned up nose, a stunningly large mouth, and a collection of freckles that would have fitted out a whole country school of small boys."

I am determined to make a clean sweep this week of all goods. You will miss the grandest bargain ever offered if you do not seize the opportunity of getting goods at your own price. Cost and value will not be considered. They must go at L. Snider's, 84 Whitehall.

Drink Iron-Ale at Smith & Stoney's.

THE LAUNDRY FIGHT.

HOW CHARLESTON DUDES PROFIT BY THE WAR.

"Battery Bob" Dunbar and Charleston's Four Hundred—Women Make a Fool of an Opera Singer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—[Special.]—The readers of THE CONSTITUTION have been told of the laundry war inaugurated in this city last winter between native and celestial talent. Briefly stated, it was this way: Charleston has one big laundry run by an enterprising down-east yankee, who, however, has been naturalized, and has come to be regarded as "one of us." Last year there was a sudden influx of the heathen, and a dozen Chinese laundries sprang into existence in as many different portions of the city, like so many Aladdin's palaces almost in a single night. It was not generally known, but the money power behind these heathen was concentrated in the person of Charlie Chin Sang, an enterprising celestial, the pioneer of the heathen colony here, who settled here a good many years ago, married a Milesian widow, opened a corner grocery shop, and has made a mint of money and raised quite a family of Milesio-Chinese children. (It may be interesting to note in this connection that all keepers of corner grocery shops in Charleston make fortunes. Many of the wealthiest men in this city made their fortunes in corner groceries.)

It is said that Charlie Chin Sang heeled his countrymen and stood by them in the fight. The naturalized down-east laundry saw the danger in the new departure, and at once opened branch laundries next door to the Chinese establishment on Market street. Charleston dudes were up to that time paying 3 and 4 cents apiece for collars, and 8 cents for cuffs at the laundries. Now they pay half a cent apiece for collars and 1 cent for cuffs, and a whole biled shirt costs only 5 cents. This was the result of the war of rates started by the down easter.

But the heathen refused to be frozen out. It was an easy fight for them. They simply cut down their menu from imported shark fins and substituted domestic rats, while the price of fan-tan checks were cut down from ten for a cent to 100 for a cent. The heathen held the fort, and appeared to grow fat and sassy.

But the resources of the down easter were not yet exhausted. When the prices of laundering had got to such a low figure that a further reduction would have insulted the dignity of the dudes and there was no getting any lower, the steam laundry people hit upon an expedient, which promises to put a speedy end to the war by the extrusion of the heathen. They have their branch laundry, as has been stated, right next door to the heathen laundry. The back areas of the two establishments, like all others in this city, are only separated by a low board fence. The yankee laundry people stocked their establishment with cats. They bought all the vagrant, hungry, friendless pussies they could gather and put them in their back area. The result is easily foretold, within a week after the ruse a batch of pussies became domiciled in that back area, a catastrophe happened next door. The chief food supply of the heathen was cut off and now it is understood that Charlie Chin Sang has called a counsel of his countrymen to decide whether they will raise the price of collars and cuffs or emigrate to Atlanta.

Perhaps the failure of summer opera to materialize is not so much a loss to Atlanta after all. The Atlanta people have escaped an epidemic which, for the past four or five weeks has sorely afflicted this community. It is known as the Dunbar craze. And thereby hangs a tale. It may be premised that Mr. Dunbar—"Battery Bob" is the name he goes by here, owing to the infatuation he created over the granddames and maidens who live in the palaces on the battery—was the prime cause of the abandonment of the Atlanta engagement. "Battery Bob" is the lyric tenor of the company. There is no disguising the fact that he has an angelic voice and sings divinely. But he also has a very aggravated case of swellhead, brought on by over much petting, and toward the close of the engagement here he made life not worth living to both Manager Grau and Manager O'Neill. Grau says he stood it as long as possible, but when Crane, his leading baritone, was forced by ill health to leave, and he was left completely at the mercy of "Battery Bob," he threw the whole thing up, packed up his traps and engaged berths on Monday's steamer for New York.

The fact is that Mr. Dunbar has been received by the Charleston four hundred.

They filled the boxes nightly, bombarded him with bouquets and feasted him at their residences. On the nights or at the matinees when the four hundred were not out in force, Mr. Dunbar either refused to sing or else hummed his score. This made the hoi polloi mad and towards the close of the engagement the attendance fell off perceptibly. Without Dunbar (a crank, Grau says), he would have been unable to produce an acceptable repertoir, in Atlanta, and for that reason he threw up the engagement. He made an honest effort to get substitutes but failed. The eight weeks season just closed here was the most phenomenally successful that has ever been known. The exact figures are of course not attainable, but it is estimated that the two managers cleared not less than $1,000 a week for the season.

The shock on the night of the 23d, briefly mentioned in THE CONSTITUTION of last Wednesday, was an unpleasant reminder to the people of Charleston of an unpleasant event of five years ago. Fortunately it came along at a late time in the night, and comparatively few people knew anything about it till the next day. Those who were awake, however, knew what it was, and from midnight till daylight the policemen and such other persons who had to be out in the streets, kept well in the middle of the road. The duration of the shock was not over five seconds, and the sound and motion appeared to come from the sea—that is, from the southeast. Buildings were rocked and things shaken up, but no damage was done.

He Corrected Her.

From The Youth's Companion.

Some words are so generally misapplied that many people imagine them to be quite correct and even elegant in certain instances when they are really out of place.

"Will you tell me how near to the station this car goes?" asked a mild-featured old lady of the conductor on a surburban horse car.

"What station?" inquired the conductor, with an air of great forbearance. "Do you mean the police station? We don't go anywhere near it."

"No, I meant," began the old lady.

"Oh, I suppose you mean the fire engine station," interrupted the conductor. "Well, we go within about five minutes' walk of that."

"I meant the railway station," ejaculated the old lady, with a considerably flushed countenance.

"Oh, the depot!" said the conductor in a tone of superiority. "We pass close by it?"

"Thank you," said the old lady politely, and the conductor evidently felt that she was suppressed and he had administered a needed lesson in English.

A Tremendous Rumpus

Is kicked up in the stomach and bowels by drastic purgatives. Far wiser is it to relax the latter with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never produces pain, acts gently but effectually, and the use of which is never followed by a weakening effect upon the bowels. Bilious, dyspepsia, malarial and kidney troubles, rheumatism and debility yield to it.

Every sack of Roller Champion Flour has a picture of our mill, none genuine without it. Valley Milling Cy'tl. su wed fri

Did you ever see such beautiful snow-white pastry, bread or biscuit as "Roller Champion Flour" will make. Try it. junel—dim su wed fri

FOR WEAK EYES.

Thousands of persons suffering from weak eyes have been relieved by the use of Hawkes' Crystalized Lenses. These fine glasses are sold at 12 Whitehall street.

Drink Iron-Ale at C. O. Tyner's.

The Turning Point

With many a man is some trivial act, and a mere recommendation of some friend to try S. S. S. has saved the lives of hundreds.

Speaking a good word for S. S. S. is natural, for wherever it has been tried there have always been good results.

S. S. S. for { BLOOD POISONING, CANCER OF THE SKIN, ULCERS AND SORES, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sell It.

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Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Remember that beautiful Lawton street cottage and large lot, adjoining Colonel Frazier's, Tuesday, June 30th, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, at auction. G. W. Adair.

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets. im

Remember that beautiful Lawton street cottage and large lot, adjoining Colonel Frazier's, Tuesday, June 30th, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, at auction. G. W. Adair.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers.

$2,500 for a neat, new, cosy 5-r. cottage on central lot, cor. Simpson and McAfee sts. Easy payments.
$1,400 for neat 3-r. cottage, central, near Simpson st., in good neighborhood; easy terms.
$4,500 for new, 2-story, modern 9-r. Ivy st. home, all late conveniences; street and sidewalks paved; one block from Peachtree horse car line, and one block from Courtland st. electric line.
$6,000 for 10-r., 2-story, new, modern Ivy st. home; water, gas, 2 bath rooms; every convenience; cor. lot; easy terms; within one block of 2 street car lines.
$2,100 for 6-r. W. Mitchell st. home, on lot 104x200 ft., near Davis st.; great bargain if taken at once for cash.
$3,500 for new 7-r. cottage, house on large, high, shady lot, 117x200 ft.; half block from Ga. R. R. at Mayson's crossing.
$1,500 for lot, 54x180 ft., on Myrtle, near Calhoun st. and Bleckley ave.
Boulevard lots near Ponce de Leon ave.; convenient to three car lines; on easy terms and low price.
Central Peachtree lot, 70x200 ft., $11,000.
500x200 ft., cor. Peeples and Oak sts., West End; convenient to two car lines; $9,000.
$3,800 for 7-r., 2-story residence, one block from dummy line, lot 52x200 ft., including furniture and new piano.
$500 for lot 50x195 ft. to alley, half block from dummy, and one block from Lake Abana, in Grant park.
$650 for Edgewood park lot, 50x200 ft., on Decatur road, near Mayson's crossing, and this side.
$600 each for Fowler and Venable st. lot, each 50x100 ft., near North ave.
$6,000 for Capitol ave. 8-r. house, on lot 52x200 ft.; nice shade, on car line; excellent neighborhood.
$2,000 for lot 80x210 ft., near Whitehall, on James st., with 3-r. house.
$6,000 for 8-r. Calhoun st. residence, one door from electric line on Edgewood ave.; hot and cold water, gas, paved street and walks; central, good neighborhood.
$8,500 for central, Courtland st., 6-r. residence; water, gas, lot high, shaded, on electric line, 100x127 ft.; liberal terms.
$1,600 for 7-r. house on Rock st., on lot 50x150 ft.
$650 for lot 70x150 feet on Houston st., one block from electric car line and Bentel factory.
Central store property cheap and desirable.
South Boulevard lots cheap.
$2,700 for 7-r. house, south side Ga. R. R. at Decatur, with half acre lot.
$1,750 for Center st. lot, 72x184 ft., near Peachtree street.
$5,200 for Wilson ave. lot, 80x200 ft., to alley, on car line, shaded, between Peachtree and Park gate; easy terms.
Loyd st., near Ga. ave., vacant lot, 50x147 ft., for $1,650.
Orange st. 6-r. house, lot 50x135 ft., for $2,500; rents for $25 per month.
$400 for vacant lot, 51x198 ft., near Soldiers' home.
$900 for Bowden st. lot, 50x117 feet.
Choice homes on Peachtree and other best residence sts. Acreage property in variety.
Come and see us and we will show you many good investments. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate,

No. 5 Wall St. Kimball House

Within one block of Peachtree, south of Wilson avenue, I can sell during the next week, a beautiful lot, 72x184, for $1,800.
Near Jackson street, elevated, shaded lot, 75x200, cheap for cash.
Handsome 8-room brick residence on Forest avenue, with every convenience, nearly an acre lot, well cultivated, $21,000.
50 acres, railroad front, 7 miles, beautiful farm, with house, $2,500.
Nice 7-room Currier street residence, lot 71x180, $6,250.
Small homes and suburban lots, on easy terms.
Copenhill and Inman Park lots at the lowest prices.

G. W. ADAIR

NO. 5 KIMBALL HOUSE.
june 28 con 8p

West End cottage and large lot on Lawton street adjoining Colonel Frazier's residence, June 30, 5 o'clock, at auction. G. W. Adair.

Notice to Teachers.

THE FOLLOWING vacancies exist in the Montgomery Public Schools: Male Principal, salary $150 per month; Female Assistant, salary $75 per month. Session eight months. An examination of applicants to fill these positions will be held Tuesday, July 7. Subjects: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, English Grammar and Literature, Geography and United States History.

By order of the Board of Examiners.
For information address
ALVA FITZPATRICK, Secretary,
Montgomery, Ala.
R. L. FLOYD, Superintendent.
Atlanta, Ga. june 23—1w

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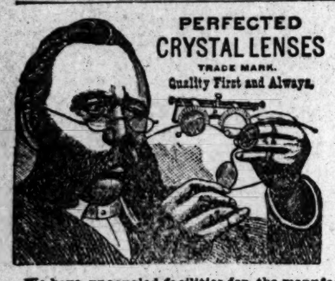
USE HICKEY'S HAIRALINE MAGIC

For the prevention of BALDNESS removing DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, Nos. 213 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
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Quality First and Always.

We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.
FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

REMOVAL SALE!

On July 10th, we will move into the store recently occupied by Kenny & Satzky, at 29 Whitehall st. We don't want to move our stock across the railroad, and to close it out, we offer our entire stock of Clothing at

NEW YORK COST

We mean what we say. Don't fail to take advantage of this chance of buying your Clothing cheap.

E. & A. C. BEALL,

10 Marietta Street.
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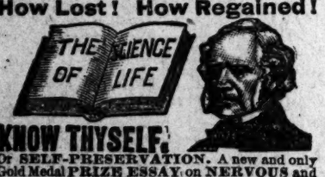
MANHOOD!
How Lost! How Regained!



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HEAL THYSELF

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators but no equal.—*Herald*. (Copyrighted.)
june28—dly & wkly

Piedmont Chautauqua, Lithia Springs, Ga., will open July 15th. An interesting programme has been arranged. All who desire programmes, can address J. S. James, general manager, Lithia Springs, Ga.

Receiver's Notice.

FROM THIS DATE TILL JUNE 30, 1891, INclusive, I will receive bids for the entire stock of Morrison & Co., contained in the hardware store recently occupied by them, at Nos. 32 and 34 Wall street. Bids to be for the stock in bulk. Inventory and further information furnished to bidders upon application to the undersigned.
By order of court. This June 25, 1891.
M. HARRALSON,
Receiver of Morrison & Co.,
june27—4t Nos. 32 and 34 Wall St.

Notice—Receiver's Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDER HERETOfore granted by the superior court, of Fulton county, I shall proceed to sell, on the 2d day of July, 1891, at 11 o'clock, a. m., upon the premises, corner of Garnett and Whitehall streets, in the city of Atlanta, the stock of drugs, merchandise, fixtures, etc., recently owned by C. A. Smith. Terms cash.
This the 26th day of June, 1891.
HAMILTON DOUGLAS, Receiver.
june26—d5s

A MINISTER'S DIVORCE.

SENSATIONAL CASE OF THE MAN WHO WAS THE HUSBAND

Of Miss Ould—Richmond's Efforts to Secure the Body of Jefferson Davis—The Farmers' Alliance Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—[Special.]—Rev. Oliver J. Schoolcraft, of London, a former resident of Richmond, spent several days here this week. He went from here to New York whence after a month's stay he will sail for England.

When his time as curate in London is out Mr. Schoolcraft will return to New York to reside permanently and take charge of a church. Having lived so long in England he prefers remaining there where there is so much to instruct and interest, but he considers it his duty to return to America.

The labor of this reverend gentleman among the poor of London may truly be called one of love, for while he is allowed a salary of $600 per annum he has never drawn upon it at all, having ample private resources.

Some fifteen years ago when Mr. Schoolcraft attained to his majority and patrimony, he created no little furore by the promiscuous manner in which he proceeded to scatter the latter. One of his extravagances was the organization of a soldier company, which he equipped at his individual expense, in return for which he was elected its first lieutenant. The uniforms were resplendent with gold trimming, giving each man the appearance of a general officer at least. So wide a swath did he cut that the honor of having a particular style of hat named after him was bestowed upon him.

NOW SEEKING A DIVORCE.

Finally Mr. Schoolcraft married Miss Mattie Ould, a daughter of Judge Robert Ould, a bright ornament in society, who had few equals at wit and repartee. She was bright and beautiful and was the center of attraction in all social gatherings of which she was a member. Their married life was one of sunshine and happiness, but the fair bride of a year sickened and died. Mr. Schoolcraft soon left for Europe and remained there for several years. He afterwards returned to America and married again, finding his bride in a northern state, but he and his wife have not lived together now for several years, and he recently sent over papers and instituted suit for divorce in the Richmond chancery court.

Divorce proceedings, with a minister of the gospel as plaintiff, are rare, and the filing of the suit created quite a sensation here. The case has nearly matured, and will soon be put on the docket ready for trial and decision. The bill was taken out by counsel as soon as filed, and the public has never been apprised of its full contents. Desertion is perhaps the base of action.

THE BODY OF MR. DAVIS.

Very strong pressure is being brought to bear on Mrs. Davis, to get her consent that the body of the confederacy's ex-president may be brought to Richmond for final interment, and her decision in the matter is awaited with great interest. Major Ellyson, General Joseph R. Anderson and General Peyton Wise, who went to New York to confer with Mrs. Davis on the subject and present the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and Davis Monument Association in joint session, express themselves as greatly encouraged.

They are impressed with the belief that it would perhaps be agreeable to Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie to make their future home here, where the former, with her husband, spent the four most eventful years of her life, and where the latter was born. It is also thought by some that the ex-president's widow prefers Richmond as the sepulture of her husband's body if she can be convinced that the debt she owes Mississippi is not paramount to her obligations to Virginia.

The question is therefore between Jackson, Miss., and Richmond, Va. It was to the great state of Mississippi that the confederate leader acknowledge allegiance in his speech when he bade farewell to the United States senate, and it was that state that conferred upon him some of the highest honors in her gift.

But Richmond, the confederate city, thinks she has even higher claims, and they were very strongly presented by the Richmond committee. It seems especially appropriate that the grave and monument should be at the same place, and that they should be here where there are already monuments to R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and where others are being erected to the memory of A. P. Hill and the private soldiers of the confederacy.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Farmers' Alliance will meet in Richmond on the 14th of August. The meeting is awaited with unusual interest by all classes of citizens, but especially the politicians. The alliance is now a powerful organization in Virginia. The membership is something over 80,000 and is rapidly increasing. It is said that there will be fully 2,000 delegates and visitors to the convention. Perhaps the most important matter to be considered is a remedy for the railroad discriminations which the farmers complain of. It seems to be settled that a bill will be endorsed and made an issue in the canvass next fall, when the members of the general assembly are to be chosen. Ex-State Senator Wingfield, of Albemarle, who was minister to Costa Rico under Cleveland, is now preparing a bill which is said to be modeled after the Georgia law, which he will submit to the convention. It can be safely predicted that the next legislature will pass a railroad bill. Not only are the farmers in favor of it, but the business men of Richmond and other cities favor a change in the existing law. So far there is no disposition among the Virginia alliancemen to cut loose from the democratic party. They have no faith in the third party movement and whatever contests there may be will be made inside the democratic ranks; that is, the farmers will make an effort to nominate candidates favorable to their demands and will send them to the capital pledged to certain measures.

DISCUSSING THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The Powhatan Club, the leading democratic organization of the city, and which occupies a position in Virginia politics similar to that which Tammany has in New York, has recently attracted to itself the attention of democrats all over the south, by demanding that the street railway companies operating in Richmond shall have separate cars for white and colored persons.

In Richmond the sentiment of the white people supports the position which Powhatan has taken almost unanimously, though the colored people are bitterly opposed to it. The colored papers denounce the proposition in strong language, and affect to see in the movement some sinister thrust at their civil and political equality.

The question, "Shall we separate the races in the street cars?" has now become the absorbing topic of the day, and is discussed at the street corners and in all the cafes. It has for the moment obscured the most interesting political topics, and even the baccarat scandal and others nearer home and equally as nasty, are forgotten.

It is certain now that the five hundred and odd active democrats who compose the Powhatan Club will make the question an issue in the legislative fight this fall, and also in the municipal elections next spring. Governor McKinney, Mayor Ellyson and other leading politicians are in sympatay with the Powhatan, and in fact there are few astute politicians who will care to antagonize that aggressive nest of political wasps.

Powhatan also thinks that the colored schools should have white teachers, but the citizens are divided on this question and the school board is almost unanimously opposed to it.

The declining powers of old age may be wonderfully recuperated and sustained by the daily use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS SUMMING UP THE NEWS OF A STATE.

Polk Thinks the Alliance Will Be in the Saddle—The Crops Showing Better—Protective Tariff Advocates to Meet.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Since the present year came in the revenue officials that in this district alone captured over forty-five illicit distilleries, or nearly two a week That breaks all the previous records, and shows how carefully the orders from Washington to break up moonshining are being obeyed. There is no longer the old tenderness for the moonshiner. It used to be considered the correct thing to screen the moonshiners, no matter what they did.

Colonel L. L. Polk evidently thinks the Farmers' Alliance will be in the saddle next year. He expressed his belief that the next democratic nominee for governor will be a member of that order. It must be that he has in his mind, as the fortunate man, Colonel Elias Carr, the present president of the state alliance.

A most earnest fight is to be made in the courts against the truly iniquitous tax on merchants' purchases. The fund amounts to several thousand dollars, and very able counsel has been secured. The merchants believe they have a very strong case. The state treasurer must have thought the tax unjust, as he did not recommend its imposition by the late legislature.

The railway commissioners are at work now on the assessment of all the railway property in the state for taxation. The greater part of the summer will be devoted to this. It is entirely new work, requiring special care, and will necessitate the presence here of the officials of most of the roads. It will reopen all the questions of taxation of roads claiming exemption, and it is believed will increase the state's revenues.

"The Farmers' Alliance has the democratic party—what more does it want?" said a prominent allianceman a day or two ago. It was a pertinent statement and question as far as North Carolina politics go. There are signs of the early breaking up of the "people's party," created with such a flourish of trumpets. The republicans hate the alliance openly. It has plenty of opponents of all degrees.

The crops are making a better showing. A dry June is considered a necessity for most crops in this state, but the month has been marked by more than the usual amount of rain. The wheat crop is above the average. The tobacco crop is the best at present, as far as prospects. The rice crop is a success. The truckgrowers have made more money than in years. The chief sufferers are the cotton planters.

The Progressive Farmer, the alliance organ, is in new hands. Editor Cade left it because he could not and would not support the subtreasury plan.

Grandsire Charles M. Busbee's condition is apparently hopeless. His physicians evidently have little hope. His mind is in a dreadful state. His paralysis is of the right side. Articulation is now difficult. He began to grow much weaker last night. Inquiries as to his condition have come here from Odd Fellows all over the world. Overwork caused his paralysis. He has applied himself for three years to the work of deputy grand sire and grand sire, in addition to arduous legal labors, and the result is melancholy indeed.

The present session of the teachers' assembly, at Morehead City, has proved to be the best yet held, and few points in the state have been unrepresented in the great gathering. Some eminent people have made addresses. The session ends on the 30th instant. Many of the teachers will go to Chattanooga next month to the Southern Educational Association.

Mr. William Simpson, of this city, has been appointed by the grand master grand treasurer of the Masons in North Carolina.

There are to be no more election prosecutions in this state under the present law. So declares Chief Supervisor of Elections Shaffer. The republicans thus confess their failure to annoy and convict democrats.

The State Guard goes into camp at Wrightsville July 17th, the First Virginia regiment arriving the following morning. On the 29th the confederate veterans, mainly pensioners, go into camp there. It is said the Fourth South Carolina regiment will follow, but of this nothing is as yet officially known here.

Few people in the state know that there is a silk factory in North Carolina, but there is a very successful one at Wadesboro, employing fifty persons.

The amount of travel this season is a surprise to the railway people, who state it is twice as heavy as that last season. This all means prosperity to the watering places.

Judge Thomas C. Fuller, of the new United States land court, left yesterday for Denver, Col., where next Monday that court meets for organization. It will then take a recess of ninety days, the law requiring that period to elapse between the time of organization and that of beginning work.

The colored agricultural and mechanical college will be provisionally put in operation here at one of the existing colored colleges, until a site for the permanent institution is chosen. The various towns will be given an opportunity to bid for the site. Meanwhile the professors in the white college will act as instructors in the colored college. The white college can draw none of the Morrill fund until the colored one is established.

The protective tariff advocates propose to have a great gathering at Asheville July 22d. The attendance will be almost entirely of white republicans from the western part of the state. Between these and the eastern republicans there is very little unanimity just now. The cause is the negro. The western republicans loathe him and have ceased to tolerate him. They want a party of their own, a white republican party, no matter if it is weak; anything to eliminate the negro.

An unusually large number of inquiries for lands, mining properties, etc., in this state are now coming in and the department of agriculture finds the volume of this sort of correspondence greater than ever before.

The state press association meets at Winston August 11th to the 13th.

Thus far five of the nine districts have secured space for exhibits in the state department at the southern exposition.

VACATION.

I.

The summons of the evening calls
Across her silences the bird,
And homeward o'er the cool dew falls,
Winds slowly back the joyous herd.

II.

Through grasses deep. And homes are rife
With faint commotion; footsteps go
Like little bars of music; life
Is rising to its purest flow.

III.

I catch the voices and the gleams,
And, half unconscious, linger late
Amid the dust, and fashion dreams,
And hear my angel murmer—"wait!"

—RICHARD CLARK WOOTEN.
Buena Vista, Ga.

Parrots. Parrots.

Fine young Cuban parrots, only $5 each. Guaranteed to talk. Send in your orders. Daniel Bros., 15 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan 21 4t sun&wky

New 5-Room Cottage, Corner Lot, Central Simpson and McAfee streets. Rare chance for cozy home—low price, easy payments. Samuel W. Goode & Co.

Drink Iron-Ale at J. H. Nunnally's.

OHIO'S POLITICAL FIGHT

IT IS INTERESTING THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Campbell Will Be Renominated—His Chances for Re-election—John Sherman Not "In It."

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—[Special.]—Although the democrats have never carried Ohio twice in succession the republicans are very much afraid that they will do it now and elect a governor to succeed himself. This is the only state which holds an election this year of national importance and it will be doubly interesting from the fact that Major McKinley, the Napoleon of protection, is the republican candidate for governor. The democrats have a good chance to carry the state if they can settle the factional fight which is now being waged between the friends of Campbell and Neal. By some of his unwise acts last year Governor Campbell antagonized the democrats in Cincinnati and a large majority of them are determined to accomplish his defeat at all hazards. As the situation stands now it is the county of Hamilton against the the rest of the state.

The whole question is whether Governor Campbell can afford to stand a defeat of 10,000 votes in Cincinnati and still carry the state. He is popular and strong in the country districts, and from present appearances he will be nominated in spite of the tremendous opposition in this section of the state. The rural voters in both parties have for years entertained an intense hatred for Cincinnati, and have opposed anything that this city might want. This ill feeling has been noticeable in the legislature, where the demands of Hamilton county have been met with scorn or indifference. The country people declare that the men in both parties in Cincinnati are a lot of boodlers, and the sooner they are relegated to the rear the better it will be for the rest of the state.

Governor Campbell, who is a very shrewd politician, has encouraged this feeling against Cincinnati, and the granger counties insist that he shall be nominated regardless of what Hamilton county may do. While this may be a laudable sentiment, it is bad politics and the friends of the governor are only courting defeat in encouraging such feelings.

From the present indications Campbell will be renominated. Every county that has elected delegates has instructed for him with only three exceptions. It begins to look as though he would have a two-thirds majority in the convention and in all probability the opposing candidates for governor will be Campbell and McKinley. The friends of Neal, the leading opponent of Campbell for the nomination, insist that he is the only man that can cope with McKinley on the tariff issue, because Governor Campbell by his votes in congress showed himself to be what is called a Sam Randall democrat. It also asserted that he is not as outspoken as he should be on the silver question.

The governor laughs at all these criticisms and declares that his record shows him to be in line with the democratic party in the west and south.

The republicans for the first time in years before a gubernatorial election preceding a presidential year display great uneasiness over the prospect. The prohibitionists are exceedingly active, but it is not that that worries them. The unknown quantity is the so-called people's party which was organized in this city last May. The new factor in Ohio politics is very strong in particular localities, and some of the counties in which the party has the largest following give heavy democratic majorities. Still it is the impression of the most astute politicians that the party will draw about 65 per cent of its vote from the republicans. To counteract the effect of the farmers' movement the republican nominated a farmer for lieutenant governor who has been known more as a politician than as an agriculturist.

The so-called people's party leaders are as badly divided on the issues which should be in their platform as are the democrats. The bone of contention is the subtreasury scheme and the 2 per cent government loan idea. The farmers in Ohio are very conservative and are not prepared to accept any such radical propositions as that the government should build warehouses and loan money on crops or take mortgages on farms at 2 per cent. Thousands of independent men in this state who would welcome a change will not vote the people's state ticket if the subtreasury or 2 per cent plans are embodied in the resolutions of the state convention.

The meeting of the democratic committee indicates that Campbell is likely to have his own way in the convention, and it is safe to predict now that the race will be between Campbell and McKinley. The legislative contest almost overshadows the gubernatorial race. The farmers will try hard to secure the balance of power and they are almost certain to dictate the next United States senator. That John Sherman is out of the fight for re-election is conceded by the republicans, and the only question is as to who will be his successor. The decennial apportionment of the legislature makes it highly improbable that the democrats can get a majority, but with the independent members who will be elected they may be able to dictate the man who will warm John Sherman's seat.

The contest between Campbell and McKinley is certain to be a very exciting one. If the people's party polls 40,000 votes, and they may poll twice that number, Campbell will succeed himself. He is very confident of success, and were it not for the very large defection in Hamilton county he would be elected without any question. That is the stumbling block. The friends of Reemelin, to depose whom the special session of the legislature was called, will oppose Campbell after he is nominated. Some of them will work openly for McKinley, while others declare that they will support the Farmers' Alliance candidate. If as the enemies of the governor assert, that he will be scratched 10,000 in Hamilton county should prove to be the case, he will be defeated for re-election. All the leading speakers of the three parties will take part in the campaign, which will be waged with more vigor than that of a presidential election. After the tickets of the democrats and people's party have been nominated a more reliable estimate of the situation can be made than at present.

Drink Iron-Ale at W. E. Venable's.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Being prepared to grind any kind of lenses, and to make all styles of frames at Hawkes' Optical Depot, oculists' prescriptions are made up skillfully and speedily. Call at 12 Whitehall street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Ketner & Fox,

12 East Alabama Street.

$3,000 for 158x150, on corner Fortress st.; nice and shady.

$650 for 50x150, Fortress st.

$15,000 for a perfect new Peachtree residence; near in.

$6,000 for 150x120, Washington st., this side Ormond st.; a bargain.

We have good bargains in all parts of the city and state. Call and see us.

$2,750 for 5-r house, lot 168x85, Washington st.

$4,800 for 8-room brick house on Walker street
jan25dsmsp

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH,

30 S. BROAD STREET.

BARGAINS!

$15 a front foot for a lot close to electric line, West End, beautifully located.

$650 will get a bargain, 3 houses, all rented at $12 a month.

$30 a front foot for Gordon street lot on electric line—very choice.

$24 front foot for an elegant lot in Inman Park. Will be taken off in a few days.

$37 a front foot for a shady Boulevard lot.

$7,000 for a central 14-room house; very cheap.

$7,500, lovely West Peachtree lot, shady and large.

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

$9,000 for 18 acres land at Decatur, with 900 feet frontage on beautiful street; 4 to 6 acres in vineyard; elegant growing crops; also dwelling and furniture with farming implements, stock and everything. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
$2,250—Lovely Inman Park lot, 100x200.
$2,500—Angier ave lot near Boulevard, 50x256.
$4,800—100x160, Forest ave., corner lot, near Jackson.
$3,800—house, 7 rooms, Calhoun st., near Gilmer.
$1,500—2 houses, 4 rooms each; also vacant lot; rent for $18 per month.
$2,500—5-room cottage and lot over an acre at Decatur, near depot and dummy.
$6,000—7-room house and lot, 50x200, very near in.
$3,200—2 beautiful S. Boulevard lots, 65x190 each.
$2,400—Nice shaded Jackson st. lot, 60 ft front.
$1,400—Formwalt st. lot, near Crumley, 50x160.
$3,750—8-room house on corner lot on Pulliam st.; water and gas; lot 68x147.
$3,500—Spring st. 6-room house, corner lot.
$1,500—Lovejoy st. 4-room house and nice lot.
$1,600—Cooper st. lot, 50x160, near Crumley.
$1,500—Georgia ave. lot 50x140, near Martin.
$4,000—One of the prettiest lots on best street in Decatur; 3 acres; beautiful shade; a beauty.
$90 front foot for beautiful West Peachtree lots, near in; cheap at this price.
$16,000—Lovely home on Ponce de Leon ave; lot 124x390; this is priced at a sacrifice.
$7,500—Edgewood ave. lot 100x160, 8 houses; renting for 10 per cent.

Office, 10 E. Alabama St.

Telephone, 363.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN

Real Estate, 20 Peachtree Street.

$250 cash and $25 per month for the remainder of $2,000 buys new 5-room brick house, pretty lot, on Forest street, one block from Jackson street; convenient to electric line. The chance to obtain an excellent home without cramping yourself in the least.

$850 buys 4-room house, lot 46x102, on Rice st., between Hilliard and Fort street. House comparatively new.

$1,200 buys 4-room house, lot 35x100, on Valentine street, near Ellis street.

$2,800 buys 5-room house, lot 47x162, to alley, on Luckie, near Alexander street; $750 cash, balance $25 per month. A rare chance.

$8,000 buys elegant house, all conveniences, on corner lot, 80x200, on Rawson, near Pryor street. All street improvements, servants' house and barn.

Corner Elliott and Rhodes street, a 14-room house, lot 120x71; cheap. Must be sold.

Lovely Washington street fronts at only $65.

Boulevard fronts only $65.

Lovely lots on Forest avenue, near Summit avenue, 50x111; only $45 per front foot.

$2,650 buys nice 5-room house, lot 50x150, on Hood street. $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

$3,000 buys excellent factory site fronting 175 feet on Marietta road and running back 200 feet to railroad, this side of the residence of J. R. Collins.

$7,500 buys pretty, shaded lot, 94x190, on east side of West Peachtree street near Peters park. Lots all around this are selling for $100 per front foot.

Wanted for an excellent tenant a 5, 6 or 7-room house in good locality with modern improvements; willing to pay good rent.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree Street.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Lovely home on Ponce de Leon avenue; large lot with nice grove.

Forest avenue lot very cheap.

80x208 Jackson street, near Forest avenue.

Shaded Peachtree lot, never will be cheaper.

Nice Shady lot between Peachtree and Calhoun streets, on extension Piedmont avenue at $30 per foot.

We have the cheapest lot for sale on the Boulevard.

Nice home on Courtland avenue.

The finest lot on Rawson street.

Several 3-room houses, Fraser street, $1,000 each.

Large lot on Richardson street.

Good home on Windsor street; also one on Stonewall and Nelson streets.

Cheapest lot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and Elliott. If you wish to trade, call to see

J.C. HENDRIX & CO

W. A. OSBORN. C. S. BREWSTER. N. C. STONER

W. A. Osborn & Co.

12 S. Pryor Street.

Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

Business Houses to Lease.

THE East Atlanta Land Company is preparing to build some handsome business houses on Edgewood avenue. Plans are now being drawn for buildings already leased. Desirable parties wishing stores built to suit their convenience, both as to arrangement and location, would find it to their advantage to call on this company. Long or short leases made at reasonable rates. Apply to

LITT BLOODWORTH, JR., Secretary,

Office, corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street.
june23-6t

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Successful money makers buy Atlanta real estate when the market is quiet.

RESPESS & CO.,

Offer some special bargains now. Buy anything named below and you will make fine profits.
60 beautiful Copenhill lots offered by us on most liberal terms; and are fine lots for suburban homes.
10 acres, Edgewood, ¼ mile north Georgia railroad; lies beautifully, with large street front; 3 acres mile of city limits, 400 feet railroad front and 1,240 street front, $5,000.
13 acres, ¼ mile city limits, between C. R. R. and barracks electric line, $1,250 per acre.
21 acres on both sides R. and D. R. R.; at city limits; only $1,250 per acre.
24 acres adjoining Copenhill property, $1,000 acre.
111 acres on Plaster road, near Boulevard, $325 per acre.
200 and 160-acre tracts land, ¼ mile of East Point; best bargains offered, $25 to $50 per acre.
79 acres, ½ mile Hapeville, well improved, 7-r house, etc.; only $6,000.
150, 40, 25 and 24-acre tracts land, fronting A. & W. R. R., 3½ miles of the city, $80 to $100 acre.
250 acres extra fine bottom land, between waterworks and A. & F. R. R., 1¼ miles of city limits, at a bargain, $80 to $250 per acre.
408 acres on R. & D. R. R., north of Atlanta, only $22.50 per acre.
Two splendid railroad fronts for factory sites on three railroads; this side Boyd & Baxter's, at a big bargain. Call on Respess & Co., No. 5 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE BEST OF ALL

THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF LOTS AT

High Point, Cumberland Island,

TAKES PLACE

JULY 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH.

Special low excursion rates will be given by the E. T., V. & G. R. R. to grand old Cumberland on these dates, and the people of Georgia make the mistake of their lives if they do not patronize this sale liberally, and buy themselves every lot they can possibly, as this is the first sale of the kind ever offered, and the terms are liberal. Price you make yourself and then part down. Balance on time. A few hundred invested at High Point now will realize you thousands, for it is the coming seashore resort of all the south—summer and winter. For maps, circulars, etc., address

High Point Cumberland Island Company,

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DUNCAN AND CARNES,

MACON,

HENRY L. WILSON,

ATLANTA,

AUCTIONEERS.

jun28-4t sun tue fri

G. W. ADAIR,

AUCTIONEER

Beautiful West End Residence and Large Lot.

I WILL sell upon the premises Tuesday, June 30, 1891, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, lot 50 feet front on Lawton street, running west 210 feet. Fine garden, fruit, grapes, berries, etc. Upon the lot is a two-story, 7-room cottage, two-room servants' house, barn, stable and carriage house, all in perfect order. Situated immediately south of Colonel Frazier's beautiful home on Gordon street. New electric car line now running on Gordon street, less than 100 yards from the front gate. Belgian block now being put down. Brick sidewalks on Gordon street, and also on Lawton street. This is one of the very nicest homes in West End. Immediately west of Joel Chandler Harris's (Uncle Remus') cottage home. All the environments first-class. Rich front; pure, cool water; large lot and select neighbors. This place has no superiors.

Also, immediately after the above sale, that fine piece of vacant property in the rear of and adjoining the above described property on the west side. It is 154x150 feet to a 10-foot alley.

Titles perfect. Take Whitehall street car to 20 and examine it at leisure, and be on hand the day and hour named. Buy a bargain in a home that will please your wife. Look out for plats. This positive. Terms: Half cash; balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR,
No. 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.
jun 21,23,25,27,28,29,30.

FOR SALE.

The elegant brick basement two-story and attic frame dwelling, now occupied by Captain J. F. Jacobs, U. S. A., in West End, Atlanta, with lot fronting 100 feet on Lee street and 340 feet on Rich street. Situated on the divide between the Atlantic and gulf, about 1075 feet above sea level, insuring pure, fresh air; has fine native spring of most excellent water, which is carried through the house and to the stable and carriage house (stables for four horses); has laundry and furnace room in the basement; hall (8 feet wide), parlor, library, dining room, storeroom, butler's pantry, china closet and kitchen, with verandas and porches fronting east and north on first floor.

Four chambers, with seven closets, bathroom and hall in second story.

Large garret and one bedroom in attic. The house was built by day work, of the best material, is heated by one of Mott's coal furnaces and five fireplaces; has double floors and sides all lined with tar paper for warmth in winter, coolness in summer and protection against vermin; is well screened; has electric bells and speaking tubes; sets 60 feet from Lee street and 24 feet from Rich street, with good lawn.

Electric cars on Lee street; Broad street cars two blocks north, and steam car station two blocks distant on south.

Inquire on the premises of

RICHARD CHUTE.
june28 3t sun mon

WARE & OWENS,

41 S. Broad, Corner Alabama Street.

4 new 3-r cottages in Bellwood, convenient to all the manufactories, for $2,500; will rent for $15 per month.
5 2-r houses on corner, close in, for $1,500; rent for $24.
3 good 4-r houses, close in, for $2,600; rent for $30 and stay rented.
8-r modern cottage, Highland ave., for $5,500.
5-r cottage, Hilliard; a little beauty; on electric line; $3,200.
5-r house on Howland for $1,000, near Highland ave.
5-r cottage, new, Formwalt st., 50x160; come see it; $3,750.
6-r house on Hood, a nice place; $2,500. Will suit you.
5-r, Rawson, 50x200, to alley; nice shade and good neighborhood; $3,200.
8-r house corner Cherry and North ave.; best location and good house.
7-r house on Courtland ave., 50x175, for $4,250.
$500 will buy you a lot on east side worth $1,000; nice shade.
$1,600—Irwin st., 50x200, to alley.
$1,100—Baker st., 58x122; cheap.
$2,700—Decatur st., 33x58; cheap for this.
$2,100—W. Simpson st. 4-r house, 50x100, worth $2,500 easy.
$3,000—Store and dwelling combined, Marietta st., corner lot, 60x137.
$250—Bellwood lots, will soon double in value; easy payments.

WARE & OWENS,
Corner Broad and Alabama.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 22 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART. — Pages 17-22

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON'S HOT!"

This is the right kind of weather to buy goods cheaply. Did you ever think of it? When money is scarce you can come nearer making a dollar and a quarter out of your dollar than at any other time. You can surely do it. Did you ever try it? Well, try it now. Try it with us, and you are pretty sure to succeed. Don't you know what we have to offer? Well, we can't tell you everything about it. You had better come and see. You want goods to furnish your homes. We want money to pay our debts. Bring around your money and we will buy it from you. Fair proposition, and we take it. That is what you want. Fair people like to trade with fair houses. This is fair and square.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, 50 CENTS;

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, 75c; INGRAIN CARPETS, 50c; HEMP CARPETS, 11c;

MATTINGS, 15c; SHADES, 25c; RUGS, 50c;

Art Squares, $1; Art Squares, $2; Art Squares, $3; Curtain Poles, 25c; Irish Point Lace Curtains, $6; Nottingham Lace Curtains, $3; Brussels Curtains, $15 and $20, that usually sell for $25 and $30; best wide China Silks, 75c; wide China Silks, 50c; narrow China Silks, 25c; Lawn Seats, $3.50; Lawn Chairs, $2.50; Porch Chairs, $2.50; Camp Stools, 35c; Refrigerators, $13; Oak Chamber Suites, with cheval glass, $25; Extension Tables, 75c per foot; Dining Room Chairs, $1; Antique Oak Sideboards, $20; Wardrobes, $9;

PARLOR SUITES, IN TAPESTRY, $40.00;

Hat Racks, $5; Rattan Rockers, $2; Hair Mattresses, $15; Mixed Cotton and Hair Mattresses, $10; Cots, $1.50; Wire Cots, $3; Mantels and Cabinets, in Antique Oak, only $13, best bargains in the world; Hearths and Facings only $4; Club House Grates and Frames, $4;

AND YOU CAN JUST CALL FOR ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT!

THESE RARE AND UNEQUALED BARGAINS

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE UNMATCHABLE PRICE STORE OF

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

42 AND 44 PEACHTREE STREET.

YOU ARE WANTED AND ARE INVITED TO CALL

—AT—

M. RICH & BROS'.

You are wanted and are invited to call this week to buy some of our special Summer Bargains. Our goods are found to sell at the prices we are offering them at. Our Mr. E. Rich and S. B. Jackson are now at the north purchasing our fall goods, and we must have room. We are cutting prices in every department thousands of yards of 25c and 35c French Sateens, reduced this week to 10c a yard. 1,200 yards assorted. Wash Dress Goods at 5c, worth 10c and 15c. 50 pieces 36-inch black-ground Printed Batiste, new styles, at 7½c, former price 12½c. 12 pieces figured Wash Surah Silks at 75c and $1, former price $1 and $1.25. 75 pieces dress lengths Woolen Goods at half price. 50 pieces Chantilly Lace Skirtings, Drapery Nets and Flouncings have been placed on the front counter, to be sold at half price.

MOTHERS' FRIEND SHIRT WAISTS.

We are ready to close them out now, and offer 20 dozen 75c Shirt Waists at 60c. 110 dozen of our regular $1 Shirt Waists at 75c, and our regular $1.25 and $1.50 Shirt Waists at $1. See our display in the showwindow. We also offer

Bargains in Parasols! Bargains in Hosiery! Bargains in Table Linens!
Bargains in Towels! Bargains in Embroideries!
Bargains all Over the House!

Our great summer clearance sale in Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Draperies and Bric-a-Brac continues to close out this week. Our stock of stylish Carpets must be sold at a sacrifice to make way for our incoming fall stock. We offer unparalleled bargains in Mattings. We have also marked down to less than manufacturers' cost our still remaining stock of magnificent Portieres and Lace and Silk Curtains. We offer this week in Furniture, beautiful Oak Bedroom Suites at $19. Lovely Lounges at $11, $12, $13 and $15, worth twice that much. We are also closing out at cost a large lot of Dining and Fancy Chairs. We have still on hand some splendid Parlor Suites, which must be sold this week at a sacrifice.

Be sure to call and take advantage of this special opportunity to secure bargains.

M. RICH & BROS.

[illegible] Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street.

OUR SEASON IS ENDED.

Nevertheless we have a great many goods left, which goods we propose to sell,

AND SELL THEM WE WILL!

We have 150 styles of suitings, former prices in suits to order $40, $35, $30, $25. Now we will sell them at

$18.50, $20, $22.50, $25.

No end to the line of pants and at prices very, very low.

$3.50 Pants to Order.
$4.00 Pants to Order.
$4.50 Pants to Order.

A great many styles, and styles to please all. They are cheap. If you need clothes see our goods. You will buy. Come at once.

NOTICE—We have on hand left over from this season a few suits and several pairs of pants. Goods left on hand uncalled for. They go at a sacrifice. If we can fit you it's a chance for a bargain.

KAHN BROS.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

8 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

JUDGE EVE REFUSES

TO ORDER AN ELECTION FOR CORONER OF RICHMOND.

He Says He Can Find No Authority for an Election—Railroad Changes and Gossip About Others to Come.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Two resignations of officers of the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad were handed in today. Mr. W. K. Burch, chief clerk in Mr. Craig's office, on account of sickness, tendered his resignation this morning. He will leave on Monday for his old home in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Carner, general agent of the Port Royal and Western Carolina road in Charleston, also resigned today to go with Colonel J. H. Averill on the Charleston, Sumter and Northern road. Neither vacancy has yet been filled, but Mr. Craig says they will be filled from the ranks in the office here.

To Consolidate the Offices.

General Manager Green, Traffic Manager Sol Haas and General Passenger Agent Taylor, of the Richmond and Danville system, will be in Augusta Monday, on their way home. It is said to be the intention of the officials of the Richmond and Danville to improve all their roads, and that they intend retaining every one of the old employes. There will be no changes made among them. They have decided, however, wherever the Richmond and Danville and the Central have offices and depots in the same cities, to combine them under one agent. These changes will be made next week.

The Richmond County Coronership.

Judge W. F. Eve, of the county court, today filed his answer to Judge A. D. Picquet's petition refusing him to order an election to fill the office of coroner made vacant by the death of Captain Louis Picquet, which Judge Eve filled by appointing Mr. Walter R. Clark to office for the unexpired term. Judge Picquet claimed Judge Eve went beyond the bounds of his power in making the appointment for a full term.

Judge Eve's answer was that he was unable to find any law authorizing or requiring him to hold a special election to fill the office. He say: "The acts of 1882 and 1883, page 528, provide that the judge of the city court of Richmond county shall have original jurisdiction of the following subject matter in supplying by appointment all vacancies in county offices and in ordering elections to fill them. The legislature requires an election to fill vacancies in the offices of ordinary, sheriff, tax collector, receiver, clerk and treasurer when the term to be filled exceeds six months, but in cases of surveyor and coroner provision is made only for the appointment of such officers and not for their election, even when the term exceeds six months. The law provides for the filling of these offices only by appointment, and there must be an express and specific authority to call a special election. Nowhere do I find any law authorizing or requiring a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of coroner, therefore the petition of Judge Picquet is denied."

Judge Picquet is not satisfied with Judge Eve's answer, and will go before Judge Roney Monday and try to get him to sue out a mandamus ordering an election.

THE CLARKE RIFLES

Will Leave for Chickamauga on Monday.

ATHENS, Ga., July 27.—[Special.]—The Clarke Rifles, Athens' gallant company, will leave for Chickamauga on Monday, and will pass through Atlanta en route to the camp.

The company will carry thirty-five or forty men, and will be under the command of Captain Wyatt Owen.

Colonel Goodloe Yancey will also go and will be in command of the Ninth regiment at the encampment. The Rifles are fast becoming one of the best companies in the state and will doubtless win laurels at the encampment.

Austell Collegiate Institute.

AUSTELL, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—This week the people of Austell and the surrounding country have enjoyed a rare treat in the form of a literary and musical entertainment at the Austell Collegiate institute, the occasion being the commencement exercises of that institution. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing and many were turned away who could not be accommodated. The exercises began Monday night with music by the Austell orchestra, after which the little girls and boys of the intermediate department held the audience spellbound. Their recitations, declamations, etc., evinced careful training.

Tuesday night was devoted to the members of the collegiate department. After some especially well-rendered selections, a bevy of lovely girls sang "Swinging in a Grapevine Swing," with so much clearness and precision as to bring forth rounds of applause. Another equally enjoyable feature of the evening was the cantata entitled "The Quarrel Among the Flowers," by the young ladies of this department. I cannot suppress a eulogy on the rose, who, on account of her "beauty and fragrance," was at last chosen queen of the flowers. The crocus, dahlia, snowdrop, pink, violet, lily and sunflower each performed their respective parts with equal ease and grace. The characters were:

Rose.......Miss Effie Dobbs
Dahlia.......Miss Susan Morehead
Crocus { ....Miss Lizzie Howell / ....Miss Julia Pierce }
Snowdrop.......Miss Carrie Fessenden
Pink.......Miss Emma Wadsworth
Violet { ....Miss Daisy Moore / ....Miss Lizzie Griffeth / ....Miss Maud Humphries }
Lily { ....Miss Lizzie Perkerson / ....Miss Ida Jewel }
Sunflower { ....Miss Jessie Perkerson / ....Miss Lillie White }

The evening's entertainment closed with a few appropriate remarks by Mayor C. J. Shelverton.

Monday morning State School Commissioner Bradwell delivered an excellent address in which he urged the necessity of an education to fit one for the duties of life.

The first commencement of the Austell Collegiate institute closed under very auspicious circumstances. Professor S. A. Fessenden, the principal, is a gentleman of rare culture and refinement, and with a full corps of instructors is bound to succeed. The musical department of the institution is under the charge of Miss Adelia I. Morgan, a graduate of Cleveland Female institute, Cleveland, Tenn., one well worthy to fill the position.

Notes from Cedartown.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The beautiful home of Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Thompson was on last evening a scene of rare beauty and loveliness. The occasion will be one long remembered by Cedartown society. The cause was the debut of Miss Annie Thompson into society. She has just returned from Cleveland, Tenn., where she has been in school. The house and lawn were filled with handsome men and beautiful women. Cedartown has never known a greater social success.

Miss Julia Williams, of Dalton, Ga., is visiting Mrs. R. O. Pitts, of this place.

Quite a number of Cedartown people leave Monday for Rowell Springs, Ala., where they go to spend the summer.

There's No Place Like Home.

GREENSBORO, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Messrs. C. A. and J. R. Moncrief, who left this county last winter and removed to Texas, have returned. We received a pleasant visit from both gentlemen, who gave us their impressions of the Lone Star State. They say the land is fertile, and good crops can be made, but that other disadvantages more than counterbalance. They will remain permanently in Greene county, and declare that the desire to roam is fully eradicated. After all, they say, there is no place like Georgia, and no place in Georgia like Greene county. Our people do not realize the blessings we enjoy in climate, soil and water until, as the Messrs. Moncrief say, they try other sections.

Dawson's Growth.

DAWSON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Dawson continues to grow. Two new stores are going up on the corner of the square. The commissioners are in New York now for the purpose of beginning work on the thirty-five-thousand-dollar courthouse. The waterworks are rapidly reaching completion, over one hundred hands being employed. Crops have improved wonderfully during the last ten days.

STATE FAIR MATTERS.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE CLAIMS AGAINST MACON.

Secretary Jemison Has Something More to Say—The Committee to Meet Wednesday—The Former Controversies.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—On Friday The Telegraph published a letter from Mr. James Barrett at Augusta, in reference to the state fair question. He was rather severe in his criticisms of the city of Macon and attempted to give some of the inside history of the matter.

Secretary Jemison says in reference to the meeting of the fair committee in this city, at which time, Mr. Barrett says, every member voted to leave the question of holding the state fair to the executive committee, except Secretary Jemison, who voted to hold it in Macon, that it is not true that any such vote was taken. The committee didn't propose such a vote. The resolution offered and passed was to the effect that without different action on the part of the city the fair committee would not feel authorized in going ahead with further arrangements for the fair. Secretary Jemison says he simply wanted the committee to say: "We will hold the fair and sue the city for our claim or we will not hold it and sue." He didn't see that the resolution meant one thing more than another.

He says, in reference to another statement of Mr. Barrett's, that Captain Park did not vote against Macon, as charged.

Mr. Barrett says no quorum was present when the fair committee was elected.

Mr. Jemison says the minutes, which were written by Colonel Waddell, who was then acting as secretary of the meeting, show that a quorum was present, and that afterward the committee was passed upon and accepted by the whole executive committee at the meeting in Savannah.

Then as the action of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Jemison, Powell and Hatcher, who met the finance committee of the council, Mr. Jemison says it did not need Mr. Barrett to tell them that they were acting without authority; they knew it at the time and every one else knew it. They simply met the finance committee to try to arrange certain matters in order to suggest a satisfactory statement to the executive or premium committee. This is shown from the fact that the entire matter was referred to the premium committee and has yet to be settled by them.

WILL MEET HERE WEDNESDAY.

Secretary Jemison informs THE CONSTITUTION that this committee has been called to meet in Macon next Wednesday.

They will then determine whether or not the fair will be held in Macon this year, and if not, where it will be held.

THE FIRST DISSENSION.

Now comes the question of when dissension first arose.

It may be surprising to many to know that it was three years ago.

THE CONSTITUTION is reliably informed that the first question of Macon's unfairness arose at the spring meeting in Brunswick, in 1889.

It was the same question of claims, and a motion was made to take the fair away from Macon. Colonel Mobley, who was then a member of the society and who assisted in drawing up the contract with the city, arose and stated to the convention that such an act would be illegal. He urged that if Macon owed the society money, the society would have to resort to the courts for redress. It would not be justifiable in refusing to hold the fair. It was simply a difference of opinion, and the society was not the judge, no more than was the city.

U. S. MARSHAL CORBETT.

He and His Deputies Are Home Again from Colquitt County.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Corbett and his band of deputies have returned from their trip to southwest Georgia. Marshal Corbett says that while in Colquitt county they demolished a distillery and all apparatus on the premises of a man named Lomax. Afterwards Lomax came up and was arrested, but he stated that his brother was to be hung the next day at Bainbridge. So, as an act of kindness, the marshal let him go to see the hanging and obtain his brother's body, under an agreement that he would submit to arrest at another time. The marshal says that the threatened trouble did not present itself, and he thinks there will be no danger of it now.

THE HEARING POSTPONED.

The Receivership Question of the Macon and Atlantic Road Not Heard.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Today was the time appointed for hearing the motion to dismiss the receiver of the Macon and Atlantic railroad. The hearing, however, was not had, but was postponed until next Wednesday. It is said that this was caused by the petitioners for certain prudential reasons. In the meantime preparations for resuming work on the road are going ahead and it is expected work will be actively resumed the latter part of next week. It is said that M. C. Tighe & Co. are well satisfied with the outlook and have no fears of being able to begin and push the work rapidly to completion.

A SPECIAL RATE

Has Been Granted to the Reunion of the Fourth Georgia Regiment.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION is requested to publish the following announcement:

To the Survivors of the Fourth Georgia Regiment: I am glad to announce that a special rate of 4 cents per mile, round trip, has been made with the railroads for all persons attending our reunion which will be held this year at Oglethorpe, Macon county, on Wednesday, July 22d.

The good people of Macon county are noted for their hospitality. They, together with the old veterans of the county, have combined to entertain us, and all who attend are assured an enjoyable time.

The programme of exercises as arranged embrace addresses of welcome with speeches by distinguished veterans. Generals Gordon and Colquitt have been invited to attend.

Let all come who can, and bring some member of your family. In buying tickets ask the agent for a return certificate.

By order W. H. GILBERT, President.
ROLAND B. HALL, Secretary.

JUDGE SPEER WILL PRESIDE.

To Hear and Decide Applications in the Northern District.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—On Thursday Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, who is now at Indian Springs, telegraphed to Judge Emory Speer, designating him to hear and decide applications of injunctions which may arise in the northern district of Georgia. This order is to be in effect during the absence of Judge Newman, of the northern district, from the state.

The first case tried by Judge Speer under this new order was that of John Martin et al., an English syndicate which had bought much property in Gainesville, vs. A. D. Candler and the former owners of the New Holland Springs property.

The Child Not Lost.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Great excitement was caused tonight by the strange disappearance of Emma, the ten-year-old child of Mr. J. W. Cabaniss, cashier of the Exchange bank. Emma had been to Riverside cemetery to visit the children of Superintendent Anderson, and started for home about dusk. Not appearing at home at supper, the police and many others searched the town. About half-past 10 o'clock Emma was found asleep on a sofa in a dark parlor at her home, where she had lain down on returning home, tired out from her day's romp.

A New Superintendent.

MACON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Today Colonel McBee, general superintendent of the Central railroad, was appointed superintendent of the Macon and Northern.

THOSE LONG RUNS

ON THE GEORGIA DIVISION OF THE EAST TENNESSEE

Are Still the Subject of Controversy—Brotherhood Men Conferring with the Officials.

ROME, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is yet conferring with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway about the long runs made on the Georgia division.

THE CONSTITUTION published several days ago the Cincinnati convention of conductors and engineers and of a committee visiting the officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at Knoxville, asking for a shorter run on the Georgia division. The agreement made was that the run from Cleveland to Atlanta should be made in sixteen hours.

This schedule has been tried, but has proved unsuccessful. J. W. Tew, representing the Holmes division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at this place, representing the grievance committee, left Friday to confer with the officials as to the change of division, or compromise in some shape. Mr. Tew has yet obtained no satisfactory answer.

What the engineers propose to do if their demands are not conceded is not known, but they certainly feel they have grievances, and that they should be remedied.

Dr. Clayton Declared Insane.

Dr. Clayton, who last Sunday shot two negroes with a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot, has been captured. He was brought to Floyd county jail from Jacksonville. This afternoon he was tried by a jury before Ordinary Johnson on a writ of lunacy. Dr. D. T. McCall, county physician, was foreman of the jury. A verdict was rendered that Dr. Clayton was insane. The negroes who were shot still survive, but one is yet in a precarious condition.

Floyd County Farmers.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Floyd county held an enthusiastic meeting today. They discussed the grass crops of this section. The meeting adjourned to meet again in July. Hon. J. Lindsay Johnson entertained the society after adjournment. A sumptuous repast was served.

A severe fight among the convicts of Floyd county is reported tonight. The convicts are engaged in grading the roads. Late this afternoon it seems that one of the larger negroes of the camp took a spade and knocked another convict down, and then jumped on him and came near choking him to death before he could be pulled off. Both were negroes.

ANOTHER CONVICT KILLED.

He Was Run Over by the Cars and the Coroner Said He Was Responsible.

TRENTON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—A white convict, R. B. Hatch, at the Dade coal mines, was run over yesterday by the cars and killed.

The coroner's inquest was held today and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by his own negligence after having had sufficient warning.

He was sent up from Wayne county for a term of four years for arson.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

It Is Thought the Outlaw Murrell Buried His Gold in Dodge County.

EASTMAN, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—There is a gentleman on Mr. D. A. Burch's place in the upper edge of the county who, since reading the life and history of the noted outlaw John A. Murrell, has decided that there is a big pile of money buried somewhere on the place. He claimed that Murrell's headquarters were somewhere in that neighborhood and from the fact that lightning has struck one single walnut tree three times without killing it, that it is a sure sign the money is there. He is said to be making diligent search for the hidden treasure.

The Alliance Rally at Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The alliance rally to be held on July 16th is arousing a great deal of enthusiasm among all classes. Farmers from all around this part of the state are coming and they will flock here from South Carolina, too. There will be about fifteen thousand people present. Chancellor Boggs has kindly tendered the use of the campus for the rally of farmers, and preparations are being made for a royal ovation. The citizens will give a grand midsummer festival, and for one day at least the farmers will control the city.

A New Dummy Line.

MONROE, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Active steps are being taken to construct a dummy line from Alcova station, on the Georgia railroad, to Jersey, a flourishing village five miles north of Alcova. Nature has done the grading, and only the crossties and iron will have to be bought and put in position. The money is in sight. A charter is being drawn and the road is a certainty. Mr. Josiah Blasingame, of Social Circle, is the leading spirit, and he never fails in his undertakings. He is in correspondence with parties for the iron, engine and cars.

Deaths in Thomaston.

THOMASTON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Allen, one of Thomaston's best citizens, died this morning at 8 o'clock of internal injuries received from timbers falling on him while erecting a bridge across Potato creek, at Payne's mill. His remains will be interred here Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. His death was a shock to the town, as his injuries were not considered fatal at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Andrews were suddenly bereft by the death of their baby boy after a short illness. The remains were interred this evening.

The Killing of Charlie Hoskins.

TALBOTTON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Relatives in this county have recently been informed of the killing of Mr. Charlie Hoskins about two weeks ago at Jacksboro, Tex. Mr. Hoskins, who is a son-in-law of Mr. J. T. Elliston, was sheriff of Jack county, and his death makes three sheriffs killed in that county in less than one year. Mr. J. T. Elliston, father-in-law of the deceased, moved to Texas from this county about fifteen years ago and is a brother of Mr. W. H. Elliston and son-in-law of Mrs. A. M. Trice.

Uncle Willie Mangham Dead.

ZEBULAN, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Uncle Willie Mangham died at his home in this place yesterday and was burried from the Baptist church. The funeral services were conducted by the Revs. Harry Willis and S. R. England. Uncle Willie was one of the oldest citizens of Pike county, and has been identified with her interest for many years. Zebulan has lost one of her most honored citizens and the Baptist church one of her truest members in his death.

The Fats Weren't in It.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The "fats" and "leans" of Gainesville indulged in a game of baseball here on Thursday. The "fats" was under the command of Captain W. B. Smith, while the lean, lank and cadaverous crowd were manipulated by Captain L. D. Puckett. It was an interesting contest, but the "leans" got the inside track on the "fats" by a score 19 to 8.

A Maiden Lady's Suicide.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Witcher, aged about fifty, committed suicide last night by jumping into a well. She was a morphine eater. She lives about five miles from Cedartown and belongs to a good family.

Died in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—B. F. Griffin, a prominent contractor and builder of Brunswick, died at the residence in this city of his son-in-law, R. M. Shad, and was buried this afternoon. He was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

THAT FATAL RIOT.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE COLE CITY AFFAIR.

The Brutal Treatment of the Foreman—The Plan of the Mutiny—Those Engaged in It.

COLE CITY, Ga., June 24.—[Special to The Constitution.]—Below I will give you some points and figures from which if you deem proper you can write an article showing the public that the Georgia convict is not quite such a docile and submissive lamb as would have been supposed.

There are confined at the Dade coal mines 552 convicts. Of this number:

Convicted of murder	98
Convicted of manslaughter	20
Convicted of assault to murder	73
Convicted of rape and assault to rape	33
Convicted of arson	27
Convicted of riot	10
Convicted of horse stealing	14
Convicted of burglary and larceny	225
Convicted of robbery, forgery, etc.	52
Total	552

Of this number 126 are sentenced for life.

Of this number 72 are sentenced for twenty years and over.

Of this number 156 are sentenced for ten years and over.

It will be readily seen that the greater portion of the convicts confined at this place are long termed, and as a natural consequence desperate men.

The recent outbreak at this prison, wherein three convicts were killed and one badly wounded, and two guards killed and one foreman badly wounded, is looked upon as a very desperate undertaking, and yet it was undertaken and would have been successfully carried out but for the bravery of the guards who were killed in the discharge of their duty.

THE TWO GUARDS WHO WERE KILLED.

One was a married man with a wife and three small children. The other was of Irish nativity, and had served seven years in the British army.

The shooting of the foreman was most brutal and cowardly. Before he was aware of it his arms were pinioned to his side, he was disarmed of a small pocket pistol, after which a pistol was placed to his head and fired, the ball taking effect in the glands of the neck, making a very dangerous wound. Had this been necessary, there would have been some excuse for such a thing, but he was entirely at their mercy after he was disarmed, and he was shot simply to render the confusion and excitement as great as possible.

After opening the stockade gate they used the foreman, who had been shot, as a shield between them and the guard, and by this means reached the office, where they procured other arms and ammunition.

Had all of the convicts been in the stockade at the time of the break, a large number, or possibly all, of them would inevitably have escaped. With such a number of murderers, rapists, robbers and other criminals loose on an unprotected community, there is no telling the crimes that in all probability would have been perpetrated.

THE MUTINEERS.

The men who entered into the revolt at the Dade mines on the morning of June 22, 1891, are as follows:

G. W. Ward, alias J. B. Warner, was serving a fifteen years' sentence for safe blowing, sentenced from Chatham county, Georgia, in 1887. Ward was killed, or, rather, died from the wounds he received. There is no doubt but that Ward killed Jack Rankin and Pat Rowland, the two guards who were killed.

Jack Landsdown was convicted of arson in Pickens county, Georgia, and was serving a life term. He was killed.

Sam Green, colored, from Chatham county, crime burglary, and sentence thirty-five years, also killed.

Wilson Palmer, white, from Thomas county, Georgia, crime burglary and sentence twenty years, was severely wounded in several different places, but will recover. Palmer was a good match for Ward, in fact he is considered the worse man of the two. Both are said to be expert safe blowers.

Sebe Landsdown, son of Jack Landsdown; crime, arson; sentenced from Pickens county for life; escaped, but was recaptured; slightly wounded.

John Rutherford, colored, from Fulton county, with a ten-year sentence, and with several years added for escapes, escaped. Rutherford is a very desperate negro and is well known by the Atlanta police.

Abe Wayman, colored, was from Chatham county; crime, murder; term, life. He also escaped, and while he is a very small negro, he is a very desperate one. Since captured.

There were others implicated in the conspiracy to escape, but being of a more cowardly nature did not make the attempt.

Such was the result of the revolt at the Dade mines, and there is but little doubt but that the agitation of the convict question through the press of the country has to some extent brought about a feeling among the convicts that they are being persecuted and are martyrs, and are justly entitled to their liberties. Of course I do not say that the press is responsible for the present or rather recent outbreak, but it may have helped to bring it about. For the past year a large number of the convicts have been disposed to be refractory, inasmuch as they are disposed to want to dictate their own terms, in which they expect to be sustained by some of the many sentimentalists who are abroad over the land.

There is nothing that will control the average Georgia convict but a very rigid discipline, rigidly enforced.

The capture and return of Landsdown and Wayman confirm our views, i. e., that Ward and Palmer were the convicts who plotted and organized the mutiny.

Such characters are calculated to lead the more desperate and ignorant convicts into revolting crimes by which irreparable damages and crimes can be committed.

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Let the Georgia legislative authorities require the penitentiary officials to inaugurate such a discipline, and enforce it, as will control all refractory convicts and protect the lives of those whose duty it is to manage them. It will only require the enforcing of a similar discipline as that in vogue before and just afier the war—when the convicts were made to know that the penitentiary was a place of punishment for crime and not a pleasu reresort—where every whimsical report can be made and after given credence, when only one side of the case has been heard, as has often no doubt been the case with hurriedly made investigations by committees, and then only taking the statements of such convicts as had manufactured their reports to suit themselves—without regard to law, order or discipline. Such reports are unjust to the state, unjust to the lessee and very unjust to the poor innocent convicts, who have fallen into the hands of the law—just for killing some poor fellow man or raping some virtuous woman or stealing the property of some poor fellow man, or robbing some wayfarer on the public highways, or breaking into and burglarizing your counting house or stores or dwellings, and incendiarism.

The most violent and refractory convicts are those who make the most sensational reports, and the more sensational the better they will take with sentimentalists.

Because the worst element of Georgia's people, both white and black, get into the penitentiary is no reason that their word should be taken as evidence of their treatment.

One good man of cool and deliberate judgment can make a more thorough investigation in one day than fifty can in one hour. There is generally two sides to every question, and a fair and impartial investigation is more likely to do justice to all parties, the convicts especially, than hearsay from a few refractory convicts, whose only idea is to create trouble.

They should be justly, humanely and kindly treated, and at the same time required to perform a reasonable amount of hard labor, as the law directs. They often refuse to perform this labor and there should be a rigid discipline adopted for the control of such convicts, and it should be strictly enforced. Such being done, it will do more to reduce crime and deter evil doers and those of a refractory nature than all else. Without it, the penitentiary as a place of reformation or punishment is a farce.

You may say that there is such authority now for enforcing discipline, but such is not the case, as the old regulations of the penitentiary of thirty years ago have been lost sight of and are extinct, and I have long since considered that the Georgia penitentiary is being run without a code of rules and discipline.

OVER NEW HOLLAND.

THE SPRING PROPERTY IN THE COURTS.

A Clash Between the State and Federal Courts—Hon. Allan D. Candler the Receiver.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The litigation over the New Holland Springs property is assuming important proportions. It commenced by Mrs. Kate B. Holland, of Atlanta, filing a bill of injunction, appointing a receiver, etc., against William Hughes et al., who had purchased the property but having paid only the sum of $400 on an $18,000 purchase.

Mrs. Holland alleged that the purchasers had not paid one of the notes past due which was for the sum of $4,100, and prayed that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property.

Judge Wellborn granted a temporary restraining order and appointed Colonel A. D. Candler as temporary receiver, and ordering him to take possession of said premises.

Upon his demanding possession, the defendants refused to deliver it, stating that they had rented the premises to R. W. Taylor and that Taylor was in possession without notice of said litigation.

The plaintiff then amended her petition, and asked that Taylor be dispossessed, and without giving either the defendants or Taylor any notice, the judge passed an order directing the sheriff of Hall county to eject said defendants and said Taylor from said premises.

At this juncture, and before the sheriff had time to execute that order, the defendants, through their attorney, H. H. Dean, filed a petition and bond for the removal of said cause to the United States circuit court in Atlanta, and then notified the receiver and sheriff to proceed no further.

Both Mr. Candler and the sheriff said that they proposed to act under the order of Judge Wellborn and disregard the action taken in the circuit court. Whereupon defendants filed a bill in the United States circuit court on the 25th instant, in which they alleged that they had requested a hearing in the state court, but that the judge ignored their requests and ordered them ejected and that they then removed the cause to the United States court, and that the receiver and sheriff declined to desist in their work of ousting them.

Judge Newman was absent in New York, and on the 25th instant Mr. Dean, the defendants, attorney, obtained an order from Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, justice of the United States supreme court, designating Judge Speer to act in Judge Newman's absence, and the bill for the injunction of the proceedings in the state court was presented to Judge Speer in Macon.

The bill was sanctioned and enjoined all further proceedings on the part of Colonel Candler, the receiver and the sheriff, and ordering them not to interfere with the possessions of said defendants.

There the matter stands until a hearing will be had which will take place in Atlanta on the 15th of July, entered before Judge Speer and Judge Newman.

THE KING SNAKE.

He Is the Terror of Rattlesnakes, and Swims a River With Ease.

JEFFERSON, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The king snake is the most powerful snake found in this country, and is the conqueror of every other species. He wages a constant warfare upon rattlesnakes, moccasins, vipers, and all others, and nearly always swallows his victim. Recently a large king snake was discovered making a meal of a coachwhip much larger and longer than itself. The coachwhip was yet alive, but the king was tied around it and had swallowed its head and about a foot of its body. When the king snake was set at liberty it ran around awhile until it struck the track of the other and then darted off in pursuit.

Judge Pittman was fishing on the bank of a river and saw a coachwhip swimming across from the opposite side. It landed and struck out through the woods. In a little while he saw a king snake in pursuit, which landed at the same spot and disappeared in the woods on the track of its game.

The king snake grows to great size, and is as strong as an ox. It is black, with small white stripes around the body. Their tenacity of life is marvelous. They have been known to crawl off after their heads were mashed into a jelly.

The 'Gator Was Game.

MCDONALD, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Dr. J. F. Harris stumbled over a large alligator on the Thomasville road recently and killed it, as he thought, with a fence rail. After shouldering the 'gator and taking it home, he discovered that it was alive. It suddenly showed fight, and he had a lively battle before he subdued it.

An Anniston Story.

ANNISTON, Ala., June 27.—[Special.]—What was perhaps the largest rattlesnake ever seen in this section, was killed near Anniston by M. W. Bullard a few days ago, after a desperate struggle for its life. The snake measured eight feet in length and seven and a half inches around the middle of its body. It had tusks half an inch long, and twenty-seven rattles.

Big Snakes and Fish.

DAVISBORO, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Purvis, who lives at Mr. A. M. Riddle's plantation, on the Ogeechee, caught a twenty-four-pound sucker in a fish trap one day last week. This is one of the largest suckers ever heard of. Mr. Virgil Covington, who also lives on Mr. Riddle's place, killed a huge rattler last week. His snakeship had twelve rattles.

Has Them at Home.

ROSWELL, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Snakes at this place are getting so familiar that they come to the house to see your correspondent.

A Bird's Great Scheme.

EASTMAN, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Mr. T. M. Mullis, who lives just about a mile from Eastman, relates that he has for a long time been puzzled to know what was sticking fine holes in his eggs and drawing out the contents, until he kept strict watch on the hen's nest, when the marauder was found to be a sapsucker, which, with its keen, awl-like bill, had contrived, from time to time, to suck dozens of eggs, picking holes in many from which he used very little of the contents. The bird was promptly shot.

A FIND IN GILMER.

A Lot of Indian Relics of Various Kinds Unearthed.

ELLIJAY, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Robert Debord, a young man who lives two miles below town, was plowing in his field recently, when his plow caught against something which attracted his attention. Upon examination Mr. Debord found a quart cup, two pint cups and a bottle. He soon discovered human bones, and decided that he had found an Indian grave. Continuing the search Mr. Debord was soon in possession of a lot of Indian jewels and beads.

Among the jewels were found a small silver finger ring, two silver eardrops, a silver chain, two or three silver buckles, one of which had a feather carved upon it, and one in the shape of a heart. There was also another large silver jewel, supposed to have been worn in the nose. Some of these jewels were soldered together, thus proving that the Indians understood the art of soldering. Tradition says that the Indians in this section handled a great deal of silver, which they obtained in the mountains near by, and the finding of silver jewels and ornaments in their graves carries out the idea that there are silver mines in this section.

Dooly's Courthouse.

VIENNA, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Dooly county's new courthouse is now almost ready to be turned over to the authorities. Only a few more touches of the painter's brush, a few breaks to remedy and all will be finished. This was a herculean task, and accomplished by a Dooly county man. Mr. J. P. Heard, the contractor, has labored earnestly, in season and out of season, through clear and cloudy weather, and now has finished a job of which he and all the people of Dooly are very justly proud.

NO MORE CHANGES

WILL BE MADE ON THE CENTRAL AT PRESENT.

So Say Messrs. Green and McBee—The Policy of Colonel Gabbett to Be Carried Out—The Day in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Among the convicts who were successful in their attempt to escape from the guard at Cole City on Monday last was Abram Wyman, a negro. Wyman, it will be remembered, was subsequently recaptured in Tennessee. Wyman was sent up from Savannah. He murdered A. Green somewhere in the vicinity of South Broad street in 1885. The trial occurred in December of that year. The crime was particularly revolting, and Wyman would, in all probability, have been hung if a white man proven guilty of just as foul a murder had not escaped with imprisonment. This operated in his favor, and he escaped with a lifetime sentence.

The Negro Soldiers.

A prominent colored military man stated that none of the troops here would enter the competitive drill at Atlanta next week, but there would probably be a representative from each company at the convention which would memorialize the legislature in behalf of an encampment. The members of the colored companies here, as a rule, have little hope that any good will result from the holding of the convention.

The Central.

The new management have finished their tour of inspection over the Central railroad, and returned to Savannah. Mr. McBee, the new general superintendent of the Central, was seen this morning by THE CONSTITUTION correspondent. He says that they found the system generally in good condition, and that no immediate changes of any kind are contemplated. The management will be content for the present to keep up the road on its present basis, and will endeavor, so far as practicable, to carry out the unfinished work of Mr. Gabbett.

General Manager Green confirmed Mr. McBee's statement that no early changes or improvements will be inaugurated, and as to the officers along the system, it was never their intention to make any changes in their management. Mr. Green expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the road as seen on the trip of inspection, and stated very emphatically that the policy of the former management would, for awhile at least, be adhered to. He considers that the road has been well managed in the past, and that it would be folly on the part of the new officials, with their present slight knowledge of its inside workings, and extremely injudicious to make any kind of decided change in the conduct of the road and its branches.

A Cotton Firm's Embarrassment.

A cotton exporting house here is financially embarrassed and today made over mortgages to the extent of $30,000 to protect some of the firm. It is claimed that the firm with some outside help will be able to pull through.

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

Hon. John J. Seay's bill for taxing [illegible] not only created a sensation at the time it was introduced, but it seems to be a bill that the newspapers will not willingly let die. Some of our northern exchanges are paragraphing it still, and many are the jokes which have been made at the bill's expense. Here is a verse which is still going the rounds:

"A SINGULAR STATE.

In Georgia, bachelors are taxed
For shunning matrimonial ills;
They marry—then the law's relaxed;
But ah! then come the dry goods bills!"

Captain Seay's bill will come before the legislature at its July meeting as unfinished business.

It is reported that there is a wild negro in the swamps near Waycross. An old lady and her daughter who live all alone about two miles from Waycross, report having seen this wild negro several times. They claim that he is a bad looking fellow, and carries a monstrous butcher knife. Though a great many people report having seen the negro, he has made no attack upon them. He is either crazy, or is some unknown murderer, whose strange actions may give some of our Georgia sheriffs a clue.

Anne Facon, of Jesup, Ga., has lost one of her children, and this is the way she makes the loss known to the public:

"last girl
"one Girl Collard about five Feet [illegible] Sholders very darct. Slender built hevy [illegible] hair Car one face a bout here Eye twelve [illegible] Wars no 7 Shoe here nam is Pearian Facon [illegible] one nose any thing of here Plesse let know
"Respfuly Anne Facon.

"if yo can find abote way she is let will yo [illegible] to gardi to Martha umphary."

Advertising pays, but it is doubtful if Anne will reap her reward from the above, in its untranslated state.

The hanging of Ezekiel Lomax, at Bainbridge, for the murder of his wife must have been a great relief to the man. His was, indeed, a strange case. From the day of his incarceration, until he was marched to the gallows, he was a conscience stricken, miserable man, and was, perhaps, the only murderer on record who wanted, but said he felt unworthy of, the consolations of religion. Though a penitent man, The Bainbridge [illegible] reports him as saying that his wife would be in heaven, while he was burning in hell. He was perfectly sane, but said that his jail life was made miserable by the ghost of his murdered wife, which continually haunted him. He repeatedly declared that he loved his wife to distraction, and that he wanted to die for his terrible, unnatural crime.

According to The Athens Ledger, one sad feature of the local option fight there is the desire of all to speak at once. It seems that the two factions have developed a great many speakers, and there is danger of somebody being talked to death. "In the name of suffering humanity," says The Ledger, "we plead for not more than two speakers on each occasion." If two speakers press the button the thermometer will do the rest.

"General Green" is a well-known character in Georgia—that is, in the farming districts. The Bowersville Union gives a graphic account of an engagement with this noted general. It is as follows:

"Colonel W. A. Hilliard and his forces came in direct contact with General Green's army. Great loss sustained by General Green. Thousands fell on the field of battle, and fall to rise no more. Not a single man fell in Hilliard's command, though it is reported that one or two are missing since the engagement. When the strife resolved itself into deadly conflict, General Green stubbornly held his ground for several days, as though he was not disposed to yield an inch of ground to Colonel Hilliard's forces, feeling that his numerical strength was sufficient, together with the vantage ground he possessed, to ward off any attack that the colonel might make upon him. Colonel Hilliard being a man of experience, and skilled in military tactics (having served a considerable time in the late confederate army), and seeing that it would be difficult to contend with General Green's army in a straight-out-face-to-face fight, he put his military wit to work. He changed his base, and maneuvered his forces so as to soon be able to flank Green's entire command. He then cross-fired into him on the right and left, making entire openings from border to border across the dense columns of General Green's army."

The moral of the above engagement is: Colonel Hilliard is a good farmer, and means business when the grass gets ahead of him.

To the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Penitentiary guards left for Atlanta tonight with three prisoners who were convicted at the present term of superior court, and sentenced for various periods in the penitentiary. They were Jack Armstrong, Clarence McKle[illegible] [illegible] Davis.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

FAVORS C[illegible]

[illegible] WATTERSON DI[illegible] PRESIDENCY, AND [illegible]

[illegible] THE MOST AVA[illegible]

[illegible]view Printed in a K[illegible] Did Not Authorize [illegible] Put in a Denia[illegible]

[illegible]VILLE, Ky., June 27.—[illegible] Record prints an [illegible] Watterson on the n[illegible] for president. He [illegible] cannot be nominate[illegible] solid delegation in his [illegible] adds that at this [illegible] probable. By implicat[illegible] no better chance. [illegible] he says Mr. Carli[illegible] all, the best man fo[illegible] does not see who el[illegible] candidate throughout [illegible] the fight is to be [illegible] When asked if C[illegible] him for the candid[illegible] replied "no," and cite[illegible] who have reached the [illegible] of being occasional vic[illegible] drinking. When asked [illegible] fail of the United [illegible] because of his drinki[illegible] pointed out that a q[illegible] has always been de[illegible] judge than that of the [illegible] that Mr. Watterson [illegible] view on the ground th[illegible] it, but it is known th[illegible] to Carlisle's nominati[illegible]

[illegible] TO THE BUS[illegible]

[illegible] Cleveland at th[illegible] Club in Providence. [illegible]

[illegible], R. I., June 27.—[illegible] Commercial Club this evenin[illegible] and was marked b[illegible] distinguished assemblies th[illegible] The company numbe[illegible] guests of the evening [illegible] Cleveland and Ri[illegible] The Century. Pre[illegible] presided. Private and s[illegible] the theme of the eveni[illegible] Durfee was the first [illegible] the corruptness of [illegible] the importance o[illegible] men taking a more acti[illegible] Governor Ladd said a [illegible] ex-President Clevelan[illegible] was the last speak[illegible] Cleveland said:

[illegible] and Gentlemen: [illegible] of the organization whic[illegible] of this occasion th[illegible] at least, made up of [illegible] enterprises, and that i[illegible] of topics related to the [illegible] of such enterprises. [illegible] business men, and [illegible] which they represent, [illegible] which they willingly bear [illegible] success, without wonde[illegible] to be so thoroughly en[illegible] details of their occupati[illegible] an habitual neglect of [illegible] outside of their co[illegible] and manufactories, hav[illegible] to their prosperity. N[illegible] to the fact that matters [illegible] course of governmental [illegible] no business in which w[illegible] efforts in its prose[illegible] or thwarted by t[illegible] make, and execute our [illegible], we find but few [illegible] forego their ordinary wo[illegible] legislation.

[illegible] this unfortunate conditio[illegible] that our business men t[illegible] politics as something q[illegible] and duty, which, i[illegible] may well be left to tho[illegible] I am by no means unm[illegible] interference of busines[illegible] on by a selfish des[illegible] aided through [illegible] interference, based [illegible] blameworthy than [illegible] amounts to an attemp[illegible] functions — whic[illegible] neglect of politic[illegible] I speak of the he[illegible] upon every one of us [illegible] participate thoughtfully [illegible] general conduct of th[illegible] and which has bee[illegible] I seek to remind you [illegible] and all of us have [illegible] body politic, in whol[illegible] honest administration. T[illegible] by a share to which eac[illegible] the aggregate of advantag[illegible] such administration secure[illegible] duty are surely worth a[illegible] bestow upon them; and [illegible] we shall surely not esc[illegible] patriotism and intelligence [illegible] prevail in our legislation [illegible] men of the country [illegible] are properly represented in [illegible] If they fail in this [illegible] by those who simpl[illegible] politics. If it is well that ou[illegible] by the enlightened and p[illegible] of the people, our busin[illegible] those they trust are c[illegible] If they are indifferent o[illegible] which so greatly conc[illegible] citizens will be left [illegible] neither understand t[illegible] and I do not believe thes[illegible] averted until they are [illegible] people and more thorou[illegible] me that private and s[illegible] at present prevails, is a[illegible] great extent, to listlessn[illegible] the people. There is a ki[illegible] upon its face, and conc[illegible] special, and which engro[illegible] time and attention of o[illegible] have the right to clai[illegible] their best care and [illegible] subjects of legislation in [illegible] interested.

[illegible] them if their re[illegible] seats burdened with p[illegible] immediate neighbors ar[illegible] and which they feel t[illegible] advancing if they would [illegible] in public life. They are [illegible] of their situation, as t[illegible] support private bills [illegible] but to the neglect o[illegible] of the important q[illegible] general legislation. Nor do[illegible] of this special legislati[illegible] of the successful c[illegible] private bills, measured by[illegible] not for a moment b[illegible] vital to those having th[illegible] easily led to barter t[illegible] bad or worse than their[illegible] support of similarly situat[illegible] inaugurated a system calle[illegible] frightfully near actu[illegible] and thus the people at la[illegible] attention to their affairs, wi[illegible] often no better than r[illegible] public treasury.

THE KNIGHTS IN OH[illegible]

[illegible] Play Havoc With [illegible] Election Day.

[illegible]NATI, June 27.—[Sp[illegible] Republicans have a lot more [illegible] The national execut[illegible] Knights of Labor has been i[illegible] for several days con[illegible] of this fall. The discha[illegible] of Labor printers e[illegible] bureau at [illegible] cause of the who[illegible] demands that they be [illegible] positions. Secretary Fo[illegible] several days trying to fix [illegible] offered to reinstate [illegible] and let them work u[illegible] satisfy the knights w[illegible] will accept no c[illegible] of prominent [illegible]

...O MORE CHANGES

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...Colonel Gabbett to Be Carried
Out—The Day in Savannah.

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Here is a verse which is still going

"A SINGULAR STATE.
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...Waycross. An old lady and her
...e all alone about two miles from
...t having seen this wild negro
...hey claim that he is a bad looking
...ries a monstrous butcher knife.
... many people report having ...
...s made no attack upon them. He
...or is some unknown ...
... actions may give some of ...
... a clue.

...of Jesup, Ga., has lost one of her
...is is the way she makes the loss
...blic:
...girl
...rd about five Feet high ...
...rct. Slender built hevy ...
... a bout here Eye twelve years old
...ere nam is Pearian Facion if any
...g of here Please let know
Anne Fa...
...ote way she is let will yo ...
...a umphary."
...ys, but it is doubtful if Anne
...ard from the above, in ...

... Ezekiel Lemax, at Bainbridge
...his wife must have been a great
...n. His was, indeed, a ...
...y of his incarceration, until he
...e gallows, he was a constant ...
...e man, and was, perhaps, the
...ecord who wanted, but ...
...the consolations of religion.
...man, The Bainbridge Globe re-
... that his wife would be in
...s burning in hell. ...
...said that his jail life ...
...host of his murdered ...
...aunted him. He repeatedly
...d his wife to distraction and
...e for his terrible ...

... Athens Ledger, ...
...on fight there is the ...
It seems that the ...
... a great many ... and
... somebody being ... to
...me of suffering ...
..."we plead for not more than
... occasion." If two ...
...hermometer will do the rest.

... a well-known character in
...the farming district. The
...ves a graphic account of an
...s noted general. ...

...liard and his forces came in
...eneral Green's army. Green
...eral Green. Thousands fall
...nd fall to rise no more. Not
...illiard's command, though
... or two are missing since the
...he strife resolved itself into
...ral Green stubbornly held
...days, as though he was ...
... an inch of ground to
...orces, feeling that ...
...s sufficient, together ...
...he possessed, to ward ...
...onel might make upon him
... a man of experience, ...
...cs (having served a ...
...te confederate army) ...
... difficult to contend ...
...n a straight-out-fight ...
...litary wit to work. ...
...maneuvered his forces ...
...Green's entire com...
... him on the right ...
...penings from both ...
...se columns of ...

... engagement is ...
...er, and means ...
...d of him.

...itentiary.

... 27.—[Special.]—...
... Atlanta tonight ...
... convicted at the ...
...t, and sentenced ...
...itentiary. They ...
...nce McKie...

... pills. The ...
...on constipation ...
...ulate the bo...

FAVORS CARLISLE.

...WATTERSON DISCUSSES THE ...RESIDENCY, AND THINKS

...E THE MOST AVAILABLE MAN.

...rview Printed in a Kentucky Paper,
...Did Not Authorize It, and May
Put in a Denial.

...ILLE, Ky., June 27.—[Special.]—The
...Record prints an interview with
...Watterson on the next democratic
...for president. He reiterates that
...cannot be nominated unless he can
...olid delegation in his favor from New
...adds that at this time that seems
...robable. By implication he says that
...no better chance. Upon further
...he says Mr. Carlisle is available,
...all, the best man for the nomina-
...He does not see who else will make as
...candidate throughout the country,
...that the fight is to be made upon the
...issue. When asked if Carlisle's habits
...unfit him for the candidacy, Mr. Wat-
...replied "no," and cites Webster and
...who have reached the highest places
...of being occasional victims of intem-
...drinking. When asked whether Car-
...not fail of the United States supreme
...because of his drinking he answered
...pointed out that a quieter, steadier
...has always been demanded of the
...judge than that of the president. It
...ble that Mr. Watterson will disavow
...rview on the ground that he did not
...it, but it is known that he is very
...to Carlisle's nomination.

...EAKS TO THE BUSINESS MEN.

...dent Cleveland at the Commercial
Club in Providence. R. I.

...ENCE, R. I., June 27.—The dinner of
...mercial Club this evening was the last
...on and was marked by one of the
...inguished assemblies that ever sat at
... The company numbered 170. The
...uests of the evening were ex-Presi-
...Cleveland and Richard Watson
...of The Century. President Alfred
...ided. Private and special legisla-
...the theme of the evening. Ex-Chief
...Durfee was the first speaker. He
...the corruptness of the lobby and
...the importance of citizens and
...men taking a more active interest in
...Governor Ladd said a few words in-
...ex-President Cleveland and Presi-
...ws was the last speaker. Ex-Presi-
...eland said:

...ident and Gentlemen: I suppose from
...of the organization which extends to us
...alities of this occasion that its member-
...y, at least, made up of those engaged
...enterprises, and that its object is the
...of topics related to the progress and
...of such enterprises. I never attend
...of business men, and recall the rest-
...which they represent, and the strain
...which they willingly bear for the sake of
...success, without wondering that they
...to be so thoroughly engrossed in the
...details of their occupations, as often to
...habitual neglect of those affairs,
...ugh outside of their counting houses,
...and manufactories, have an intimate
...to their prosperity. No one can be
...to the fact that matters of legislation
...course of governmental policy are so
...to business in which we engage that
...idual efforts in its prosecution may be
...ed or thwarted by the conduct of
...make and execute our laws. Yet, in
...ities, we find but few men who are
...forego their ordinary work to engage in
...legislation.

...this unfortunate condition has reached
...that our business men think and often
...politics as something quite outside of
...and duty, which, if not actually
...may well be left to those who have a
... I am by no means unmindful of the
...interference of business interests in
...ed on by a selfish desire to be espe-
...ively aided through legislative ac-
...interference, based upon such mo-
...re blameworthy than inactivity, be-
...mounts to an attempt to pervert
...al functions — which is worse
...neglect of political responsi-
... I speak of the heedlessness of
...upon every one of us as American
...participate thoughtfully and intelli-
...general conduct of the government,
...and which has been left to our
... I seek to remind you of the inter-
...you and all of us have as members of
...body politic, in wholesome, general
...honest administration. This interest is
...by a share to which each of us is en-
...aggregate of advantage which such
...administration secure. This inter-
...duty are surely worth all the atten-
...bestow upon them; and the penalty of
...we shall surely not escape. In order
...patriotism and intelligence of the coun-
...prevail in our legislation, the patriotic
...men of the country must see to it
...are properly represented in our national
... If they fail in this they will be
...by those who simply make a
...itics. If it is well that our legislation be
...by the enlightened and practical busi-
...of the people, our business men must
...those they trust are chosen as their
... If they are indifferent on the subject,
...which so greatly concern them and
...low citizens will be left at the mercy
...the neither understand them nor care
...and I do not believe these dangers will
...ly averted until they are better under-
...people and more thoroughly resisted.
...me that private and special legisla-
...at present prevails, is an evil charge-
...great extent, to listlessness and care-
...the people. There is a kind of legisla-
...upon its face, and concededly, is pri-
...pecial, and which engrosses far too
...time and attention of our lawmakers.
...have the right to claim from their
...ives their best care and attention to
...bjects of legislation in which the en-
...is interested.

...ailed them if their representatives
...seats burdened with private bills in
...immediate neighbors are exclusively
...and which they feel they must be
...advancing if they would secure their
...in public life. They are thus led by
...of their situation, as they view it,
...support private bills of question-
...y, but to the neglect of study and
...of the important questions in-
...eral legislation. Nor does the per-
...of this special legislation stop here.
...of the successful championship
...ate bills, measured by a standard
...not for a moment be recognized,
...vital to those having them in charge
...easily led to barter their votes for
...bad or worse than theirs, in order to
...upport of similarly situated colleagues.
...urated a system called log-rolling,
...frightfully near actual legislative
...; and thus the people at large lose not
...tion to their affairs, which is due to
...often no better than robbed of the
...public treasury.

...THE KNIGHTS IN OHIO.

...Play Havoc With McKinley on
Election Day.

...ATI, June 27.—[Special.]—The
...icans have a lot more trouble on
... The national executive board of
...of Labor has been in session at
...for several days considering the
...this fall. The discharge of seven
...of Labor printers employed in
...ting bureau at Washington,
...cause of the whole trouble.
...demands that they be reinstated in
...sitions. Secretary Foster has been
...several days trying to fix the matter
...offered to reinstate the men in
...ade and let them work up, but this
...satisfy the knights who declare
...will accept no compromise.
...ferences of prominent republicans
have been held. The knights control about 40,000 votes in the state of whom about fifteen thousand are republicans, and if they are disposed to make trouble they can defeat McKinley.

Mr. Powderly declares that no threats have been made against the republicans, but he does not say what will be done in case the trouble is not set right. The labor men hold the whip-hand, and know it. Secretary Foster realizes the danger, and will try every way to avert it. There is some talk of the knights endorsing the new people's party, but it is highly improbable that the order will endorse any political organization.

Master Workman Powderly said today that he would probably take part in the Ohio campaign this fall, but for what party is not known. He is certainly very friendly to the democrats, and it would be no surprise to see him making speeches for Campbell, although the people's party leaders claim that he is to make a campaign in Ohio for them.

There is, of course, a good deal of chaff about the mission of the general executive board of the knights to Ohio at this time, but these four propositions may be relied upon. They have threatened to defeat McKinley if the plate matter is not adjusted to their satisfaction. The Foster-Sherman-McKinley secret conference at Mansfield considered the demands and threats of the knights. Whatever proposition they made to the knights for a settlement it was not satisfactory.

At the meeting of the Knights of Labor assembly delegates at Columbus tomorrow and Monday, the Ohio political situation will be discussed and a line of action probably decided upon.

AN ARMORY BURNED.

The Seventy-First New York Regiment Sustains a Loss.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Seventy-first regiment armory here was completely gutted by fire early this morning. The estimated loss is $100,000. The roof was burned, and only the grim besmoked walls are left standing. The regiment loses everything. The big blaze lit up the upper part of Broadway for several hours. It was 5:30 o'clock before the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control.

Just where the fire started cannot, for the present, be definitely ascertained. There was a high wind blowing at the time. It so fanned the flames that they made their appearance at all the windows on Broadway, and in a short space of time the whole structure was a mass of seething flames. The awning of the Barrett house, a block away, caught fire from flying sparks. For a time guests in the hotel were much exercised. There are a number of dwellings in the vicinity of the armory, the occupants of which were for a time terror stricken. They left their apartments and did not return until after the fire was under control. Members of the regiment had 300 uniforms and their arms in the armory, all of which were lost. There were twenty boxes of ammunition in the armory. These were saved. The stores leased from the armory were of a miscellaneous character—cafes, real estate agents, oyster shops, cigar stores. Their individual losses are comparatively small.

George Martin, dealer in fine furniture, estimates his loss at $20,000. The regiment's loss, together with that of the occupants, is placed at $50,000; while the building, owned by Robert Ford, is figured at $50,000. Losses partly covered by insurance.

PLATE GLASS WORKS DESTROYED.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 27.—Elwood, in this county, has sustained $600,000 loss by fire. The mammoth Diamond Plate Glass Works, the largest plant in the United States was partially burned. The buildings and machinery, covering three acres of territory, have been wiped out. The works were not running full capacity as the factory is not yet completed. There was some insurance on the buildings and machinery, the amounts of which are unknown. The burned portion will be immediately rebuilt but will not be ready for operation before the first of next year.

IN A WARLIKE MANNER

Tests Will Be Made of the New Navy Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—For the first time in the history of this country we are to have a series of naval maneuvers involving problems of actual warfare as presented in the attack of one of our great maritime ports by a foreign naval force and its defense by the American navy. For years past Great Britain, France, Italy and other European powers have annually practiced similar maneuvers, sometimes, as in the case of Great Britain, at heavy expense, but the results have been so important as to justify the expenditure.

THE NAVAL FORCE ADEQUATE.

In the case of the United States, there has been since the war no naval force adequate to carry out maneuvers of any value. A squadron of evolution was formed with such a purpose in view, but until recently it was not sufficiently numerous to undertake the solution of the larger naval war problems, and its operations were limited to great gun practice and fleet evolutions. With the recent additions to the naval list, however, this obstacle has disappeared, and Secretary Tracy has prepared a scheme to carry out his views, which will be given effect at once. The first movement will be to attach the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo boat Cushing temporarily to the squadron of evolution, and orders to that end have already been made out.

A PROGRAMME TO BE PREPARED.

Admiral Walker has also been directed to prepare immediately a programme of maneuvers for the summer and early autumn, which will dispose of the forces at his command to the best advantage, and confer practical training on officers and men under conditions following as closely as possible those of actual warfare. It is intended that the maneuvers shall follow as soon as may be convenient upon the preliminary operations at Boston and New York to take place in July, the practical object of which is to examine the conditions of the problem of the maritime defense of New York, Long Island and the coast of New England.

THE NEW MONITOR.

It is expected that the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, now at New York, will be completed in time to take part in the maneuvers. There will be but one torpedo boat engaged, so that a full demonstration of the efficacy of this class of offensive vessels cannot be thoroughly demonstrated, but arrangements have been made to supply her with fish torpedoes, which will thus be given their first trial in American naval operations under conditions approaching actual warfare.

OF PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The proposed evolutions, according to Secretary Tracy's view, will be of large practical results. The defects of the new ships, if they have any, will be thoroughly revealed, and their actual capacity as offensive and defensive forces will be demonstrated. There will also be opportunities in plenty for the display of individual enterprise and tacical skill on the part of the officers, and of discipline and marksmanship on the part of the men. Among the results of the English naval maneuvers were revelations of startling defects in the systems of coaling, engine construction and marine design, which have since been followed by notable changes in the English navy, and it is presumed that valuable results will follow Admiral Walker's maneuvers.

Charged with Murder.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—[Special.]—At Clarksville, James Landen swore out a warrant before 'Squire Caldwell this morning, charging Joe Boyd with the murder of his brother, Henry Landen, whose body was found in a pond in the suburbs yesterday morning. It is charged that the two boys were swimming in the pond when Landen was drowned, and foul play is charged, as Boyd refused to make any statement concerning the tragedy. Boyd was placed under a $500 bond.

FOSTER JUGGLING

TO ENABLE THE TREASURY TO COVER THE DEFICIENCY.

THE REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF SILVER.

What the Action of the Cabinet Means—Playing Hot and Cold with East and West.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster left for a trip to Fortress Monroe this evening, accompanied by several chiefs of division in the treasury department. It is understood that they will discuss the proposed change in the form of the debt statement. It has been practically decided, however, to change the statement so that it will show not the "available cash" in the treasury, but the "cash balance." This will not place any more money in the treasury, but it will make a great showing to the general public. It is proposed to include in this "cash balance" the $100,000 specie resumption fund as well as the subsidiary coin and the national bank deposits. Instead of an available balance of less than a million, therefore, the treasury will have as soon as the new statement is inaugurated a cash balance of about $150,000,000. It is simply a shrewd juggling of book-keeping which will give the department an opportunity, when necessity requires, of breaking into the specie resumption fund without disturbing the national bank deposits.

The action of the cabinet yesterday in suspending the regular silver coinage until October, on the ground that the mints would be fully occupied until that time coining trade-dollar bullion and abraided silver is looked upon as John Sherman's device for practically suspending silver coinage under the "discretion clause" of the new silver act without offending either the opponents or advocates of free coinage. It is the general belief here that Foster received the plan from Sherman on the occasion of his conference with the latter at Mansfield last week, and that the cabinet readily adopted it. It will give the republicans in the east an opportunity to say that the administration has suspended silver coinage under the discretion given it in the new law and those in the west a chance to declare that no decision has been yet made on the real question. In other words to use a gaming expression it will effectually "whip-saw" the question at issue until after the election. That is what the administration wants. It is not partial to silver and it desires to put off the evil day when it will be required to come out boldly and say that it has embraced the first opportunity given by the law to show its hostility.

Secretary Noble did not make his decision in the case of the Georgia Agricultural college appropriation today. He says he will probably reach it on Monday.

THE WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Showing How the Rain Has Been Distributed—Condition of Crops.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The signal bureau's weather crop bulletin says: The week has been warmer than usual east of the Rocky mountains, except on the New England and Florida coasts, where the temperature was slightly below normal. There was a slight excess generally throughout the cotton region, but the most marked excess occurred in states north of the Ohio river, including the lake region, where the daily excess ranged from 3 degrees to 6 degrees above normal.

Excessive rains have occurred in eastern Texas and thence northward to Missouri; in western Iowa, Nebraska, and portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. More than the usual amount of rain is also reported from the western portion of the middle Atlantic states, the upper Ohio valley, the New England coast, and over limited areas in the south Atlantic states. The rainfall in western Iowa and in eastern and northern Nebraska ranged from three to five inches, and local observers report a much greater rainfall, causing destructive floods and injury to the crops. Although there was less rain than usual throughout the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, numerous showers occurred in these sections, the precipitation being very light in the central portion of the cotton region, and from Iowa eastward to Michigan.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Arkansas—Weather greatly beneficial to all crops. Cotton and corn growing nicely. Fruit of all kinds doing well. Some sections need rain.

Texas—Good showers in all sections. Cotton blooming in south Texas and crop very promising throughout the state. Corn average, except in some localities, where it is short on account of drought.

Louisiana—Showers in all sections greatly benefited all crops. Cotton bolls forming. Fruit very promising. Rice in excellent condition. Grass and weeds getting the start in some localities.

Mississippi—Condition favorable to cultivation and growth. Outlook encouraging. Rain needed soon.

North Carolina—Much sunshine, and warm weather very favorable. All crops improved. Rainfall badly distributed, and excessive in few places. Cotton improved, but small and grassy.

Virginia—Much sunshine, but rather too much rain for harvesting; weather generally beneficial to growing crops; wheat harvest well advanced.

South Carolina—Cotton very much improved where well cultivated. Much sunshine proved beneficial to all crops.

Tennessee—Corn, cotton, and tobacco growing finely; wheat threshing begun, fine yield. The weather of the week was favorable for cleaning crops, and the outlook is encouraging.

MINNESOTA'S FREE SILVER MEN

Will Hold a Conference at Minneapolis Next Wednesday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 27.—The free silver section of the democratic party in Minnesota has issued a call for a conference at Minneapolis July 1st. The leaders in the movement are ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis; Daniel Buck, of Mankato, and C. W. Moody, of Sauk Center. It is given out that the objects of the meeting are to overthrow the "bosses" and pave the way for an unlimited coinage delegation to the democratic national convention. Forty members of the late legislature are reported to be in the scheme.

The Terminal All Right.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—For two or three days vague rumors have been in circulation that the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company was about to default on interest payments. Today these rumors caused a slight decline in the price of the stocks. President Inman is out of the city, but Vice President Rutherford says the company has money in the treasury to pay all interest and to pay the regular annual dividends on the preferred stock. He declares the rumors without foundation.

From North Carolina's Capitol.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Governor Holt today appointed W. N. Jones, of Raleigh, member of the state board of public charities, vice E. Burke Haywood, resigned. The governor pardoned, on account of insanity, Boston Sharp, convict from Perquimans county, and Harrison Benson, convict from Henderson county. The latter was serving a ten years' sentence for burglary, served six years, and is pardoned on account of fast-failing health.

The railway commission will meet on Monday to begin the hearing of the railways as to the assessment of their property for taxation under the new act. The first road given a hearing will be the Lynchburg and Durham.

Movement of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Exports of specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to $5,605,104, of which $5,351,892 was gold, and $253,212 silver; $5,350,000 in gold and $228,006 in silver went to Europe, and $1,892 in gold and $25,206 in silver to South America.

Imports of specie amounted to $59,927, of which $16,898 was gold, and $43,029 silver.

Gold shipments today amounted to $4,250,000, and is included in the above. The Aller took $3,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was consigned to Bremen, and $1,000,000 to London, and the La Bretagne took $1,250,000 to Paris.

SOUTHERN MEN

WHO ARE MAKING A BIG SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND DIVIDED SKIRTS

The Man Who Didn't Know Chauncey M. Depew—The Saloon Men Are the Ones Known—Slavin's Sudden Departure.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—District Attorney Nicoll's selection of McKenzie Semple, the youngest of his assistants, to aid him in the prosecution of the case against the indicted directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, calls attention to the fact that many young southerners who have come to New York to seek fame or fortune are taking high rank in the professions, as well as in business. Semple is a son of Hon. H. C. Semple, of Montgomery, Ala., and has been in New York only a few years. He has already taken high rank as a criminal lawyer, and is one of the most trusted and valuable of the district attorney's assistants. His success illustrates the rule rather than the exception. In the very front rank of all the professions are found southern men who came to New York only a few years ago with only talent and energy to aid them in making their way. The success of many southerners in the financial world is too well known to need repetition here. The young southerners have succeeded in law, medicine, literature and art.

The acquittal of Chauncey M. Depew and the other railroad directors indicted on account of the accident in the Fourth avenue tunnel, last February, was the natural result of a calm and unprejudiced view of the matter. There was no evidence to convict the men, and their indictment was the result of popular clamor as much as of law and fact. It was a case of the masses crying out against the millionaires, not for justice, but for revenge for fancied wrongs and oppression. If the directors had been poor men, or even men in ordinary circumstances, they would not have been indicted.

The accident occurred soon after a number of strikes and a long series of labor agitation, when paid demagogues were crying out that the workingman had no rights the millionaire would respect. Six men were burned to death in a collision in the tunnel. The cars were heated by stoves. Somebody found a statute making that a misdemeanor. This made the directors of the road remotely responsible for the accident, so somebody decided. The self-constituted champions of the toiling masses were delighted. Here were six working men murdered by millionaires. The opportunity for the agitators to earn their salaries was too good to be lost. The millionaires must be indicted.

Certain newspapers that are fond of notoriety joined in the hue and cry and the grand jury found true bills against the directors. An effort was made to rush the cases to an immediate trial. This failed and when they were taken up the public had had time to look at the questions involved from both sides. The result naturally was an acquittal, which seems to satisfy all fair-minded people. The whole affair looked very much as though it might be the first step towards holding millionaires responsible for all accidents or misfortunes that occur.

American women are not ready to clothe themselves in divided skirts, or pantaloons that bag at the knees. It has cost Mrs. Jenness-Miller several thousand dollars to find this out. Now that she has learned the fact she is not discouraged in her efforts to educate them up to her style of dress, but for the present she will let some one else furnish the garments to her converts.

Mrs. Jenness-Miller was the editor and publisher of a magazine devoted to dress reform and in the back room she carried a stock of the reformed dresses. The magazine is said to have been fairly successful, but the garments bagged and pulled the literary department down in the general wreck. The business failed the other day and was sold out by the sheriff. The liabilities were heavy. Mrs. Jenness-Miller says she will pay the debts and go right on teaching dress reform.

Women cannot be expected to favor the divided skirt style of dress reform while there is another garter craze. They have little chance to show their diamond-studded garters with the present style of skirt, and they would have absolutely none with the big, baggy pantaloons. Garters of odd design are all the rage now, and the prices run up as high as $1,200. Just think of the torture a lady must endure who goes out wearing a thousand-dollar pair of garters and accompanied by the haunting dread that her neighbor, Mrs. Smith, may have on a twelve-hundred-dollar pair. It is awful, and if fashionable ladies begin to grow old before their time the garter craze will be responsible. The fair sex no longer look with envious eyes at the bonnets and gowns worn by their friends; a glimpse of garters is what they want now.

The candid admission of a New York business man, who was drawn on a jury, that he had never seen or heard of Chauncey M. Depew, resulted in considerable discussion as to the best-known men in the city. The discussion seems to have settled the fact that in New York men are known by their millions or the saloons they own. The man who owns four saloons has more friends and acquaintances and more political influence than the man who owns ten times as many millions. Not to know the owners of all the famous saloons is to plead one's ignorance of New York's famous men. A Bowery tramp will jostle a millionaire with impunity, but he will give up his seat in a crowded car to the owner of a corner saloon who has a political pull. The saloon is the keystone in the arch of New York politics, and the owner of it is a man who must not be ignored.

In the corridors of the Hoffman house every day may be seen a man at whom strangers turn and look a second time. He is tall, over six feet, broad shouldered and straight as an arrow. His hair and beard are snowy white, but his step is quick and firm, his eyes bright and piercing. He is dressed in a loose-fitting suit of black and wears a black slouch hat with a brim almost a foot in width. The man would attract attention anywhere, but no where else so much as in New York. The man is Senator Stewart. He is many times a millionaire, but is easy to approach and a pleasant companion. The other day the senator was pacing the hotel corridor when an old fellow who looked like a tramp in hard luck walked up to him and extended his hand.

"Done forgot me, I reckon?"

"Why Jim, how are you! I haven't seen you since we parted out in the diggins," and Senator Stewart shook the hand of the tramp warmly.

The two men conversed for several minutes, and when they parted the senator slipped something into the hand of his old friend that glistened.

"An old forty-niner," said the senator as he rejoined a group of political friends.

The friends of John L. Sullivan, who is still the champion pugilist in public estimation, are pleased with what they term the back down of Slavin. After boasting about the hotels that he was going to remain in New York as long as there was any chance of getting a match with Sullivan, the Australian quietly slipped off to England when he knew that Sullivan's friends and backers had posted a forfeit of $1,000 to make a match.

The fact is, Slavin and Mitchell came to this country after American dollars and not to settle the question of the ring championship. He may be willing to fight Sullivan, but the good impression he had made has suffered by his hasty departure at the time his alleged ambition to meet the champion seemed about to be gratified. Slavin is a great fighter, but he is not sure that he can whip Sullivan and he has sense enough to realize that he can make more money not to meet him than he would ever be able to make if he should fight him and lose.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been in New York some time looking after the publication of her memoirs of her husband. It is said she will not realize as much from the book as she expected and there are rumors of trouble with her publishers. For some reason, a financial one it is said, they were unable to get the book out in time or to print an edition large enough to supply the first orders of agents. The sales of the book it is feared will fall far below the expectations of Mrs. Davis. Many distinguished southerners call at the New York hotel to pay their respects to Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie and both ladies have received many social courtesies at the hands of friends in this city and Brooklyn. Their stay has been made very pleasant.

GOSSIP FROM GERMANY.

The Emperor Preparing for His Visit to England.

BERLIN, June 27.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—The ministerial council which Emperor William has held preliminary to his departure on his foreign tour disposed temporarily of several questions relating to the home and foreign policies of the government. The ministers have received instructions to accelerate the negotiations for the formation of a central European customs union; to leave the proposed commercial entente with Russia in suspense; to treat the anti-grain law agitation as non-existent unless food riots occur, and to issue a lottery amounting to 8,000,000 marks to assist in furthering the enterprise of Major Wissmann in east Africa. Some proposals looking to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of east Prussia were also discussed by the council.

DISCUSSING THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Touching the new zollverein, Swiss papers with French leanings erroneously state that the government at Berne has its hands tied by the new tariff adopted by the vote of the assembly.

The negotiations which have thus far been concluded have disposed of this objection, each country's tariff being subjected to rearrangement by the coming conference of the countries interested in the dreibund. The zollverein, it seems likely, will expedite the customs agreement with Belgium and Holland, which Luxemburg will share. Communications proceeding from Brussels and The Hague tend in that direction. Regarding the grain laws agitation, the assumed indifference of ministers does not lessen public ferment, and symptoms of popular outbreak, in consequence of the high price of provisions, have manifested themselves at several places. Within a short distance of the imperial palace at Potsdam, 4,000 women, who were marketing, becoming enraged at the price that was demanded for potatoes, assaulted the dealers and wrecked the market.

The Tageblatt, in its issue of tonight, reports that Herr Miguel, imperial minister of finance, in the course of converstation with a member of the reichstag, stated that only the present critical stage of negotiations of commercial treaties prevented the government from repealing the grain laws.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Berlin papers today comment upon the statement recently made by Florens, ex-minister of foreign affairs of France, during the course of an interview in which the ex-minister admitted the expanse of the Franco-Russian alliance. Florens declares that while he held the office of minister of foreign affairs, diplomatic notes, equivalent to a treaty, were exchanged between his government and Russia, and that these notes arranged for common action by the two countries. Florens, who has just returned from Moscow, where he met the czar, adds that the formation of this alliance is the work of the czar himself. These statements, appearing simultaneously with the Bismarckian articles in The Hamburger Nachrichten enlarging upon the danger of too close a friendship with England as offensive to Russia, have evoked indignant replies from the semi-official press in which the Salisbury government is openly spoken of as an ally of the dreibund. This alliance represents the general belief that within a recent period, Lord Salisbury has become a party to a secret convention, committing his government so long as it remains in power to concerted action with the dreibund.

THE YOUNG KING AND THE CZAR.

The foreign office attaches considerable importance to the coming visit of the young king of Servia to the czar, and to a re-arrangement made to give the visit a distinct political significance. The king will leave Belgrade on July 27th. He will be accompanied by Paschich, Servian prime minister; Crown Regent Restititch and several court dignitaries. The czar will receive his royal visitors at Moscow. The friendship of Servia for Russia will not hinder the Handelsgesellschaft from lending the government 8,000,000 marks for military purposes. The loan is taken at 74½ per cent, and will bear interest at 4 per cent.

The reference made to letters from Rome regarding the candidature of Cardinal Lavigierre to the holy see have aroused the antagonism of Germans to the idea of a French pope. The Kreuz Zeitung hints that it is probable that the successor to Leo XIII will be drawn from the Italian cardinals, and that if the next pope be not an Italian then the choice of the conclave will be Cardinal Gibbons, of the arch diocese of Baltimore, Md., against whom neither national jealousies nor internal clerical differences can operate.

THE PRINCES WILL STAY AT HOME.

The North German Gazette states that Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and the other sons of Emperor William will remain in the new palace until July 5th, when they will follow Empress Augusta Victoria to the Isle of Wight, where they will remain several weeks. Every leading court official will attend the emperor during his stay in London, in accordance with his majesty's expressed desire.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN.

The Herald's Attack on Tallapoosa Seems to Be of No Effect.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—Subscriptions to the special issue of stock of the Georgia and Alabama Investment and Development Company, now being offered at $3.50 per share, have reached $100,000 for the week, and from present indications will reach over two hundred thousand dollars before the subscription books close on Wednesday.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Futures opened buoyant, partially receded, closing weak at an advance of eight to nine points on near and ten to twelve points on late months from yesterday's closing. The liverpool report of an advance of 4-64d in futures and a very active spot market there, was a great surprise to our bears who had expected that the very favorable weekly crop reports, to be issued this morning by The Financial Chronicle and from official sources, would cause a decline. The rise caught many of the regular operators quite sharply. All accidents, all rumors, which attend speculation in cotton have apparently turned in favor of the bulls and it is doubtful whether much lower prices will be seen until the weight of the next crop begins to be felt. The excess in visible supply will now be rapidly reduced. Spot cotton was steady.

The King Murder Trial.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—General Wright concluded his argument for the state in the King trial today. He spoke for five and one-half hours, and his words seemed to have a visibly telling effect on the jury. He was followed by Hon. J. H. McLeary, of San Antonio, Tex., a personal friend of Colonel King, who had not finished when the court adjourned until Monday. There are two speakers yet to be heard for the defense, after which Attorney General Peters will make the closing argument for the state. The case will probably go to the jury next Wednesday morning.

EVANGELIST ATTACKED.

A SENSATIONAL AFFAIR THAT OCCURRED IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

A LAWYER ATTACKS A PREACHER.

Judge Scheneck and His Son Set Upon Fife with Canes—A Citizens' Meeting Discusses the Affair and Condemns It.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Last night about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Fife and his wife were returning from the tent used for the meetings conducted by Mr. Fife in Greensboro, a difficulty occurred between the evangelist and Judge D. Scheneck, a prominent lawyer of this state, and attorney for the Richmond and Danville railroad. As Mr. Fife walked in front of the McAdoo hotel Judge Scheneck, accompanied by his son, D. Scheneck, Jr., approached Mr. Fife and his wife, asking Mr. Fife if he intended certain allusions to reflect upon him (Scheneck). After being told of the old story about the hit dog being the one to yelp, Judge Scheneck drew his cane and let Mr. Fife have it across the head.

About this time D. Scheneck, Jr., came up armed with a cane also, and joined in the fracas. While the affair was at its highest pitch, some one in the crowd drew a pistol and fired. No one knows who this party was. The ball missed the mark which was intended for it, and passed on in its lightning speed uncomfortably close to Mr. Fife's head. At this point the crowd had gathered around, and the fighters were quieted down and the crowd dispersed.

The cause of this affair is attributed to an expression used by Mr. Fife in regard to a ball given at the Guilford battle ground some days ago, Mr. Fife saying he thought it not unlike the heathens to dance over the dead bodies of the brave soldiers who found their last resting place in that lovely spot. Judge Scheneck is president of the Guilford Battle Ground Association, and it was with his permission that this dance, which the evangelist alluded to, took place.

This affair has caused great excitement in Greensboro. At 10 o'clock this morning a mass meeting of the best citizens of the place was held to discuss last night's proceedings and to see which of the two participants was most guilty. After long deliberation, the committee appointed to draft resolutions as to the sense of the meetings, reported as follows:

We, the undersigned, appointed by a mass meeting of the citizens of Greensboro to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting as to the occurrence of the attack made upon Evangelist William P. Fife, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolved, 1. That this meeting regrets and is mortified at the attack made upon William P. Fife last night in front of the McAdoo hotel, and without going to any question of blame between the participants in the affray but simply expressing the sense of this meeting as to the act, we deplore and condemn the act especially as to the manner of it, the time of it and the occasion and place, and say that it was in our opinion improper, uncalled for and unjustifiable and to be condemned by all law-abiding citizens without any regard to the question of personal provocation.

Resolved, 2. That in vindication of the good name of our city and of the Christian and law-abiding citizens of our community, we feel it to be our duty to declare this condemnation and disapproval in emphatic terms. Respectfully submitted.

J. A. GILMER,
J. R. MENDAHALL,
J. A. ODELL,
WILLIAM LAW,
T. C. WORTH.

The names attached to these resolutions are of five of the best citizens of Greensboro.

This affair is deplored in Charlotte from the fact that Mr. Fife has just finished a successful revival here, and gained many warm friends during his stay.

ENOCH ARDEN OUTDONE.

His Wife Has Two More Husbands—He Returns to Her—She to Him.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 27.—The little village of Sanborn, twelve miles west of this city has a sensation. In 1860 Thomas Tisdale, with a wife and four children, resided in a Canadian village. That year he was engaged as escort to a fishing party to Georgian bay, and when the party returned Tisdale was reported as having left them in a rowboat, and nothing was heard from him since. It was presumed that he was lost among the many islands in the bay and drowned. After several years, as Tisdale did not return to his family, Mrs. Tisdale accepted the theory of his death and married William Davis. In about four years the second husband died, and the widow married a Mr. Copeland, of Tonawanda. A few days ago Tisdale appeared at Sanborn, and Mrs. Copeland being sent for identified him as her long-missing first husband. Present indications are that the third husband will have to relinquish his wife, and that she will join her fortunes with the first.

HE DIDN'T SAY IT.

Colonel Polk Denies an Absurd Report and Condemns a Newspaper.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Colonel L. L. Polk, president of the National Alliance, today wrote an editorial for his paper, The Progressive Farmer, here in which he quotes The Milwaukee Sentinel as reporting these words from him in his speech at LaCrosse, Wis.: "Every step gained by the alliance in the south is almost in face of shotguns in the hands of the democratic leaders."

Colonel Polk says: "The quotation from The Milwaukee Sentinel is absolutely false. It has been clearly and repeatedly demonstrated that the partisan press will not deal fairly, honestly or truthfully with the alliance or its officers." He then denounces The News and Observer, of Raleigh, for publishing the quotation from The Sentinel and making comments thereon.

CYCLONE IN COLORADO.

Hailstones Kill Stock, and Houses Blown Away.

DENVER, Col., June 27.—News has just been received of a destructive cyclone which passed over this country, twenty-five miles east of this city, Thursday night. Houses were blown away, trees uprooted and carried away, and crops for many miles are completely ruined. A dozen persons were injured, but none seriously. C. S. Clarke was in from his ranch, three miles west of Deer Trail, and reports that hail fell for twenty minutes, and killed about 250 sheep, and the eyes of many were put out. Mrs. J. W. Adams, living two miles northwest of Deer Trail, says hailstones as large as a man's fist fell, killing chickens and ducks. R. E. Beatty, one mile north of Low, reported the crops badly damaged.

Buried in a Cave-In.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—[Special.]—When the boss ditcher, who was excavating for a foundation at the foot of Church street, paid his hands this afternoon, Henry Helms was missing. It was then remembered that he had not been seen since yesterday at noon, when a bank of earth caved in. An investigation brought Helms's body from the fallen earth. When the bank caved in yesterday two other men, who were covered up were rescued.

The Southern Wins.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—[Special.]—The Southern News Company has again secured the privileges of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad over the Union News Company, which has been in charge for a year. The lease expires July 1st.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout southern Wales, causing disastrous floods and serious damage to property.

The police of Paris yesterday searched the offices of the Panama Coal Company and seized all documents in any way relating to the company's affairs.

President Carnot has signed the Franco-Brazilian convention protecting the literary and artistic works of the two countries mentioned.

THE OTHER CHILD.

LITTLE MAGGIE GREEN SENT TO THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Story of Two Little Waifs Picked Up in Brooklyn and Cared for by the Humane Society.

Two sisters, Nettie and Lena Green, came to Atlanta several years ago with their widowed mother from Tennessee.

They were very poor people.

Besides the two sisters there was still another child, a son named Tom. He landed in the penitentiary.

The two girls were ruined. Each became the mother of a child, both girls.

Both these children are now about seven years old.

For nearly all their short lives these children have been inseparable companions. Their grandmother is an honest, industrious woman, but she had no time to care for the waifs.

They played in the streets with vicious companions, white and black.

One was named Minnie, the other Maggie.

About two weeks ago the Humane Society took hold of the matter. Little Minnie's mother died two years ago, and since then she has been living with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Green. President A. B. Carrier, in the hearing before Judge Calhoun, succeeded in proving that the child was not in proper hands.

The society was given possession of the child, and by them sent to the Home of the Friendless.

The child was well cared for, but has never become reconciled to the loss of her little playmate and cousin.

Yesterday the other waif was given into the possession of the society, and the two children were reunited at the Home of the Friendless.

The meeting was an affecting one.

Maggie's mother, and Maggie, too, were arrested and carried to the station house two weeks ago when Minnie was carried there.

Maggie's mother escaped from there, carrying the child with her.

They went to Tennessee, and staid there two weeks.

They returned to Atlanta a few days ago. President Carrier was on the lookout for them, and Friday he found Maggie on the street and had her carried to the station house.

Yesterday morning the case was to have been heard before Ordinary Calhoun at 10 o'clock.

The mother was deeply attached to the child.

About 9 o'clock, however, she went to President Carrier and agreed to give the society peaceful possession of the little one. She admitted with tears in her eyes that she was not a fit guardian for the girl. The necessary papers were drawn up and signed.

The child was then sent out to the home.

The grandmother is not allowed to visit the home now for the term of one month.

This is because she attempted to steal little Minnie away. Parents and friends are allowed to visit the children Thurdays and Sundays, and on one of these visits Mrs. Green made this attempt.

The plot was overheard, and Mrs. Green was banished for a month.

The two children slept in one bed last night together again, out of the gutter and amidst good moral influences.

President C. B. Townsend, of the Southern Travelers' Association, is still in it.

It will be remembered that the Savannah branch, of which he was a member, recently withdrew from this organization.

At a meeting of the Atlanta branch last evening his application for membership was submitted.

Amid much enthusiasm it was unanimously received by a rising vote.

President Green immediately sent the following telegram to Mr. Townsend, at Valdosta:

C. B. TOWNSEND, VALDOSTA, GA.: You were elected by a rising vote a member of the Atlanta branch Southern Travelers' Association. We welcome you with open hearts and strong arms.
JOHN M. GREEN, President.

This action, it would be well to note, gives to Atlanta the office, the rivalry of which almost wrecked the association at the recent Augusta convention.

There the name of Mr. John M. Green as president, was proposed.

Mr. Green was elected to the office. In order to restore harmony later on in the session, a compromise was made by the resignation of Mr. Green.

Mr. Townsend was then chosen to the position.

His election last evening now gives to Atlanta the advantage lost at Augusta.

A Two-Cent Rate.

The first step toward securing a two-cent rate was taken last evening.

Mr. Charles I. Branan, a member of the railroad committee, submitted his report in the following paper:

Gentlemen: It becomes us now as a body of men, who travel throughout the south, to place ourselves in line and ask the Georgia state commission to investigate our request, which we will formally make to them, for the adoption of the two-cent rate on the line that will work to the advantage of both the railroads and the masses.

In making or asking this we have come to the definite conclusion that the railroad should fall in line with the progressive farmer and progressive men of commerce, and the progressive press of our state, which has editors at the helm whose greatest desire is to make Georgia one of the grandest states of our union, who have made sacrifices to bring her where she now stands, and we ask the state commission to place the railroad in line with this forward movement by placing the two-cent rate in existence as early as possible, and not to delay for other leaders in this line.

It is our intention not to fight or oppress the railroads, but we are compelled to call their attention to their delay in benefiting the masses by the state allowing them to combine. It is possible that they have this two-cent rate in their minds, and it is their intention to place such a rate in existence, but we cannot take any chances on their intentions, but will ask the state commission to act upon it at once, for we think that it will not only build up every county in the state by making this rate, but we are under the impression that it will put new life into the commerce of our state to such an extent that it will increase traffic on the road, both passenger and freight.

Now, gentlemen, before I leave this subject as to the adoption of the two-cent passenger rate, I am compelled to ask you to see that every edition of every paper in Georgia comes squarely out on this question, which will benefit the masses—and when I say the masses it takes in all occupations.

The meeting fully endorsed Mr. Branan's remarks and unanimously guaranteed President Townsend and Chairman Branan their support in carrying out this movement.

WHERE THE PIN WENT.

Miss Annie Griffin Won the Diamond Pin for Selling the Most Tickets.

Yesterday the diamond pin offered by the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society was awarded by their president to Miss Annie Griffin, as a reward for the young lady who disposed of the largest number of tickets for the Ladies' Aid Society benefit play, which took place on June 11th. The young ladies worked very hard for this noble cause, Miss Griffin taking the lead and realizing on her sale of tickets $247. She was followed by Miss Katie Conley to the amount of $115, and Miss May McDonald, $111. There is no comment necessary for the energy displayed by the young ladies. Their work speaks for itself. Their reward will no doubt be great for helping such an institution as the Ladies' Aid Society. Miss Annie Griffin is the daughter of one of Atlanta's most worthy citizens, Mr. J. J. Griffin, freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. She has done her work well, thereby receiving the highest praise and greatest admiration of the organization.

A Bright Boy

From The New York Herald.

Closefist—I told that good-for-nothing boy today that he would have to paddle his own canoe.

Mrs. Closefist—What did he say to that?

Closefist—He struck me for money to buy the paint.

PRESTON'S RED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

ABOUT A NEW JAIL.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TAKE THE MATTER QUIETLY

And It Seems Improbable that the Grand Jury Recommendation Will Have Any Effect.

The grand jury has concluded to stereotype their report and leave copies of it for subsequent grand juries.

Not all of it—but only that part recommending a new jail for Fulton county.

It would have been a matter of convenience and the saving of a small sum in the account for publishing the presentments, if this report had been stereotyped three or four years ago.

WHAT THEY SAY.

"I am in favor of building a new jail," said Dr. Nelms, chairman of the jail committee. "I was for quite a while principal keeper of the penitentiary, and in that position I had an opportunity of comparing this with other jails.

"With the very best of care it is impossible to make the Fulton county jail a fit building for that purpose. It is a discredit to Fulton county. I have been all along in favor of building a new one.

"Aside from the building being not a proper one, it is not properly located. The jail should be at the courthouse. As it is situated now, prisoners must be carried a quarter of a mile along crowded streets, and are liable at any time to escape or be taken away from the guards. By all means, Fulton county should have a new jail."

Dr. Wilson said:

"The main trouble is that the jail is overcrowded, because United States prisoners are kept there. An additional building has been added recently, but there is still not enough room. We have engaged the best plumbers in the city to repair it, and have neglected nothing that concerned the health of the prisoners. The main trouble about building a new jail is simply that it will cost so much. That building cannot be sold. It was constructed as a jail, and can be used for nothing else. So that the cost of a new jail would be just that much out of the county treasury; and it's a question if the real need for a new jail warrants this heavy expenditure."

Mr. Hunnicutt said:

"The only thing in the way is the cost of the thing. It means a very heavy expense to the county. The present jail would be sufficient for all present purposes if only state prisoners were kept there."

Commissioner Collins when asked his opinion of the recommendation in the presentments of the grand jury, said:

"I am heartily in favor of the county erecting a new jail and a new courthouse also, and when such a step is taken I want the buildings to be of a character that will be a credit to the county and an ornament to the city. The necessity for a new jail is not that the present building is not ample for all county purposes, for its crowded condition is not due to state, but to government prisoners, but because its location is inconvenient and retards the rapid disposition of the criminal business, and its construction is poorly adapted to the comfort of prisoners or convenience of the officers in charge. With proper management I do not think it would be necessary to issue bonds, and I would advocate the sale of the jail and courthouse, if their actual worth can be obtained, and the purchase of premises on which a handsome courthouse and jail could be erected near together. The present courthouse would make an admirable city hall."

About Another Matter.

The county commissioners were considerably wrought up over another feature of the grand jury's presentments.

"We find that the roads in the southern part of the county," says the grand jury, "have had no work this year. * * * We would again request our commissioners to give more attention to the interest of the general public, and less to the interest of private parties."

In reply to this Dr. H. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee in charge of the county convicts, said yesterday:

"I'm exceedingly sorry the grand jury never sees fit to call for our clerks and records. From Mr. Cooper they could ascertain where every dollar is spent and where all the forces are employed. If the jury had sought this information they would have found some of the heaviest and finest work ever done by the county, on Hunter street, just now being completed. We feel exceedingly proud of this work. Only last week we paid for one of the finest iron bridges over the river at the Green's Ferry road that can be found in the state. This will cost us about $15,000. Besides, our record will show many beautiful pieces of work, costing from $5,000 to $10,000, in various portions of the south side. The board works in perfect harmony. We know no north, south, east or west in the distribution of our work.

"I regret exceedingly that the grand jury did not call upon the board or upon our clerk for information about the matter."

Jedge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

A republican is a good pattriot antil he meats a democrat, and vicy versy.

Farmin' is one of our nateral resoarces and politics is one ov our unnateral resoarces.

The Fourth of July is a senter without a sercumferents.

Haystacks ain't mutch good to draw on fer politikle perpuses.

Evvery American sitizen that has got a baby is rockin' the cradel of libberty.

Wimmin can spank more good into our nobel republican institushuns than they can vote into them.

Taxes is medisin that we hav all got to swaller.

Some politikle doins that I hav saw is wussen pizen.

When a man gets biggern his party he needs trimmin.

The western hemmysferre is the roostin pole for the American eagle.

Glory aint pay for pattriotism enny more.

George Washington's hat is a leetle uppards of enny man's hed that hav come after him.

Sectional Hatred.

From The Richmond Times.

We called attention a few days ago to the insult which Life, in a recent issue, offered to the memory of Mr. Davis by presenting a cartoon of a monument of skulls, bearing the inscription, "Sacred to Davis's Ambition," as the one which would be most appropriate to the character of his career. The last number of The North American Review is, if possible, still more insulting to Mr. Davis. In an article on "Loafing and Laboring" the following passage will be found:

"In a letter written by John Randolph to Josiah Quincy, Randolph says: 'We are so full of the ass milk of human kindness that we shall soon learn to speak of Judas Iscariot as an unfortunate man.' This ass' milk is now consumed at too many philanthropic tea tables, and 'iniquitous' makes desperate attempts to pass itself off as a synonym of 'unfortunate.' Jefferson Davis was an 'unfortunate' rebel; Wilkes Booth, an 'unfortunate' assassin."

These are only samples of the virulent allusions to Mr. Davis which are appearing in the most sectional of the northern journals, and are doubtless called forth at this period by the active steps which the southern people are taking to raise a fund for a monument to the confederate president that will be worthy of his fame and the cause which he represented.

British and American Immorality.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We are in a sorry condition to criticise the patience of others when such men as Matthew Stanley Quay, gambler, speculator with public funds, defaulter, ballot box stuffer, briber and political corruptionists, is United States senator, chairman of the republican national committee and friendly adviser of the president, or such another as Calvin Brice, corruptionist and briber, taxdodger and railroad wrecker, is permitted to hold a senatorship and the chairmanship of the democratic national committee. Can subserviency to unworthy influences go beyond that of the press of Philadelphia, which excuses and justifies the scandalous connections of John Wanamaker because he is a rich man and a liberal advertiser, or that of his party and party press in according him praise and honor for his promotion by the power of money? What shall be said of "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley fattening by the favor of officials and Morton enjoying honorable office through purchase?

Drink Iron-Ale at Smith & Stoney's.

A WATERY GRAVE

SOUGHT AND FOUND BY MRS. MAY A. KELTNER.

She Drowned Herself in a Well in Her Yard. The Coroner's Inquest—The Funeral Occurs Today.

Mrs. Mary A. Keltner was found dead in a well early yesterday morning.

Accomplished by her own hand!

She lowered herself into the well, and deliberately met death.

Lying there, almost covered with water, she was found soon after daylight. Her head was underneath, hidden from sight by the water in the well, and her body was bent over in a doubled and strained position.

Thus she was found by loving relatives and friends.

She came to her death by her own act. So said the coroner's jury.

For some time she has been unwell to a degree that caused watching, and her strange actions have been the subject of comment by those who knew her best. Thursday she did many things that convinced her friends that her mind was seriously affected.

Friends sat up with her the first part of the night, and all was done to make her pass a comfortable night. The husband had watched her continuously, and staid by her at night. Although almost worn out for want of sleep, he attempted to remain by her again that night.

At 12 o'clock he found her resting easily and quietly. He then withdrew to get a little rest, with the idea, however, of continually watching his wife.

At 3 o'clock he arose and glanced at his wife's bed. She was not there.

Excitedly he looked through the house. Nowhere could he find her. For years the woman had been unable to move without crutches. There by the side of her bed they lay. At once he thought of foul play, and his excitement increased.

By this time it was nearly day, and hurriedly he informed the neighbors.

The search then became general. Everywhere they looked, but found no trace of the missing woman.

Finally the well was thought of. It was a well with two buckets connected by a rope and running over a wheel. One bucket was up, and when it was attempted to reverse them a heavy, dead weight was felt.

The bucket could not be brought up, and the service of a negro was procured. Down the rope he slid to the bottom, some forty feet With difficulty he entered through the small opening, and it was a dangerous undertaking.

With a light in his hand, he finally reached the bottom. There was a ghastly sight. The water was not deep, and above it could be seen part of the body, the clothes wet and disheveled.

On the surface of the water was floating the long gray hair, shaken by the waves caused by the negro's descent.

With her hands clutching the bottom she lay there, her face hidden under the water. She was cold and dead.

The negro sent up the information, and soon afterward the body was brought to the top—only after a hard struggle, however, and after those present had gone through the horrible work of fixing the body to the rope and laboriously getting it through the opening.

It was a task the relatives and friends accomplished while terrified and horrified at the deplorable and heart-rending tragedy.

The cold, dripping and stiffly bent body was carried into the house. Here the cause of the death was discussed and the coroner sent after.

They all came to the same conclusion—that she caused her own death. It was sad and affecting to these people who knew and loved her, but this conclusion could not be denied.

The coroner organized a jury, and thoroughly examined into the case. The jury reached the same conclusion—that she came to her death by drowning herself in a well during a fit of temporary insanity.

Her husband, Mr. Keltner, is a man well known in the city. He is seventy-five years old, and up to a year ago was a shoemaker. For the last year he has been too unwell and too infirm to do any work. He is a member of Capital lodge of Odd Fellows. This was his fourth wife, and he was her second husband. They lived at 132 Magnolia street.

Mrs. Keltner was a good woman, who had gathered many close friends around her, in spite of the fact that her mind had been affected. She was at one time an inmate of the asylum. She became better, but recently has been in bad health and given to peculiar and mildly insane actions.

Thursday she told her husband she would not bother him much longer, and a few days afterward she was found in the well.

The opening to the well is quite small, and it must have taken an effort for her to get through. A week ago a small boy living in the neighborhood dropped his hat in the well, and this seemed greatly impressed upon the woman's mind. She continually spoke of it, and this evidently led to her bringing on death in this manner. There were no bruises on the body, and she must have carefully let herself down and thrust her head under the water.

The funeral will occur from the house this morning at 10 o'clock.

Like a Man.

From The St. Louis Republic.

"When General Grant returned to St. Louis after his famous tour around the world," said a Missourian, "I heard him make a remark which removed from my mind all the prejudices I ever had against him as the commander of the federal army of the United States.

"He stopped at the Southern hotel, and had a steady stream of callers—old friends who had known him in his adversity and his poverty. I was sitting in the parlor one day when an elderly lady called and wanted to see General Grant. She was promptly admitted.

"'General,' she said, 'I don't suppose you will remember me, as you have met so many people since I saw you last?'

"'Madam,' said the general, 'I never yet forgot a friend. Don't you remember the day when some of your people took me out of the gutter, took me to your house and gave me a clean shirt? And don't you remember how you nursed me back to health and strength inside of two days? I hope you have forgotten all that, but I haven't. I never shall forget it, either.'"

The Journalist.

The Rev. William H. Ford, of Brooklyn, compares the journalst to the watchman on the walls of ancient cities and to a censor whom the more scheming could not escape. "He is," he said, "the educator of the people. The ecclesiastic and the pedagogue must acknowiege the superior power of the journalist as an educator." Of the power of the press he said: "Give the world a Christian journalism and the millennium would dawn." "Let me be not misunderstood," he added; "I recognize among the journalists many, very many, who are Christians both in word and deed. The daily journals are arrayed on the side of religion where it is practical rather than theoretical."

The Power of the Ballot.

From Texas Siftings.

The English farm laborer has become a power in politics. In former days he was treated as if he was a dog—of course, not fed and sheltered as the English nobleman's dog. Now he has a vote, and consequently he has become a holy terror. The nobility, the gentry, and even the clergy are anxious that he shall not make any mistake in casting his ballot. He is as much an object of solicitude to them as is the child that old people use as a pretext for going to a circus, for candidates can't get into parliament without utilising the vote of the farm hand.

Louder Shouting Necessary.

From The Chicago Herald.

With Forgery Foraker in the saddle again in Ohio and Quiet Quay still in command of the national committee, the republican pharisees will be compelled to vociferate their superior holiness and unusual force. Anything like a cessation of these brags would be fatal at this critical time.

WORKING FOR OZBURN.

HIS ATTORNEYS WILL SAVE HIM IF POSSIBLE.

His Case Promises to Become a Causus Celebri—How He Is Living.

The Ozburn case promises to drag its way through all the courts of the state again.

It grows more complicated each day.

His attorneys are working industriously to save Ozburn's neck, and it may be that he won't hang on the 24th of July.

The Ozburn Case in Law.

A great deal of interest is felt in the Ozburn case in law.

This is due in part to the fact that it has no precedent in the court records of the state.

The only case at all like this is that of Enoch F. Spann, the man that murdered his wife for for the sake of Susan Eberhart.

But even this case differs materially from Ozburn's.

Spann, after his conviction upon the charge of murder, tried to escape his doom by feigning insanity.

The jury found him sane.

Then his lawyers asked for a writ of certiorari. This was refused, and that matter was carried to the supreme court.

At the same term of the supreme court there was another motion pending in Spann's behalf.

This other motion was for a new trial.

So that, in disposing of the whole matter, the court did not decide the question as to whether or not a writ of certiorari could properly lie in the case.

They went rather into the facts of the case.

The motion for a new trial was the one upon which Spann's appeal was mainly grounded.

The other matter, the writ of certiorari, was left an open question in the judgment rendered by the court.

Judge Warner and Judge McCay presided in the Spann case.

In the decision rendered then Judge McCay used this language concerning the jury trial as to Spann's sanity:

It is rather a perversion of terms to call an inquisition of this kind the act of a court, and to exercise in reference to it the writ of certiorari. The whole proceeding is rather an inquiry, based upon public propriety and decency, than a matter of right, and whilst I do not say that a certiorari will not lie at all, yet for myself I greatly doubt if such was the intent of the lawmakers. But we see no grounds for certiorari in this case, etc.

Just as in the Spann case, Ozburn has been declared sane by the jury.

Just as in the Spann case, Ozburn's counsel are to begin proceedings by applying for a writ of certiorari. In Spann's case the legal question as to whether or not a writ of certiorari would lie was never decided. Nor has it ever been decided in Georgia.

In Ozburn's case that question must be decided.

Lawyers differ in their opinions as to what this decision will be. That is the first question to come up, and it must first be decided by Judge Marshall J. Clarke, to whom the application will be made.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The application will be made under this clause of the state constitution:

They (the superior courts) shall have power to correct errors in inferior judicatories by writ of certiorari, which shall only issue upon the sanction of the judge.

This clause is found, verbatim et literatim, in the constitution of force at the time the Spann case was tried, so that the question left a query in Judge McCay's decision is the identical question in the Ozburn case.

Is the special court and jury that investigated Ozburn's sanity an "inferior judicatory" in the meaning of the constitution?

Judge McCay's opinion was that "it is rather a perversion of terms to call an inquisition of this kind the act of a court. * * * The whole proceeding is rather an inquiry, based upon public propriety and decency, than a matter of right."

THE SECOND QUESTION.

Should Judge Clark take the view that he had no jurisdiction in the matter—that the special inquisition was not an "inferior judicatory"—then a writ of mandamus is to be applied for.

As no action in that event will have been taken by the superior court, for the supreme court to take hold of it would be equivalent to that body originating a proceeding.

Can the supreme court do that?

It is a high court to pass upon the proceedings of lower courts, and not to originate proceedings.

Supposing no action whatever is taken by the superior court, that court having no jurisdiction, can the supreme court hear any motion in the case?

Even if the supreme court goes into the matter, they must decide first whether the superior court really had jurisdiction.

Or, again,

Judge Clark, in the second place, may refuse to grant a writ of supersedeas.

And, unless that writ is granted, Ozburn will hang on the 24th.

The only way to escape that end, if Judge Clark should refuse to grant it, is to apply to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the judge to issue the writ.

And this application—which would have to be granted before the 24th to save Ozburn—cannot come up regularly before the first Monday in October.

Altogether it is a complex and intricate legal proceeding, without precedent, and the outcome will be watched with a great deal of interest.

All of Ozburn's counsel in the trial before the ordinary are retained as advisors in the appeal. The active conduct of the case will be left to Moyers & Skeen and Hamilton Douglas.

Solicitor Hill and Glenn & Maddox represent the state.

How He Passed the Day.

Ozburn passed yesterday rather quietly, but was suffering more than usual.

He was given his morning toddy at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after a good night's rest. His breakfast consisted of a change of food. At 7:30 o'clock he was given toast and coffee, but he barely touched it.

Dr. Griffin called a few minutes afterward and gave him some compound cathartic pills. Later in the day the physician called again, and, finding his patient complaining of pains in the stomach, prepared a mustard plaster for him.

"Lie still, Charlie," said the doctor, when it was ready and he was about to apply it.

"Whew," exclaimed Ozburn. "Burns like h—l. Worse than the pain."

It, however, eased his sufferings quickly, and he remained quiet the remainder of the day. Beyond a second toddy at 2 o'clock, the daily number of which is now being limited to three, nothing more passed his lips. He asked for dinner at noon, but when some bread and meat were brought him he failed to eat any of it.

His only visitor was his faithful, devoted wife, who has not yet been rewarded with recognition.

Vick's Magazine for July.

VICK'S MAGAZINE for July contains notable articles on "Mosqual," "The Crested Provence Rose," "Our Root Cellar," "Planting the Weather," "Vines for Porches," "Prairie Garden Nots," "Small Fruits and Drought," "Weeds and the Gardener," "Nasturtiums at Bar Harbor," "A Hint for Some One," "The Weather and Fruit Crops," and other valuable matter. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., is the publisher.

Drink Iron-Ale at John Venable's.

TO SAVE WASHINGTON.

THE GRAND JURY REQUESTS A RESPITE.

But Governor Northen Declines to Say What He Will Do—The Arrangements for the Hanging Being Made.

Friday next is George Washington's hanging day.

But will he hang?

Every possible effort is being made to induce the governor to grant a respite for at least thirty days.

The governor, however, does not appear disposed to prolong the negro's life.

Captain James W. English, Mr. J. H. Nunnally, Mr. Harry Scott, Mr. L. B. Nelson, Mr. A. L. Waldo, and Mr. T. T. Key called upon the governor yesterday morning to request and urge the respite.

But Governor Northen gave them very little encouragement and less satisfaction.

The gentlemen's visit was a semi-official one, and the conference between them and the governor was quite formal and very brief.

Before the grand jury completed its session Friday the body decided that the hanging of Washington in public next Friday was wholly inadvisable, on account of the large number of negroes who would be in the city in attendance upon the negro military display at Piedmont park. This was brought about by a resolution introduced by Mr. Nelson, a member of the grand jury. The resolution presented these facts and then suggested that a committee from the body be appointed to ask the governor to grant a respite.

The resolution met with the hearty approval of the members of the jury and was quickly and earnestly adopted.

But an amendment went with it.

That amendment provided that Captain James W. English, chairman of the police commission, though not a member of the grand jury, should be made a member of the committee and should be requested by Chairman Nelson to call upon the governor with him and his associates.

Early yesterday morning the entire committee called upon Captain English at the Traders' Bank building and after a short conference the party went at once to the statehouse. Governor Northen was in his apartments and received the committee in his most affable manner. Chairman Nelson and Captain English quickly explained the object of the visit and urged the governor to grant the respite.

"I am hardly ready to give my answer, gentlemen," said the governor.

Then after a brief pause he went on.

"I am advised that there are two or three petitions now in circulation which are to be presented to me asking for a respite."

"I suggest," said Captain English to the governor, "that you wait until you receive them before you make your final decision."

Governor Northen was evidently disinclined to discuss the question, and the committee withdrew.

Later in the day, just before noon, Jackson McHenry and George Yarborough, two well-known negroes, called upon the governor with a petition asking for a respite. Both are interested in the coming colored drill, and want the execution postponed for fear it will have a bad effect upon their drill. The governor, however, gave them no satisfaction, and they came away in anything but a good humor.

During the afternoon Chairman Nelson, of the committee, said:

"I do not think the governor has any idea of granting Washington a respite. He did not say so, but what little he did say and the manner in which he said that little induced me to think he was averse to the respite. And I think he created that same impression with every other member of the committee."

"How did that committe originate?"

"Through a resolution of mine in the grand jury room. On the day of the execution there will be many thousand negroes in town and trouble might possibly occur. This presented itself to the grand jury and we thought it safe to ask for a postponement."

"Then it was not based upon the respite granted Ozburn?"

"Nothing was said about the Ozburn respite in the jury room. I don't know, however, what was in the minds of the jurors. Nevertheless, I could see no reason for granting the respite to Ozburn and refusing one to the poor negro."

"And you think the governor will not interfere?"

"Of course I can't say, but I hardly think he will. If the negro is hung and the big crowd in town that day should fill up on liquor and create a disturbance, it would be bad."

"Can't it be changed to a private execution?"

"That was suggested to the governor, and it seemed to meet his approval. But, as I understand it, only the judge who passed the sentence has the right to change it."

"Will you see Judge Clark, then, and ask him to change the execution?"

"I don't know that the committee has that authority."

Preparing for the Hanging.

Sheriff Morrow has selected a site for the gallows, and next Thursday night, after dark, will begin putting up the structure.

The work will be completed by daylight Friday morning.

Sheriff Morrow will not make the location public, neither will he begin work on the gallows until Thursday night, because parties in the neighborhood might attempt to prevent the location of the gallows there.

A strong rope will be stretched around the gallows, and immediately outside of this the military will be stationed.

The sheriff has had a conference with Colonel Calhoun about the military. The colonel will order out the entire Fourth battalion and will take command himself, with his staff in attendance.

The negro will leave the jail in one of the patrol wagons, surrounded by a company of the battalion—most likely that company will be the Atlanta Zouaves. The great objection to the whole thing is the fact the procession en route to the gallows will have to pass through the very heart of the city.

Will It Be Private?

The public execution on next Friday may not materialize, because efforts are being made to change it to a private hanging.

Of late a great deal of opposition has been manifested to a public one.

This antagonism assumed tangible shape on Friday morning. The grand jury then appointed a committee, consisting of J. W. English, J. H. Nunnally, L. B. Nelson, Harry Scott, A. S. Waldo and T. T. Key to confer with the governor. Yesterday they went to the capitol.

It was suggested that the hanging be made a private one.

Governor Northen explained to them that such a change lay beyond his jurisdiction. He approved of the plan, but stated that the matter lay entirely with Judge Richard Clark, who sentenced Washington.

Judge Clark was called upon last evening by a reporter in regard to this. He was asked whether or not there were hopes of such a change, or if it could be effected by bringing to bear upon it certain influences.

Judge Clarke was unwilling to express himself.

As yet no official notice has been given by Governor Northen of his approval, and until then, he stated, it would be unadvisable to speak.

"What are the chances, should you receive official notice?" was asked.

"I'd better not say."

The committee will push the matter forward with utmost vigor. They represent a large number of people and they will make strong endeavors to succeed.

WASHINGTON'S CHANGE.

Washington was exceedingly quiet all during the day.

He spent the time praying and thinking and talked but little to any one. Mr. Couch, who attends him, frequently passed the morning. George was silent thoughtfully.

"What is it you want?" asked he.

"Religion," was the reply, with

Mrs. Cary called at noon. She was pleased with Washington's behavior, sat and talked with him for quite a while fore leaving she joined in a prayer with It had a decided effect. Oliver's eyes tears and prayed fervently and long after the good woman had left

Though he eats regularly, it can be Washington no longer enjoys his much as formerly. His actions and indicate that something is on his mind.

There was an amusing incident on Thursday. The doomed man's wife to pay her weekly visit to him, and until another caller had gone.

"Where is 'dey goin' to hang George asked Mr. Turner. "He'd like to hang him out near de ole rollin' mill, isn't goin' t' low it, is dey? going to hang him, anyhow?"

Her words were uttered in a tone anything but sadness. She sat talking about Washington's fate in that showed that she not alone did deepest sorrow and regret, but that proud to be the wife of a man with notoriety and who would die Friday.

Some time ago George's good led some one to ask him why he had the crime of murder.

"Oh, I don't like niggers, nohow," plied.

SLUMPSY JIM.

William Perry Brown in The Yankee

Slumpsy Jim was a professional is, he was professional in professing a trade in public, which in heartily detested.

In public, Slumpsy Jim was a gentleman. In private, Slumpsy that he was no more a gentleman snake is like an angel. And yet, pacities, he was faithful to his more than some better men can say selves. Upon the street and in Slumpsy Jim conveyed the idea and perfectd dude. In the shadow, he blossomed out—so to speak—in

Ballasted by a "jimmy" in one set of skeleton keys in the other, would not only lurk in the darkest hide his unclassic profile behind Like a bat or an owl, he shunned and proved his dexterity at an hour honest man clings to his bed like his shell.

The sheriff of Bunghead county, late one night, was attracted by a somebody's back yard. It might have own or a better man's, but as quietly ble he crept behind an adjacent watched proceedings.

Slumpsy Jim had arrived in town Being rather celebrated as a was sent for to open a secret account Bunghead bank, wherein the altogether on the side of the cashier.

The Bunghead bank, being a substantial institution, was one of sanguineous structures upon a stantial side street. Slumpsy had the building before, yet it had fully described that he knew hand upon it on the darkest of

Meanwhile, as we have deposed, head sheriff, meandering homeward subpœna-serving round through hearing Slumpsy at work, centered soul in his ears, and held his which would have made his mother had he been a baby.

What or who could it be? boy, or a dog, or a hog, or a responsible. Therefore the sheriff head, screwed the sand out of his strove to see as well as listen.

Some one or some thing was back window of a building which f ortune had destined it for bank, storehouse, or a asylum.

The sheriff of Bunghead county, little lower, and applied his nient crack in the fence. As he proceeded, he chuckled a sly and hugged himself, figuratively.

The mysterious worker prayed, certain ingenious tools, whereof workman is supposed to be sublimely then at length he disappeared

Then the sheriff walked up, dow shutters, quietly placed a same, and going round to the with a key as large as a monkey

A man holding a dark lantern was looking around him curiously. sheriff went in, he incidently volver, and otherwise evinced a sociable.

But the man with the candle and jumped for the window. touched a button in the wall, was suddenly lighted up dashed at the reclosed shutter.

"No go, Slumpsy," said the afraid your bashfulness might tish, so I propped her to again."

"Who are you?" growled what sort of a blamed place

"This here is our new Slumpsy, and we're jist actin' boarders. Cheaper'n dirt, after inside. You're in, you know, you might as well stay long kind of fare we have. Good meals a day, with coffee fast, if you're good, 'nd retired, and exclusive. exclusive we are, Slumpsy. for expense, nuther—look at Just interjuced at Bunghead, we've got her a purpose to from gittin' moon blind, light."

"You don't seem to have

"You're the fust one, Slumpsy, vantages? You can take 'commodashuns. So sit down feller, and I'll have your shake and a half of a goat's

"This hain't the bank, then?

"No. Bank's next door. head, so as to be handy in case little 'tention."

"What are you givin' Slumpsy much disgusted. so blame perlite, why don't we is?"

"County boardin' house, I

"Jail?"

"Now you're hittin' it—hold must sit still, Slumpsy. You I'd hate to muss up the floor scrape. You see, we've done. Built her close to knew you'd be tired work—"

"Then I've been a just to get myself into

"Call it a boardin' house, ter. I don't know you, slickest drop on me that on another. I'll only Hire me a nigger, old twelve shoe, to kick me kin reduce myself to foolin'."

"Let me see—there's the biggest, blackest foot in But he's drunker'n a spree for a week. Won's your size—"

"No go," said Slumpsy might as well lock like a cussed Tark, and to git hisself into as well quit the drive, ties without kickin'."

Don't Tell Bishop Co

From The Philadelphia Record.

In a party of Newark made a run of 100 miles little over twelve hours who, though but slightly not over 120 pounds, other tourists.

Drink Iron-Ale at Smith & Stoney's.
Drink Iron-Ale at John Venable's.
Drink Iron-Ale at W. H. Venable's.

E RYAN FAILURE IS NOW IN COURT.

RGES OF FRAUD ARE MADE.

Answers Filed by Stephen A. and John F. Ryan.

FIDAVITS ABOUT SPECIAL SALES.

an Wanted to Cut the Rate on Cooking Soda.

The trial of the Ryan case, which had several times been postponed, came up before Marshall J. Clarke, at 9 o'clock yesterday, and will probably consume all day Monday.

This is an effort of Wise and others to have a receiver appointed for Stephen A. Ryan, which recently failed for about a million dollars.

The case is exceeding interesting on account of the large amount of money involved, and the way in which the business was conducted.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

The two sides of the question may be briefly stated as follows:

John Ryan, the elder, after making a fortune, retired from business and gave his immense dry goods store, including the building, to his two sons, Stephen A. and John F. Stephen A. Ryan became ambitious to become the undisputable prince among dry goods men, overcoming all competition. His brother John was not so ambitious nor so venturesome, retired from the firm. The career of Stephen A. Ryan is already well known to the public and his friends say his failure was simply due to the fact that he attempted more than he could accomplish.

The other side charge that Ryan deceived people as to his financial condition, bought goods on credit and sold them below cost, that he gave mortgages aggregating three or four hundred thousand dollars and deliberately planned to defraud people whom he owed.

THE ISSUE ON TRIAL.

The issue is whether the stock shall be sold under the mortgages, or whether a receiver shall be appointed. As the stock is estimated worth from $277,000 to $500,000, and as the mortgages aggregating nearly $1,000,000 have already been found, it looks like somebody is going to lose from $500,000 to $700,000. The total debts found so far foot up $975,000.

THE PRINCIPAL MORTGAGES.

Below is a statement of the principal mortgages:

...n & Co.....	$111,704	Bernham & Co.....	Bauer 8,200
...n Ryan.....	15,000	Hilton, Hughes	
...and John F.	70,000	& Dennning...	7,015
...F. Ryan...	70,000	Walter R. Brown.	5,000
...e Kelly &	27,500	Albert H. Cox...	5,000

There are a number of other smaller mortgages, the aggregate being somewhere about one hundred thousand dollars. The mortgages to Messrs. Brown and Cox are for legal fees.

THE LAWYERS IN THE CASE.

The following is a list of the lawyers in the case:

Calhoun, King & Spalding, Rosser & Carlton, Well & Goodwin, Hoke & Burton Smith, Dorsey & Bro., Ellis & Gray, Reid & Stewart, Culberson & Hunt, Payne & Tye, N. J. & A. Hammond, B. F. Abbott, Alex W. Stanton, Fulton Colville, Harvey Johnson, J. Pendleton, J. H. Lumpkin, all for the unsecured creditors. While Ryan and the mortgage creditors are represented by Walter R. Brown, Albert H. Cox and William Black. Captain Henry Jackson represents Mr. John F. Ryan.

The Trial Begins.

The trial began yesterday by Mr. Jack Spalding, who, for unsecured creditors, read a number of affidavits charging that the mortgages were fraudulent. There was an affidavit to show that even to the last, when in a failing condition, Ryan bought heavily, and the shipments were so large that one of the roads directed that his goods be delivered no more, because they occupied so much room that they obstructed business at the depot. It was charged that Ryan bought goods intending never to pay for them.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Holland Bros. & Co. testified that when Stephen A. Ryan came to them to buy goods he referred them to Hilton, Hughes & Dunning, and that, according to a statement given them, Ryan was worth $236,000 more than he owed. This was last November. On the 24th of this year, Dun & Co., without purported to be a statement from Ryan, represented him as worth $394,000 more than he owed. It was charged that on the day before the failure Ryan drew $20,000 from the American Trust and Banking Company, and $30,000 from the Atlanta National bank, and that he has large sums of money placed beyond the reach of his creditors. It was charged that Ryan sold goods below the cost of manufacture, and that his sales were $50,000 a week. It was charged that the mortgages to his father and brother formed part of a scheme to hinder and delay his creditors, and that those mortgages are void, and that they were but his designs to rob his creditors. It was charged that the building at the corner of Broad and Hunter street, bought from Morris Mercer, and now held by John F. Ryan, was paid for with Steve Ryan's money and is not his. This building cost $30,000.

JOHN F. RYAN'S WEALTH.

A point was made that Mr. John F. Ryan four years ago without means, that he has been extravagant life, spending large sums of money for fast horses, diamonds, etc., and it was stated that he could not own so much property and lend so much money to his brother as he claims. It was charged that the mortgages to Clafin & Co. and to John and John Ryan were taken with notice that they were fraudulent, and that all these parties were aware of the "frauds and misdoings" of John A. Ryan.

Stephen A. Ryan's Answer.

Mr. Walter R. Brown moved that all the amendments to the original bill be stricken, as the bill had been filed under the "trader's act" and contained no allegations of fraud. The motion was overruled by Judge Clarke, and Mr. Brown proceeded with his answer for John A. Ryan. It was claimed that Mr. Ryan was not a trader in the meaning of the act at the time when an application for a receiver was made; that he was closed under a mortgage, paid off his clerks in full. He admitted that he was insolvent, but had been overtaken by misfortune, but denied that there had been any fraud, and that there was any collusion to defraud. The mortgages to his father and brother were given for valuable considerations and were the mortgages to the other creditors. Neither John nor John F. Ryan had any interest in the business. When the two brothers dissolved, notice of dissolution was published in the Atlanta papers and by the commercial agencies.

JOHN F. WAS A CLERK.

Since the dissolution John F. Ryan has been employed in the store as a clerk at $200 per month. Stephen A. Ryan had given his notes for John F.'s interest in the stock of goods and afterwards sold his own interest in the building to John F. Ryan, taking some of those notes in part payment. He declares that he paid out money to his creditors as long as he had any. The expenses of the business were large and he had two hundred and fifty or three hundred clerks. He sold some goods below cost to attract custom, and declared the practice was general with merchants. He declared that his failure was hastened by an attachment, unjustly sued out by Schloss & Co., which occasioned uneasiness among his creditors, and they pressed him for money. He could not pay. He denied that he had ever given the statement to Hilton, Hughes & Denning.

WANTED TO SPREAD OUT.

On the subject of his cut rate sales Mr. Ryan said it was his intention to establish a large department store, where a customer could buy anything he desired, and to attract attention he sold some goods below cost. Whenever he would begin such a sale the other merchants would antagonize him, and even undersell him. He thought if he could obtain the trade his fortune would be made, but the crash came and he went to the wall.

Mr. John F. Ryan's Side.

Captain Henry Jackson, counsel for Mr. John F. Ryan, read the answer of that young gentleman. It recited that Mr. John Ryan gave the store, including the building, to his two sons; moved to that course by natural love and affection for his sons, who had helped him to build up the business. The two brothers made money, John F.'s profits to July 1, 1888, being $37,500, and from that time to July, 1889, being 27,300, and when the gift was made by his father he had already accummulated $20,000. Stephen A. Ryan desiring to branch out into larger business, John F., being more conservative, sold his interest to Stephen A. for $75,000, taking ten notes of $7,500 each. John F. then worked for Steve as a clerk at $200 a month. He finally bought Stephen A. Ryan's half interest in the building, paying him partly with the notes that Stephen A. had given him for his half interest in the stock of goods. He denied that the building at the corner of Broad and Hunter had been paid for with Stephen A. Ryan's money, and

DENIED ALL FRAUD AND COLLUSION

in the mortgages. Answering the charge that he had lived a fast life, he said that he was an unmarried man and indulged his taste as other young men in his circumstances are accustomed to do. He has purchased some fast horses, but they are worth more than he paid for them, and he has not lost money on them. As for articles of jewelry, he is satisfied with the enjoyment he has gotten out of them, and submits that the matter does not concern anybody but himself. Commenting on his retirement, he says that he did not care to venture as his brother wanted to do, and Stephen was a determined man who would brook no restraint or control, so he retired.

John Ryan denies all knowledge of the business, and denies any collusion to defraud.

Claflin & Co.

Colonel Albert Cox read the answer of Claflin & Co., and submitted an estimate made by M. C. Kiser, D. H. Dougherty and W. W. Draper, showing that the stock of goods was not worth over $277,500. The mortgages amount to more than that sum. All collusion was denied. The answers of a number of smaller creditors were read by Mr. Black.

No Cashbook Kept.

Mr. Spalding read a number of interesting affidavits showing how Stephen A. Ryan bought goods. The books of the house were brought into court and Mr. Spalding commented on the fact that no cashbook was kept.

There was one affidavit from the sheriff concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage. It took about forty-five minutes or an hour to clear the immense store of the crowd. Mr. Steve Ryan was not there, but when he came in turned over $1,007.15, which he had on his person, and which, he said, was all the money he had. In the safe was $9.27 in money and 97 cents in postage stamps. The checks on hand Mr. Ryan refused to endorse. There was a bond for title to a lot in Chickamauga and a life insurance policy for $100,000.

What Ryan Said He Was Worth.

An affidavit was read by Mr. Donovan, of Dun's commercial agency. He said that on the 24th of January last he called on Mr. Stephen A. Ryan for a statement of his business; that Mr. Ryan said he was the sole owner; that his stock on hand and in transit amounted to $275,000, his notes and accounts to $70,000, his cash in bank to $40,000, showing business assets of $385,000, with liabilities of: Open accounts, $12,500; bills payable, $40,000; due John F. Ryan, $75,000; leaving a surplus of $254,000, and that he had real estate worth $125,000, and other property which ran his actual possessions above his debts to $394,000. Mr. Donovan further swears that as late as the 25th of May Mr. Ryan told him he was never in better fix than he was then.

Spicy Affidavits.

J. J. Boyd, representing a New Jersey clothing house, made affidavit that about the 18th of May, he was in Ryan's store on a special sale day, and that Ryan said there had been 20,000 people in the store that day, and said that they left on an average of a dollar apiece.

STOCKINGS FOR THE MILLION.

Fred Baumann, a silk hosiery man, made affidavit that on the 2d of June, he inspected Ryan's stock and found enough extra fine silk hose to supply every merchant in Atlanta. He also said that Ryan told him that his receipts on two special sales days had reached $18,000 on one day and $23,000 on another.

CUT RATES ON SODA.

Ellis Seymour, representing Austin, Nichols & Co., of New York, made affidavit that Stephen A. Ryan asked their house what would be the cost of a car load of soda, put up in fancy packages. He knew that selling soda was foreign to Mr. Ryan's business, and did not believe he intended to pay for it and did not sell it to him. In all his experience he had never known of as much as a carload of soda being sold to one customer.

Charles W. Schwartz made affidavit that Ryan's stock was worth $500,000, that he had on hand $50,000 worth of oilcloths, carpets and upholstery.

GOING TO HEAD OFF HIGH.

Emil Hahn made affidavit that Steve Ryan told him he was never going to let High get into his new building. Mr. Hahn bought of Ryan three pairs of shoes at $1.25 and $1.50 that were worth $7 a pair, a hat for 50 cents that cost $1.75, and found him selling Cashmere bouquet soap at 5 cents that was sold elsewhere at 25 cents. One man testified that he asked Mr. Ryan's New York buyer how goods could be sold for less than cost, and that the buyer winked and said Ryan knew a thing or two.

There were a number of affidavits from persons showing that Ryan had represented his business as in a solvent state. It is understood that the most sensational affidavits are still to come and will be read Monday.

CHECKBOOK STUBS.

The stubs of the only checkbook that the attorneys for Wise & Co. have gotten hold of are said to show that between the 9th of May and the day of the failure, which was the 26th, $53,000 was checked out of the Atlanta National bank, $17,500 going to Mr. George Downs, Ryan's bookkeeper; $20,000 to Mr. Gus Ryan, $3,000 to Mr. Arthur Cree, the assistant bookkeeper, and the rest to creditors.

THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.

How the Man with the Long Telescope Does His Work.

"Here you are, here you are—two looks for a dime, through the long telescope and the short microscope."

That is the burden of the gray headed man who works the telescope near the artesian well.

He is a worn-out looking specimen, but understands human nature perfectly, and talks to his prospective customer with all the astuteness of a politician working a wavering voter.

"How much do I make a day?" he replied in answer to a query. "Well, that depends upon how many spots there are on the sun, and how many wiggletails in the water," and he laughed softly.

"You see there are some men who not only want the earth but the sun, too, an' if they don't get a whole bushel of spots they ain't satisfied an' kick, an' if they don't get a look at a case of D. T's in the drop of water, think they're cheated.

"On good days I make from five to seven dollars. When the sun don't shine I have to depend on my microscope and—"

"Yes sir, here you are," and he turned to a countryman; "it's mighty seldom you see the sun as spotted as it is today, take a look, sir."

MORE MONEY FOR THE SAME COAL,

BUT ATLANTA WILL HAVE TO PAY IT

Notwithstanding the Fact that She Ought Not To.

THE RAILROADS ABUSE THE CITY

By Causing Factories to Expend Thousands Uselessly.

The indignation caused by the advance in coal rates becomes more intense and widespread every day. The manufacturers of Atlanta show how the advance affects their business, and their statements show what a deadly blow has been struck at the prosperity of the city.

But the manufacturers are not alone. The extortion reaches every hearthstone, and the humblest cottages will be made to feel this onerous tax. Traveling men who came into the city yesterday say that the people all over the state are talking of the advance in coal rates and their expressions make a continued outburst of indignation. A gentleman of long experience in railroad matters remarked yesterday that the action of the railroads in advancing coal rates had done more to pass the Olive bill or some such measure than all the speeches of anti-railroad men in the legislature. "The passage of that bill was defeated," he added, "by the promise of the railroad men to refrain from doing just such things as this. If this sort of thing goes on the passage of the Olive bill is a foregone conclusion."

To this remark the gentleman added: "I think Dr. Rankin's suggestion is on the right line. The business men do a great deal for the railroads by stimulating the process of distribution which makes freight, and the railroad men will listen to them. Let the business men get together and act as one man and the railroads will come to time."

As things now appear, the consequences of this squeeze will be much more far-reaching than the rate-makers imagined.

In the interviews below, the business men of Atlanta are heard from.

Where the Burden Falls.

The rise in freight rates falls most heavily on the large manufacturers and consumers of coal, and they are a unit in their opposition and in their outspoken disapproval of the measure.

Some of those most interested, as they were among the largest consumers, were called on yesterday by CONSTITUTION representatives and asked what effect the increased rates would have upon their business.

One and all replied that it was a hardship that would be productive of no good, and that it was so entirely different from the usual acts of the railroads, particularly at this season of the year, that it could only be characterized by the words arbitrary and unjust.

The representative of one large firm said that during the dull summer months the railroads had given cheaper freight rates on coal so that the manufacturers would have some inducement for getting it in large quantities, and that the present position of affairs could only have been brought about by a determination on the part of the railroads to change the dull months into lively ones at the expense of the men and firms who did the greatest amount of business with them the year round.

It was the general opinion that the railroads were playing a grab game which would, in the end, result disastrously to them, as some decisive measures would be taken soon to put a stop to the arbitrary proceedings.

They Were Reclassed.

Another great cause of complaint is that several firms were taken off the list of manufacturers and left to buy their coal as domestic. This makes the burden proportionately heavy, therefore, on these unfortunate firms.

The situation is a gloomy one and unless the roads weaken there will be an immense amount of money taken out of Atlanta every year for these extra freights.

What They Say.

The Atlanta cotton mills is one enterprise which will be largely affected by the increased rate. Yesterday Mr. H. E. Fisher, the superintendent and agent of the mills, said that the increase in rates would take away between $1,000 and $1,300 from the company every year.

"It costs us more to pay freight than it does to purchase the material," he said, "and the burden is getting almost unendurable. For instance, we can get nut coal for $1.05 at the mines and it costs us on account of this rate $1.35 to haul it from the mines here. As we use about one hundred tons of coal per month you can see what a hardship this raise in the freights is on us. I hope that the attention THE CONSTITUTION is calling to the matter will be productive of good results."

Mr. C. D. Turner, the secretary of the Exposition cotton mills, was one of the gentlemen who was complaining of the increased rate and the effect it would have on his company.

"We use 6,000 tons of coal per year, and you can easily see what that means to us. Everybody knows what the condition of the cotton market is, but most people do not know that the goods manufactured from cotton go down proportionately with the staple. This is our dull season, and this rise in the coal freight is particularly hard to bear. It looks as though the railroads intended to do us all the harm possible and I hope sincerely that something will be done soon to make the railroads come down on these freights."

The Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company could give no accurate statement as to the amount of coal they consumed owing to the character of the work they turned out. When the work being done required wood work the coal consumed was much less than when iron work was required. They, however, thought the increased freight rates exorbitant and unjust, and were heartily in favor of some measures being taken to make the rates fall less heavily on the consumers of steam coal.

The Atlanta Gas Light Company is probably the largest consumer of steam coal in Atlanta, using 20,000 tons a year, and the new freight rates will be a heavy burden upon them.

Yesterday Mr. Abel, the manager, said that the greatest burden they had to contend against was that they were no longer in the manufacturers' class, but had to buy their coal as domestic consumers, and that it seemed as though the railroads were determined to do everything in their power to cripple them, thinking, perhaps, that the company would come down on their gas consumers for the difference, as there was only a small margin of profit now with the gas at $1 per thousand.

The opinions of the other manufacturers exactly coincided with those given and all were unanimous in their disapproval of the increased rate.

The Atlanta Glass Company, which has been using 3,000 tons of coal for each blast of about forty-two weeks, will probably reduce their capacity instead of increasing it, as was intended. President J. W. Rankin, of the company, says that he is afraid the increased freight rates will cripple a great many industries, because the margin of profit is so smalls and he hopes that some concerted action will be taken in a short time to bring the hardship, of the increased rates before the railroads.

The city also will feel the effect of this increased rate. Mr. Terry, the clerk of the waterworks board, said yesterday that the bids for the 3,500 tons of coal which the waterworks consumed now had been received and were under consideration when the change in the rate caused them all to be withdrawn and new ones substituted. The first bids ranged from $1.10 to $1.20 per ton and the city will now have to pay about $1.45 per ton for the coal used.

A Leading Coal Dealer Talks.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, president of the Wilson Coal and Lumber Company, has been in the coal business steadily for the past twenty years, and there is probably no better posted man on the market than he is. Touching the increased rates Mr. Wilson says:

"I have been in the coal business ever since Atlanta was a very small town and the manufacturing industries were very small indications of what they now represent. When first I bought Tennessee coal, the freight to Atlanta was $3.50 per ton on steam, and $4.04 per ton on lump coal. At this time the State road was the only road which brought coal into Atlanta, and they used small cars, only hauling ten to twelve tons. Atlanta could make little advancement in manufactures until cheap coal was secured from Alabama. The Georgia Pacific brought coal into Atlanta at $1.50 per ton. This coal cost at the mines $1. After the East Tennessee was built, the company put on large coal cars with a capacity of twenty to thirty tons each and used mogul engines, and brought steam coal into Atlanta from Tennessee for $1.25, which was the first cheap steam coal that came from Tennessee. The Georgia Pacific railroad then reduced their steam rate to $1 per ton. There are a great many small manufacturers that can not use coal except at a loss if it is 25 cents or 50 cents higher than what it has been. This advance of 25 to 40 cents in freights has caused a great depression in manufacturing and coal circles. It will be directly felt by every one in Atlanta, if it continues, from the smallest consumer to the largest factory. Cotton has gone down in price, lumber is cheaper than for years, coal at the mines is cheaper than it has ever been before, while the freights only have been raised.

"There is no good reason or business sense in the railroads raising the freights on coal; they were certainly making more money on coal than they have ever made before, because they have larger cars, longer trains. Then Atlanta used more coal in 1890 than any year since it has been a city.

"The railroads are beginning to see the folly of their move already, for their coal freights have fallen off to such an extent that they have had to abandon a good many trains and discharge the crews. I never could see why the railroads should be allowed to charge any more for the hauling of domestic than steam coal, nor why they should be allowed to discriminate against the poor man. It is just as easy to hitch an engine to a car of lump coal as to a car of steam coal.

"The railroads have no expense in handling coal except to hitch on to a train and bring it to Atlanta. The mines load, weigh, and switch it on their sidetrack for the railroad engines to couple to, and when it arrives in Atlanta, the dealer or factory takes the car and unloads it. Coal is shipped in open cars, which are inexpensive, next to the cheapest cars they run. I contend that the railroad was making as much or more money on coal at the old tariff as they did on any merchandise they hauled. Just think of it, at the old rate of steam coal, $1.25 per ton, a train of twenty cars, which they usually hauled, of thirty tons each, from Coal Creek, Tennessee, to Atlanta, netted the railroad $750 and I can't see any ground for raising the rate, for this rate paid them very handsomely.

"If anything, they should reduce it to $1 per ton, which would pay them well and encourage manufactures and make the tax on the consumers much lighter. This raise in rates will cost the citizens of Atlanta at least $100,000 and the citizens of Georgia over $1,000,000 per annum, and to put such a tax on the manufactures of Georgia is bound to create a great depression and wipe out a great many of them. Georgia factories are bound to have cheap coal to compete against factories situated in other states near the coal fields. Take, for instance, Birmingham. Their factories only pay from 15 cents to 40 cents per ton freight on their coal. Now how is a factory in Atlanta going to stand $1.50 per ton freight? What we need to build up our city and state is factories, and you can't make a success out of any factory without cheap power to move it. This we must have. If the railroads will not give it to us we will have to look for other power to move our factories than coal."

Amendments of the Law Suggested.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: Your editorial on the discriminations in the coal rates, or the Savannah meeting classification was on the right line, and while late, was ahead of all other newspapers. Your suggestion, I think, is A No. 1. But to them I beg the privilege of adding the following suggestions, viz:

That the next session of the legislature regulate this line of business:

1. By compelling all railroads to keep in each office and in a conspicuous place the rates of freight from all points on coal to that terminal—and if any special rate from any point is granted any party, that the railroad shall advertise the special in the most prominent newspaper at the terminal for ten days before it can be used by anybody, and give all competitors the benefit of said special for the ten days or during the life of any contracts made under such specials.

2. To make it the duty of all depot agents to know the proper rate to charge on coal to his depot, and if he demands more from the consignee to make the same a crime with suitable penalties.

3. To give the consignee the same rights to charge the railroads demurrage for non-delivery of cars at proper places that the railroads charged per day for failing to unload after placed.

4. To impose proper penalties on any railroad employe for dealing in coal, directly or indirectly, in opposition to regular dealers or miners.

5. To make it a penal offense for any employe to use any coal belonging to parties other than the railroad on which he is employed; provided he does not report the same to the consignee within twenty-four hours after his train arrives at his terminal, or the station to which the coal is consigned, and he pays the consignee for said coal within ten days at its market price at point of destination.

6. To require the railroads in their published rate sheets to define what is domestic rate, what is steam rate, and what is manufacturing rate.

Yours truly, J. S. LESTER, Atlanta.

C. O. JOHNSON DEAD.

A Character Well Known to Atlantians Passes Away Yesterday.

Mr. Charles O. Johnson, for many years a well-known figure in Atlanta, died yesterday morning.

Last Monday he went home after his day's work feeling quite sick.

During the week he grew gradually worse being troubled with gastric fever, and on yesterday passed away.

Johnson attracted wide attention a few years ago. Previous to that time his life was characterized by continual dissipation.

He surprised every one who knew him three or four years ago by preaching on the streets and announcing his reformation. It was certainly an honest one. He joined the Walker street Methodist church, and it never contained a worthier or more consistent member.

He had been for a number of years a Sunday school teacher. He always attended services regularly and took the greatest interest in religious work. At the junction of Marietta und Peachtree streets he would preached as often as two evening a week, and Sunday seldom failed to find him there endeavoring to save sinners.

Mr. Johnson came to Atlanta from the north. He had been living for four years on the corner of McDonald and Hightower streets with his family, consisting of a wife and seven small children.

The funeral services will occur at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Walker street church. They will be conducted by the Knights of Honor, the Atlanta lodge, of which he was a member in good standing.

Yesterday Mr. Regenstein proprietor of the Surprise store, where Johnson was working, learned of his death. He immediately telegraphed $100 to defray all funeral expenses.

PERSONAL.

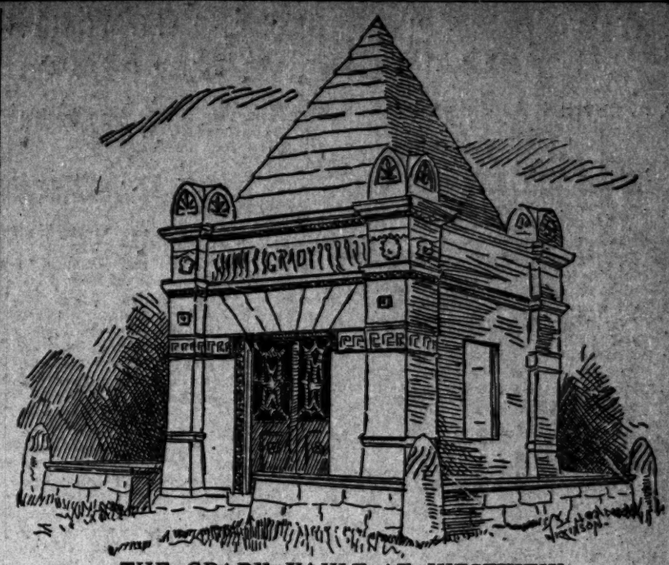
M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter s

Mr. T. N. BAXTER is spending the summer at Indian Springs.

Miss FANNIE MAY TAYLOR leaves this week for Rock Mills, Ala., where she will spend the summer.

W. P. SPARKS, of Albany, Ga., is in the city for a few days.

Do you know "Roller Champion" the greatest and whitest of flour. su wed 1yr



THE GRADY VAULT AT WESTVIEW.

The Grady vault will be one of the handsomest in Westview cemetery and worthy in every way to be the last resting place of Henry W. Grady.

The vault will be situated in one of the prettiest parts of the cemetery where it will be visible from every part of the grounds, and it will at once attract attention on account of its simple yet graceful outlines and ornamentation.

There will be nothing about the vault that will seem ponderous, and nothing that can give an idea of too much display. The pyramidal roof will rise up gracefully and harmonize with the solid and chaste pediment. The whole structure will be all that the best taste can demand.

The interior of the vault will be lighted by the grille in the doors, and at the opposite end by a single sheet of opalescent glass.

The ceiling will be vaulted and built of the finest white enameled bricks.

The work will be executed by the Atlanta Stone and Granite Company, Mr. D. P. Brisben, superintendent, and the carving will be done after the stone work is set by Messrs. Piantini & Son.

The design for the vault was made by Gardner, Pyne & Gardner, architects, and they will supervise the construction of the entire vault

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—The Pistol Discharged.

Yesterday morning, while Patrolman Patterson was at the station house, he accidentally dropped his pistol, which discharged. He was in the alley and the ball entered the store of O'Connor, Ellis & Co., across the way, striking near one of the employes and frightening him very much. It came near being a serious accident. It was through no fault of Officer Patterson and he greatly regrets even such a slight accident.

—To Be Dedicated.

The Moore Memorial church, formerly the Third Presbyterian, will be dedicated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. A. R. Holderby will also be installed pastor.

Rev. Dr. Barnett will preach the installation and dedicatory sermon. Rev. Dr. Strickler will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Cleveland the charge to the people.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these interesting services.

—Dr. Barrett's Last Sermon.

This forenoon at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Barrett will conduct his last service before leaving for Europe. The service will be of unusual interest on this account, and the audience at St. Luke's today will be a large one.

To Be Opened Again.

The Western Union telegraph office at Decatur, which has been closed for some time, will be reopened July 1st.

—The Mountain Colt.

When ex-Congressman J. C. Clements was appointed special attorney for the government to conduct the condemnation of lands for the Chickamauga park, the government secured a faithful and zealous worker, and furnished another illustration of the fact that Georgia may be counted upon to furnish the right man for the place. Mr. Clements is one of the best known men in Georgia, and in his new position will be well compensated for his services and add to his already brilliant reputation.

—The Fare Reduced.

The fare between Atlanta and Decatur over the Georgia railroad is now as cheap as it is by any other route. Fifty tickets will be sold for $2.50, and single tickets for 10 cents. The fare from stations between Atlanta and Decatur will be reduced proportionately, and the seven trains each way every day will doubtless be crowded.

—A Girl's Death.

Vickie Morais, a young girl of eleven years, died at the home of her parents, on South street, Thursday night. She was a sweet girl, whom all loved, and who evinced those noble qualities that lead to true womanhood. The burial will occur this morning.

—Bound Over.

George Robison was tried yesterday afternoon and bound over under a $200 bond for carrying concealed weapons and pointing a pistol at another. He was arrested the night before by Officers W. F. Whitley and Powell, after the man is said to have declared not to be arrested. Officer Whitley arrested him once before for shooting at a man. Robison gave the bond.

—The Town Hustling.

Mr. L. M. Brand, a prominent real estate dealer of Lawrenceville, was in Atlanta yesterday. He is enthusiastic upon the subject of his home, and says that section has the best people, the best present, and the best future of any country in the world.

—Mr. Thornton Better.

Mr. A. E. Thornton has about recovered from his hurt received at Cumberland, and is expected home tomorrow or next day. The injury received, while painful, is not now considered at all serious.

—The Birmingham Excursion.

The excursion to Birmingham leaves tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. There will be twelve special cars and as the fare is only $2 a large number will attend. There will be four cars for the white people, separated from the others by the refreshment and baggage car. The special train will return at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. Among the attractions at Birmingham Tuesday will be a walking match between "Black Diamond" and Levi Morrison, Atlanta's bill poster. There will also be a base ball game.

—A Child's Death.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Richardson died Friday night at the residence, 599 Marietta street. The burial took place at Oakland yesterday afternoon. The many friends of the family sympathize with them in their sad affliction.

—For Minneapolis.

The Christian Endeavor train of Pullman sleepers will leave Atlanta, July 6th. The train will be in charge of Colonel A. B. Carrier and he will do everything possible to make the excursionists have a delightful time. He is the president of the Christian Endeavor Society and will bring all his ability and energy to bear towards making this excursion entirely successful.

"The Freshest News."

From The Flowery Branch, Ga., Journal.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, always full of the latest news, was the first paper to announce the verdict of the Osburn lunacy trial, which was brought in at 5:37 o'clock this morning. THE CONSTITUTION is old, true and tried, and never fails to furnish to its thousands of readers the freshest news of the day from all parts of the country.

Those Ill-Natured People.

From The New York Weekly.

Clara (haughtily)—I went to the theater every night last week and had a different escort each time.

Rival belle (vindictively)—You should be more cautious, my dear.

"Cautious?"

"Yes, my dear. Ill-natured people all over town are saying that you can't get the same man to go with you twice."

If your Headache prevents your enjoyment, don't let it—Bradycrotine.

Drink Iron-Ale at Bowman & Silverman's.

Drink Iron-Ale at J. M. Nunnally's.

CAUGHT ON THE SIDEWALK.

Colonel L. F. Livingston has probably traveled more miles than any other man in the state. He is going almost constantly, and returned just yesterday from a ten-days' speech-making tour of Mississippi.

"On the 1st of July," said he, "I am going to an alliance rally in Heard county. On the 3d I am to speak at another rally in Putnam county. Then on the 4th I will be at that grand rally in Forsyth county, at Cumming."

* * *

"I notice that in THE CONSTITUTION'S Etched and Sketched column," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, was named as the author of an important piece of legislation—the house substitute, which was adopted for the Zachry resolution. This was a mistake.

"The author of the substitute was Hon. Bob Whitfield, of Baldwin. His only colleague to share the credit was Hon. John B. Goodwin, of Fulton, who amended the substitute in committee. Bob Whitfield's substitute, with Goodwin's amendment, became the betterments commission law."

* * *

Solicitor General Charley Hill told a good story in a speech that he made yesterday. A man was on trial, charged with having stolen a watch from a countryman who had been drunk for several days, and to illustrate how drunk the countryman was, Mr. Hill told the following story:

A fellow from the rural districts had been taking in New York, seeing the sights, and gradually filling up. When he got back to his hotel he was in an exceedingly boozy state, and wanted to find a friend who had been with him.

Approaching the clerk he said:

"Shay, my friend, have you (hic) sheen Bill in the lash fifteen minutes?"

"Yes," replied the clerk, "he passed here five minutes ago."

"Well, shay (hic), tell me z-zish—wush he (hic) by himself, or was I wis-sh-him?"

* * *

Colonel A. L. Harris is an Ohio man, and has the same name of the republican candidate for lieutenant governor of that state. Colonel A. L. Harris, of Atlanta, is personally acquainted with A. L. Harris, of Ohio, but they are not related.

In reply to a question yesterday, Colonel Harris said he believed McKinley would be elected by 25,000 majority, and he believes that Harrison will be the next republican nominee for president.

* * *

Judge George Hillyer wears linen clothes, and says the world made a great mistake when it changed the fashion from linen to black goods. A few years ago all the people wore linen. The judge would rather keep cool than to stay in the fashion, and that is one place where he is smart.

MY LITTLE SOUBRETTE.

I am deemed a most fortunate fellow,
I have married an heiress, the queen
Of her clique, and perhaps I'd be happy,
Save for one thing that comes in between
The idle, calm, care-free existence
Of my ultra-swelled, money-proud set;
'Tis a face, dimpled, laughing, bewitching,
And you own it, my little Soubrette.

And I loved it in days when my paint brush
Wasn't dipped in the powder of gold,
When, instead of my selling a picture,
I would, for a nickel have sold
Myself and my talent; but little
It mattered to us then. Forget
We could every care with each other,
Could we not, my gay little Soubrette?

I know I'm a fool for repining,
With a wife like a goddess of old;
But alas! she's "too faultily faultless,"
And find her insensible, cold.
I chafe at her small, narrow notions;
The ideas put in a fret
The man who loved you with a freedom
As wide as the world, my Soubrette.

I hate her great palace I live in—
Her butler who eyes me askance—
Her cook, with his cold Irish accent,
He claims to have brought straight fro—
France,
Her wearisome form and decorum
That I seem a part of, and yet
I am now just as far away from it
As I was in the past, my Soubrette.

In the past, when we two chummed together,
And I had to look sharp for a meal,
When you sang away care as a feather
And danced down despair 'neath your heel.
Ah! you moved with the grace of a fairy
To the clinkings of your castanet;
Would tonight I could find in a ballroom,
One dancer like you, my Soubrette.

And would I could hear at dull dinners
That voice in quick repartee,
Which was wont to lend spice to those suppers
Which you always shared, love, with me.
Those suppers with pallettes for platters,
And the feast upon broken chairs set—
I know now were feasts for the angels,
For love was the guest, my Soubrette.

And so I repine and grow weary
In the cold, pampered life that I lead;
I know now in truth that I'm lacking
Life's one great, all-powerful need.
If is love, dear, congenial, simple—
From another—whose tastes are all see
In the same ways, and, therefore, I miss you,
And need you, my little Soubrette.
—Maude Annniet Andrews, in Southern Life.

MR. JAMES L. LOGAN has rented Professor Barill's home for the summer, it being very convenient to the new home Mr. Logan is building on Piedmont avenue.

Drink Iron-Ale at W. E. Venable's.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World. Never Fails to Relieve

PAIN.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS

A half to a teaspoonful of READY RELIEF in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel strips with READY RELIEF placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and effect a cure.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

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A CARD FROM COLONEL M'BRIDE

About the Attack of The New York Herald Upon Tallapoosa.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: Just why The New York Herald should so persistently attack Tallapoosa is an open question. Is it truly working only in the interest of the poor and ignorant? or is it possible there is some hidden grudge? or can it be that the great paper is quickened into this vigilant watchfulness by the wondrous development of the south, and the decided drifting of northern capital and industries into our borders? They claim to have unearthed a great deal of rottenness in southern industries, and to have greatly checked southern booms. As to the truth of this claim let the records of new industries and enterprises, now springing into life all over the south, answer. Let the factories, furnaces, street railroads, waterworks, electric lights, new residences, business houses, banks, churches, public schools, beautiful park and the brainy, brave and highly cultivated population of Tallapoosa show to the world the malignant slander of this self-constituted protector of the poor.

Whatever motive may have prompted it, The Herald has tried to pull down one of the best and most successful enterprises in the south, and to injure true and tried men. I assert that all representations tending to produce the impression that there ever has been, since my connection with the enterprise, a lack of good faith or fair dealings on my part, are absolutely false.

I entered into the Tallapoosa Land Company firmly believing in its development into a great and growing organization that would bring satisfactory results to all concerned, and that a great and prosperous city would be built there. That all this might be realized has been my greatest ambition; for this I have unceasingly worked and fought all obstacles, never losing faith in its final result. That there should have been mistakes and many obstacles to overcome was but natural, but in the most adverse times and trying ordeals the enterprise had no more faithful friend nor earnest worker than Mr. R. L. Spencer. Impelled by a high sense of duty, he gave all his time and energy to building the town and to protecting the interests of the stockholders. And should The Herald, in its paternal care for the poor working man, see fit to send down another reporter to look over Tallapoosa, it would find that it has grossly misrepresented the facts.

I am a stockholder in the Georgia-Alabama Investment Company, but am personally acquainted with only a few of the directors—Colonel Thomas C. Smith, Colonel Logan H. Roots and Mr. J. W. Hyatt, and they are men of undoubted integrity, and I presume the others are equally trustworthy. As to The Herald's reference to Atlanta's honored citizens, Colonel G. W. Adair and Senator John B. Gordon, it is true they were connected with the company, and did faithful and good service. They need no vindication at my hands. We all know them. They stand without fear and above reproach. As Mr. Spencer promises rapid advances in the price of stock and large dividends to the stockholders, I believe they are made in the best of faith, and that there is abundant foundation on which to base them, for verily the south is revealing every day new and wonderous sources of wealth, which are destined to make one of the richest parts of this continent, and Tallapoosa, from her very location and unsurpassed healthfulness, if for no other reason, will take her place in the front rank in the grand march of progress.

A. J. MCBRIDE.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

There Should be Prompt Action.

ATLANTA, June 27.—Editor Constitution: When is the city going to give us some relief in the way of a bridge across Forsyth street? One has only to watch the narrow gorge now that leads across Broad street bridge to see the necessity of immediate action on the part of the city. If Atlanta needs any one thing, it is, in view of her future growth, to make all the room possible in the center of the city for communication between the north and south sides. Atlanta is soon to be a city of 200,000 people, with an indefinite growth for the future, and the city government ought never to lose the opportunity to open and widen streets and facilitate communication in the small area which is devoted to business in the center of the town.

Another thing that makes the necessity for immediate action more urgent is the fact that the city has given the consolidated street railway lines almost complete control of the Broad street bridge, and I understand that President Hurt says that when his lines are in full operation a car will pass a given point on the square on which the bridge is situated every minute and a half. Think of it! A car pushing through at a rapid rate every ninety seconds with the number of wagons and vehicles constantly increasing, and pedestrians crossing the street at all times. In addition to this, when the fire bell rings our fire department rushes out at a rate that is simply overwhelming, and sooner or later, if this condition of things continues, accidents may occur which will bring the city in for a bill for damages. Let the city act in the Forsyth street bridge matter and act promptly, and even with the utmost promptness. Before the bridge is completed Broad street bridge is liable to be taxed to its utmost.

OBSERVER.

To Alliancemen of This and Adjoining Counties.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—To the Alliancemen of Cobb, Clayton, Henry, DeKalb and Milton Counties: You are most earnestly invited to help the alliancemen of Fulton county entertain the hundreds of alliance people that will attend the exposition grounds, near Atlanta, on the 15th of July next. We intend to spread a basket dinner, and will be very grateful for your assistance in providing something for the inner man, while our leaders provide for the intellectual feast. The citizens of Atlanta are also invited to help us in this pleasant duty, especially those friendly to our order. At our next quarterly meeting all arrangements will be made for the occasion. Let every alliance within reach of Atlanta attend with well-filled baskets. I am glad out state president has invited those not members of the order to be present. Come out and judge us by our fruits, and not from that of our enemies. J. P. AUSTIN,

President Fulton County Alliance.

Bright Youngsters.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In your issue of the 20th, a mistake occurred in the report of the closing exercises of SS. Peter and Paul's school.

Maud Matthews was one of the four who spelled the entire lesson. The other three were Mamie VanHouten, Robert Hastings and Claud Marsh. The medal was drawn for by the four and won by Maud Matthews.

It was the brightest and best contest, from beginning to end, ever witnessed by the writer.

The children's ages ranged from ten to twelve with one exception, Ada Williams, who is only nine. She was among the last who missed.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE BASEBALL WORLD.

BOTH THE AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

Affording Intensest Interest—Some Splendid Games to Arranged with the Atlantas.

The local games the past week will give a splendid insight into the interest taken here in baseball.

At the two Macon games on Thursday and Friday the attendance was over 1,500.

Regarding this, several features must be taken into consideration. In the first place, the contestants were amateurs; again, the grounds are somewhat inconvenient, as from a half to three-quarters of an hour are required to reach them; then the weather was very threatening on Friday. In fact, there were several drawbacks that would not have prevailed in professional ball.

Taking this, however, as a criterion, it can be seen that the game is not dead here. There is the old-time enthusiasm, and the main thing lacking is to awaken it.

Some good games are billed here in the near future with the Atlantas.

Among the teams with which the Atlantas expect to cross batts shortly are those of Chattanooga and Piedmont, Ala. Both of these have corresponded with Captain Al. Marshall.

Marshall had postponed arrangements preparatory to a contest with them until he could ascertain the support that would be accorded him.

It was his intention, should the recent Macon games prove successful and he received sufficient encouragement, to arrange dates with the two clubs mentioned. These games were entirely satisfactory, and now several more baseball treats will probably be afforded Atlantians.

It seems that the reputation of the local nine has spread even farther than the state line.

The Deppens, the crack amateur team of Louisville, the champions of that city, are desirous of meeting the Atlantas. The Deppens have met nines from minor leagues. They even played with the Louisville Association club in the preliminary games the past spring, and each time their strength was commented upon.

The Atlantas contain players who, while they cannot boast of such a record, still can put up a stiff game of ball. Marshall was long captain of the Indians, regarded the best of the many amateur clubs in Cincinnati. Since he has taken hold of the management of the local team, he has infused vigor into it and strengthened all of the weak points.

It will be seen, therefore, that these two nines, each representative ones, and each with a reputation to uphold, can play a game bound to be exciting and interesting.

The challenge of the Deppens has not been accepted yet, but indications point to it. Should they meet, the contest will occur on neutral territory—probably Nashville.

A CARD FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL NINE.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—Sporting Editor Constitution: In The Atlanta Journal of June 24th there appeared two notices that the North Atlantas defeated the Boys' High School nine at Grant park last Wednesday afternoon.

When the Boys' High school closed on Wednesday, June 3d, it was agreed by the players of the Boys' High School nine to disband the club until school again opened in September, for the reason that two of our best players were to leave the city for the summer. It is true that three of the boys who played last Wednesday against the North Atlantas were members of the late Boys' High School club.

On Monday morning, June 1st, Ed Bangert, one of the North Atlanta's players, came to me and wanted to challenge us for a game of baseball for Tuesday, June 9th. I told him that as our nine was to disband after Wednesday, June 3d, it would be impossible for us to play on that day (June 9th), but if they insisted on playing the Boys' High School nine we would play them either June 1st, 2d or 3d. Bangert then told me it would be impossible for them to play, as they had games for those dates. So this matter was dropped.

On last Monday Bangert, together with Quinn, the captain of the North Atlantas, came again to challenge us, and I again told him the high school nine was disbanded until school opened in September. I also told them I would try and see if I could get together nine boys, and if I could we would come out Wednesday, but it would not be the Boys' High School nine. Hall, Ryan and myself went out about 4 o'clock and made up the nine from the crowd that was on the ground. I make this correction, for The Journal did us an injustice, as we played in fifteen games this season, and out of that number lost only four. Very respectfully. WILL P. PURTELL,

Captain and Manager late Boys' High School Baseball Club.

In the professional world of baseball interest is now intense. In the two major organizations, the Association and the National League, the race is such that the outcome is as much a matter of guesswork as ever.

In the former, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore are having a contest that is being steadily watched. Each of the teams is well equipped in all departments, and is so evenly matched that no one of them has the slightest advantage. The rest of the clubs are playing steady ball, but they will have to content themselves with a less dignified position than that of a pennant winner.

A noticeable improvement has been manifested in the Washington team, which now has a splendid opportunity of bettering its standing.

The race to date is as follows:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	PER CT.
Boston	59	38	21	.644
St. Louis	65	41	24	.630
Baltimore	58	34	24	.586
Cincinnati	62	31	31	.500
Columbus	63	30	33	.476
Athletics	60	25	35	.416
Louisville	66	26	40	.394
Washington	57	20	37	.351

The League.

In the League Chicago has again crawled dangerously near the leader, New York, and with possibly two exceptions every club has a chance of gaining first place.

The contest is thus far the closest in the history of this organization. The Fourth of July is customarily the turning point and after that the issue can be better predicted.

The standing of the teams is:

LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	PER CT.
New York	51	30	21	.607
Chicago	53	32	21	.603
Boston	54	29	25	.537
Cleveland	56	29	27	.517
Philadelphia	54	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	55	26	29	.473
Pittsburg	51	20	31	.392
Cincinnati	54	20	34	.370

A crowd of 23,000 witnessed the game that deposed Chicago from the lead.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The League and Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville.

Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6
Cincinnati	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Ehret, Cahill and Cook; Crane and Vaughn.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis	5	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	—12
Columbus	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Columbus, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Columbus, 6. Batteries—Griffith, McAll and Munyan; Dolan and Donohue.

At Washington.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Athletics	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Washington, 7; Athletics, 7. Errors—Washington, 4; Athletics, 7. Batteries—Freeman and McGuire; Chamberlain and Milligan.

At Boston.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—5
Baltimore	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	*	—6

Base hits—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—O'Brien and Farrel; McMahon and Robinson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	*	—8

Base hits—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley; Clarkson and Bennett.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington; Gruber and Zimmer.

At Philadelphia.

Brooklyn	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]

Base hits—Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, [illegible]. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Caruthers, Hemming and Daily; Gleason and Clements.

At Chicago.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	*	—10

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Luby and Bowman; Baldwin and Mack.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Sheepshead Bay races today were witnessed by the largest crowd on the grounds since the suburban was run. Early arrivals put in an appearance before noon, and from that time until the horses went to the post for the first race, a stream poured through the gates. In all there must have been 15,000 persons present. The card was a good one. It consisted of the June and Spindrift stakes, the Knickerbocker handicap and three overnight events. A favorite, Victory, won the June stakes, while Potomac, an eight to five, captured the Spindrift, and Judge Morrow, a strong second choice, had an easy thing for the Knickerbocker. The opening event, one mile, selling affair, was won by a fifteen-to-one shot, Simrock. Reclare, at even money, captured the fifth, and the last went to Eon at odds.

It has been definitely decided that there will not be any racing at Monmouth Park this summer, and the Monmouth association's meeting will be held at Morris and Jerome parks.

First race, purse $1,000, one mile, Simrock won, Dr. Helmuth second, Stryke third. Time, 1:43 1-5.

Second race, June stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,250 added, six furlongs, Victory won, Zorling second, Nomad third. Time, 1:13 4-5.

Third race, Spindrift stakes, for three-year-olds, $1,500 added, one and one-fourth miles, Potomac won, John Cavanaugh second, Uno Grande third. Time, 2:11.

Fourth race, Knickerbocker handicap, $1,500 added, one and three-eighths miles, Judge Morrow won, Teatray second, Banquet third. Time, 2:24.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, $1,250 added, one and one-eigth miles, Reclare won, Diablo second, Fitzjames third. Time, 1:57 3-5.

Sixth race, purse $1,000, mile and a sixteenth on the turf, Eon won, Strideaway second, India Rubber third. Time, 1:48 1-5.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, June 27.—First race, one mile, Two Sweet won, Phantom second, Ella Blackburn third. Time, 1:42.

Second race, five-eighth of a mile, Wightman won, Solonica second, Sam Farmer third. Time, 1:01½.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Oakwood handicap, Racine won, Virge d'Or second, Whitney third. Time, 1:53.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Arundel won, Falerno second, Pat Contry third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile heats. First heat, Josie M. won, Mabelle second, Laura Agnes third. Time, 1:14¾. Fakir and Redland distanced. Second heat, Big three won, Josie M. second, Creole third. Time, 1:15. Third heat, Big Three won, Josie M. second, Creole third. Time, 1:15½.

Sixth race, one mile, Jaja won, Guido second, Rinfax third. Time, 1:41.

Seventh race, one mile and a sixteenth, Warplot won, Causs second, Patrick third. Time, 1:47¾.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

It Will Open Under Auspicious Circumstances—The Meeting Yesterday.

The Georgia Military institute will be opened in the fall.

A catalogue of the school is now being prepared, and will be issued within the next two weeks.

It is the purpose of those interested in the institute to establish in Georgia a first-class military academy, which will draw pupils from all over the south, and will take the place of the old Georgia military institute. A meeting of the charter members was held yesterday afternoon in the reception room of the Kimball house.

Captain John Milledge was elected president, Professor C. M. Neal vice president, Mr. J. A. Scott treasurer, and Judge R. L. Rodgers secretary. The charter recently granted was accepted. The following committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws: C. M. Neal, chairman; J. W. Robertson, J. A. Scott, H. H. Cabaniss, Clark Howell, Jr., and R. L. Rodgers.

The temporary home of the school will be the building and grounds now occupied by the Moreland Park Military academy. The charter granted places the capital stock at $100,000. Already in property $40,000 has been subscribed, and grounds and aid have been offered by several companies and individuals, provided the institute was located on the premises tendered.

THEY HAD JEWELRY,

And the Officers Want to Know Where It Came From.

Two negroes are behind the bars at the station house for attempting to sell jewelry that had the appearance of not belonging to them.

The negroes tell a rather crooked tale, and gave in a number of peculiar names as belonging to them.

The officers have been informed that their names are Isaac Battle and Leonidas Jackson. They went from Macon to Griffin, from Griffin to Jonesboro and from thence came to Atlanta.

The officers now want to know if any jewelry, especially rings, is missing from any of these places.

It is said that these two negroes have been living on Cherry street, in Macon, and a third, named Pigeon Rose, who has not been caught, lives about two miles from that city.

They are all young, apparently hardly of age, and it is desired to hear something of them.

THE RING RECOVERED.

Miss Cox Loses It and the Detectives Return It to Her.

Friday night a week ago a party of young people gathered together and rode around the nine-mile circuit.

Among the number was Miss Rosalie Cox, a sister of Hon. A. H. Cox. During the ride she lost an elegant diamond ring, worth over $200.

She noticed the losing and the car was stopped. Those on board searched for it, and not finding it the ride was continued. The next day others looked for the ring, and as it could not be found the matter was reported to the detectives.

They looked into the matter and yesterday found the ring upon the person of a negro. The ring was returned to the owner, but as nothing could be found against the negro he was released.

Miss Cox was naturally overjoyed at the recovery of the ring.

A FINE HORSE INJURED.

Two Fire Alarms Turned in Yesterday, but Little Damage Done.

There were two fire alarms turned in yesterday, but the department turned out, as it always does, with great promptness.

The first alarm was from Decatur street, and on the way to it reel No. 4 happened to an accident. The reel was making down Pryor street and when just opposite the new Equitable building a wagon backed in front of it, throwing the reel against the stone work.

The tongue was broken, and one of the horses received a bad cut. The animal bled a great deal and it was feared it was seriously injured. The wound turned out to be merely flesh, however, and the horse will soon be all right.

The fire was at a little negro house and was extinguished without turning on the hose.

The second alarm was turned in at a little after 1 o'clock. The fire was merely a slight one at 66 Fairlie street, Mr. Gus Biggers's home, and was easily put out.

The Temperance Meeting Tonight.

The use of the Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church having been tendered to the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it having been gratefully accepted, a devotional exercise will be held there tonight at 8 o'clock, after which a number of short talks will be made on the progress of the work.

Don't They Get Their Money's Worth.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—The "merry-go-round" is here in all its glory and the small boy and the coon patronize it liberally. It is the monumental nuisance of the age. Some days it takes in over $100 and is ruining the people in a scientific way.

Drink Root Beer at [illegible] & Co.'s.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

REUNION OF THE TIGE ANDERSON BRIGADE.

Interesting Exercises at Marietta—A Number of Reunions in Different Parts of the State.

A number of reunions of old comrades who fought beneath the star and bars will be held in July and August.

A reunion of Tige Anderson brigade will be held at Marietta on July 21st, and for the first time since the days of Appomattox the troops led in battle by General George T. Anderson will greet their old commander and clasp each other's hands.

The regiments which composed this brigade, noted for its bravery in the great struggle, were the Seventh Georgia, Eighth Georgia, Ninth Georgia, Eleventh Georgia, First Georgia regulars, First Kentucky, Fifty-ninth Georgia and Rylander's battalion, and all survivors of these commands are earnestly requested to come to the reunion.

General Anderson will be present, and for the first time since 1865 issues an order to his old soldiers:

To the Survivors of the Old Brigade—My Old Comrades: It is proposed to have a reunion of my old brigade, at Marietta, Ga., July 21, 1891, at which time I hope to meet you all once more. Come! It may be the last time we shall meet before we "cross over the river."

Come, and let us enjoy ourselves in recounting the glories and the hardships of the past. In the past, at the word "attention," you were always ready. I now, perhaps the last time, order "attention!" Will you heed the command? Your old comrade, GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

It is safe to say that all who can will obey this order, and that at the reunion many veterans of the old brigade will meet, and for the first time since they laid down their arms, recount the days of battlefield and camp.

The following is the programme of the day:

1. Meeting called to order by Dr. Henry L. Wilson, president of the Seventh.
2. Prayer by Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, chaplain of the Seventh.
3. Music.
4. Address of welcome by Captain W. J. Hudson, of the Seventh.
5. Response by Judge George Hillyer, of the Ninth.
6. Music.
7. Recitation by Mrs. F. M. Myers.
8. Music.
9. Short speeches by distinguished members of the brigade and other veterans.
10. Music.
11. Basket dinner.
12. Business meeting of regimental organizations.

OTHER REUNIONS.

On the 25th of July the Forty-third and Thirty-eighth Georgia regiments will meet at Flowery Branch.

The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. S. H. Braswell, the old chaplain of the Thirty-eighth, after which the Rev. D. S. McCurry, of Flowery Branch, will deliver the welcome address.

The Thirty-eighth will conduct special exercises and several presentations of mementoes will be made.

The Forty-third will join them in the convivialities of the reunion. Music will be furnished by bands from Cumming and Buford.

At Grant park on the 22d of July the Forty-second Georgia will hold a reunion. Colonel R. J. Henderson, afterward General Henderson, went out in command of this regiment and Colonel L. P. Thomas was his successor. Judge Calhoun commanded a company in the regiment.

The famous First Georgia volunteers will, on the 11th of August, meet at Forsyth.

On the 30th of July the Thirty-fifth will have a reunion at Covington, and some time in the month the Thirtieth Georgia, which was commanded by ex-Governor Boynton, will gather at Douglasville.

Arrangements for other reunions are being made, and nearly all the old soldiers will have an opportunity of meeting their comrades of the war.

The reunions will be attended by many of the commanders, and interesting exercises will be conducted and many interesting stories, that have never found their way into history, told.

FOR DISTRESSED WIDOWS

Of Confederate Veterans a Fund Will Be Provided—Mrs. Mercer's Work.

The widows of confederate veterans who are in distressed circumstances will live at ease, taken care of by the more fortunate women in Georgia who still love anything that pertains to the confederacy.

Mrs. Mercer, of Crawfordville, who has been in Atlanta several weeks with the idea of working up an organization of ladies with the above object in view, has succeeded so well that she thinks ultimate success is certain.

There are many widows of veterans now in Georgia who are sadly in need of substantial help, and to the women of Georgia, ever ready to respond to any worthy call, has fallen the work of providing for them.

There is no doubt about the ability or willingness of Georgia's women to undertake and carry to a successful finish this work.

And in a short while the first definite steps will be taken, very probably under the leadership of Mrs. Burton Smith, who has been urged to accept the presidency of the organization.

This work will mark another epoch in the benevolent work of the Empire State, and will receive the hearty co-operation of every true woman throughout the state.

THE SMALLEST YET.

A Distillery Apparatus that Will Be Sent to the Commissioner.

The commissioner of internal revenue will receive a complete distillery outfit in a few days.

The outfit will be sent by Colonel Chapman, the revenue agent, and is the smallest ever captured. It will hold about three gallons, and is made so as to be operated on an ordinary cooking stove.

It was seized by Deputy Collectors Chapman and Johnson, and was found in the house of E. S. Welborn. Welborn and Will and Jack Skinner were arrested at work in an ordinary distillery, and in search of Wellborn's premises the baby still was found. It is thought by the officers that the still was used to double the singlings that were made at the regular distillery.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The Largest on Record.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, paid their taxes to the comptroller yesterday. The company paid $4,630.69—the largest insurance tax ever paid by one company to the state of Georgia. The returns show the gross premiums to be $463,068.63 for the year ending April 30th. The total amount of insurance in force in the state by this company is $12,357,060.

To Pay for Supplies.

Quartermaster General West drew from the treasury yesterday $3,041.25 for pay of troops and supplies for the first week's encampment at Chickamauga.

Two Commissions.

The governor yesterday commissioned George C. Gaillaird first lieutenant, and J. T. Shuptrine junior second lieutenant of the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah.

He Beat His Wife.

ATHENS, Ga., June 27.—[Special.]—Howard Payne was put in jail this morning for beating his wife. Unlike his white predecessor of the same name, this dusky man does not believe in the bewitching enchantments of "Home, Sweet Home." The courts will handle Howard roughly, it is believed.

Drink Root Beer at [illegible].

DRY GOODS!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

We are In It Up to Our Eyes. We are Going to Pay to Be Pulled Out.

Here Is the Index to Millions of Bright Premiums. How Much Can You Pull?

15c. Colored Plaid Organdies for 10c. 3,800 yards the very best 3½c. Calicoes. 5,000 yards fine Ginghams at 4½c. 10c. Curtain Scrim at 3½c. Big sale of Shirts.

1,000 pairs Fine English Hosiery at 15c., cheap at 35c. 1,600 pairs Gent's Half Hose samples—worth 40c to 85c., they go choice for 25c. 1,500 pairs Ladies' Gloves at 15c., worth 35c. and 50c. 300 pairs Gents' Suspenders at 15c., good value at 35c.

DON'T MISS OUR WHITE GOODS SALE FOR THIS WEEK.

10,000 yards 9c. Bleaching at 6½c. 50c. Overalls at 25c. One more case of those Bretoria dress goods, 42 inches wide, worth 40c.; this week at 18c. Our 20c. Colonial Muslin is going like wild fire at 10c. Our Percale Boy's Waist at 15c. takes the cake. Thousands of remnants and odds and ends at almost nothing. They will be ready for sale at 8:30 o'clock a. m., sharp.

We will have another big sale of 10-4 Sheeting this week at 15c. About six styles of Dress Goods, all one price, 10c.; you must see them. Fifteen pieces 44-inch Challie-DeBeige, regular price 65c.; this lot goes at 35c.

BLACK LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.

18c. Black India Linen this week at 10c. 25c. Black Plaid Lawns at 15c. 60c. Black Plaid Organdies at 35c. Our Figured Batiste all go this week. Don't buy until you see them.

The Biggest Bargains this Week will be in our Silks and Woolen Dress Goods Department.

We will sell this week:

Black Lace Draperies that are worth $1, $2, and up to $6.50—all these go at three prices, 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't miss our Remnant sale. It commences at 6:30 o'clock sharp, Monday morning.

Our 25c. Figured Batistes at 12½c.

Our French Plaid Lawns this week at 10c., 12c., 18c. and 20c., will be of interest to you.

Last week we received and opened new goods by the thousands, this week they go for we have made the prices so low that the goods will go in a hurry.

Don't you buy one cents' worth until you come and see our stock.

Beautiful lot Black Laces go cheap this week. Come early.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

The Disorganizers of High Prices,

39 and 41 PEACHTREE ST.

A COACHMAN WORTH HIS MONEY.

He Was Imported and Meant to Be Rigged Out to Full Face Value.

From The Chicago Times.

"I heard a new story about P. D. Armour the other day," said a board of trade man. "It was regarding an incident that occurred some years ago. It was about that time that gorgeous turnouts became fashionable, and Mr. Armour had just purchased a costly carriage and a pair of high steppers to draw it.

"It was the caper then—and is now for that matter—to have a real imported coachman. To sit behind a coachee who had driven a duchess' carriage was the wild ambition of south-sideom. Well, Mr. Armour was right up with the procession. He imported an Englishman who was 'strictly proper' as to side whiskers and legs and who had been employed in the 'hold kentry' by the duke of seven dials or some equally important personage.

"Of course the new man had not brought his master's livery with him, and his wardrobe, when he took possession of the Armour reins, was not particularly 'smart.' In fact, it was shabby. When the great pork-packer ended his first drive behind the imported coachman he looked at the latter with an expression almost akin to contempt, and called him to approach.

"'Haven't you any better clothes than these?' he inquired.

"'Hi 'ave not, you honor. W'en Hi was at 'ome Hi wore 'is grace's livery, hand I couldn't 'ave brought that with me; hand hif your honor pleases—beggin' your honor's parding—Hi thought your honor would find me in your honor's livery.'

"'I haven't got livery—how could I find you in it?'

"'Beggin' your honor's parding again, Hi would be 'appy hif your honor would give me livery,' said the coachman.

"'I don't care whether it's livery or not, but you must dress decently. You can't drive my carriage in togs like you have on now. Here,' continued Mr. Armour, 'go down to this place and tell that man to make you whatever clothes may be necessary,' and he gave him the address of Matthews, the fashionable tailor.

"A week or so later a bill from Matthews came to the office. I was employed there then. The clerk read it and whistled softly and passed it from one to another to wonder and admire. That Englishman had played the old man's carte blanche to the limit. There was a 'box coat' that was charged at $90. A 'top coat' for $110. A 'livery suit' for $85. And there were gloves and breeches and waistcoats and more 'livery' till the bill footed up about $500.

"The 'old man' had not yet come to the office, and the 'boys' speculated as to what he would say and do when he saw that bill. All agreed that it would be something out of the common. And it was, but not as we expected it. The 'old man' was younger and more vehement then than he is now, and when necessary he could inject a great deal of forcefulness into his utterances, as many a clerk in the office knew.

"The bill, with others, was laid on his desk, and when he came in the boys stood around in silence and expectancy waiting the explosion. The 'old man' finally reached Matthews's bill. He kind of started at first sight of the figures, but then an amused expression and later a broad smile came on his face.

"'Come here, Favorite; come here, Webster,' said he, calling to him his two chief lieutenants and holding up the bill for their inspection. When they had inspected the bill a moment in silence the 'old man' laughed till his sides shook, and said, with an air of satisfaction: 'That's the kind of a coachman to have; he knows his business.'"

IT HOODOOED THE WAGONS.

The Fact That James G. Blaine Spoke from a Wagon Prevented Its Sale.

From The Omaha World.

George H. Hess, of Omaha, tells a good story, but whether the joke is on James G. Blaine, the state of Texas or the wagon dealers, is left for the reader to decide.

In 1876 Mr. Hess was bookkeeper for Cooper Bros., manufacturers of wagons at St. Louis. James G. Blaine was advertised to speak in that city on the political issues of the [illegible] on the corner of a vacant block near Cooper Bros., factory. Of course, a multitude gathered to hear the man from Maine, and so eager were the people to get near the platform that a jam ensued and the platform was demolished.

It was too late to rebuild the platform, and no hall would hold the crowd. The executive committee was at a loss to know what to do but an idea finally struck a man, and, telling his fellow committeemen to wait a moment he made a bee line for the Cooper factory. The man hastily told Mr. Hess what had happened, and ask the loan of a wagon from which Blaine might speak. Mr. Hess spoke to the Messers. Cooper, and of course they consented to let a wagon go out for that purpose. A wagon was hastily set up and taken over to the collapsed platform, and from it the man from Maine made his speech.

A few days later the wagon with a number of others was shipped to Webb Bros., Austin, Tex. In making out the bill for the wagons Mr. Hess made a little note to the effect that wagon number so-and-so was a good one, because it was the one from which Blaine had spoken a few days before. Time passed along and one of the Webb brothers came to St. Louis, and of course called at the Cooper factory. In talking to Mr. Hess he said:

"Why can't you fill our orders? We are always behind on account of your failure to ship fast enough, although we are never out of Cooper wagons."

"How's that?" asked Mr. Hess. "You say you can't get wagons fast enough, but are never out of wagons."

"Well, you see," said Webb, "I was fool enough to tell that Jim Blaine spoke from wagon number so-and-so and there ain't a man in Texas that'll buy the d—d thing."

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